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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

1. Chinese Communist English language publications
 - a. China National Import & Export Corporation
 - b. The Trade Union Law of the People's Republic of China
 - c. Labour Insurance Regulations of the People's Republic of China
 - d. Some Documents of Labour Legislation of the People's Republic of China
 - e. The Draft Programme for the Agricultural Development in the PRC
 - f. Decisions on Agricultural Co-operation
 - g. Appeal of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions to all the Workers and Staff Members in the Country for the Fulfilment and Overfulfilment of the First Five-Year Plan for Development of the National Economy
 - h. Chinese Workers March Towards Socialism (2 copies)
 - i. Trade Unions in People's China
 - j. P.T.T. Service Guide
 - k. Chinese Soyabeans
 - l. Chinese Aniseed Oil and Cassia Oil
 - m. Chinese Groundnuts
 - n. Portable Measuring Instruments
 - o. Chinese Rice
 - p. Chinese Tung Oil

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STATE	EV	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI		AEC		ORR	EV	X		
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(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

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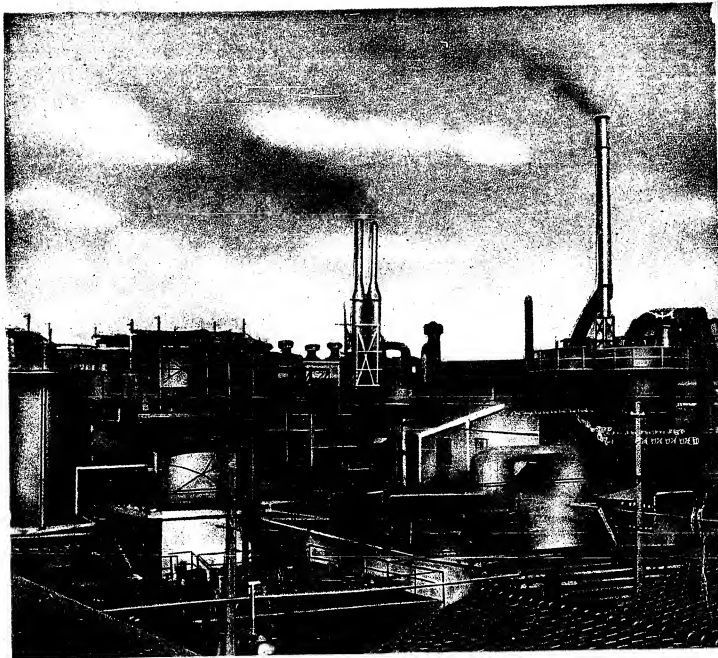
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- q. The Regulation and Development of the Yellow River
 - r. The Seventh All-China Congress of Trade Unions
2. When the publications are detached from this report they are unclassified.

25X1

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中國進出口公司
CHINA NATIONAL IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION

HOW TO USE THE DRAWING APPARATUS:

1. Divide the Small Average Test Specimen Cotton into four equal parts.
2. Turn Screw (17) to adjust the distance or space between the two pairs of Rollers to obtain a space of about 3-5 m.m. in excess of the Length Standard under test.
3. Set on Levers (7) to tighten the two pairs of Rollers.
4. Feed the said four equal parts one after another separately into Cotton-feeding Rollers (1) (2); turn Handle (8) counter-clockwise.
5. Take away the foreign matter and neps from the Specimen Cotton on Velvet Roller (12).
6. Take off Specimen from Velvet Roller (12); pass it through the Drawing Apparatus for three to five times (not less than three times for cotton grade 3 and up—not less than five times for cotton grade 4 and down) and make it into four Slivers.
7. Part each of the four Slivers into two equal lengths, discarding one half of each and keeping the other four halves. Combine each two of the remaining four halves into one and pass them again through the Drawing Apparatus for a same number of times as aforesaid to produce two Slivers.

8. Cut each of the two Slivers into two equal halves, again discarding one half of each and keeping the other two halves. Combine the remaining two halves into one and pass it again through the Drawing Apparatus for a same number of times as aforesaid, thus producing the Test Specimen Sliver.
9. Select out, lengthwise, 0.1 to 0.12 gram from the Test Specimen Sliver. Manipulate the fibres carefully by fingers and cast off the dust and other impurities. Again, pass it through the Drawing Apparatus to produce the Ultimate Cotton Sliver.

Cotton Drawing Apparatus

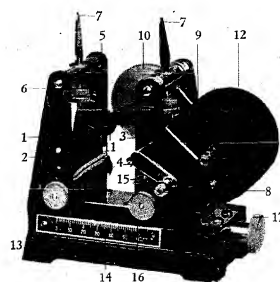
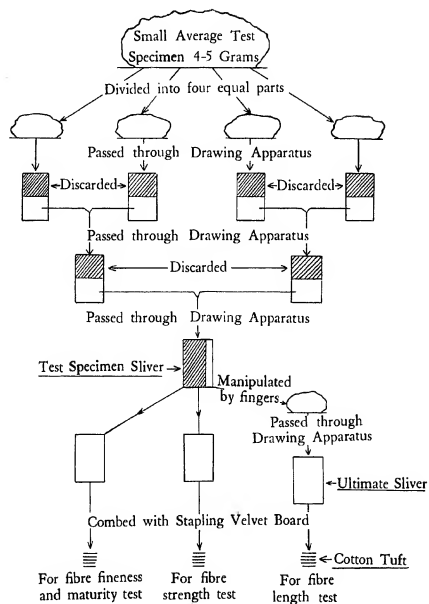


Diagram showing the Process of making Test Specimen Sliver, Ultimate Sliver and Cotton Tuft.



HOW TO USE THE COTTON SORTER:

Open the Lid (9) of Cotton Sorter. Set the pointer on the Revolvable Dial (4) at degree 9. Turn downward the wooden part hinged upon Stapling Velvet Board and, with the aid of Fibre Clip No. 1, carefully clip up the cotton tuft which has already been properly made and now placed on Stapling Velvet Board, then place it on the lower roller of Cotton Sorter. When placing the cotton tuft on the roller, the lower adjustable tip of Fibre Clip No. 1 should firmly and properly touch the edge of Sliding Plate (14), and the Clip should also rest upon Support (20) in such a position as to keep the cotton tuft in a horizontal position.

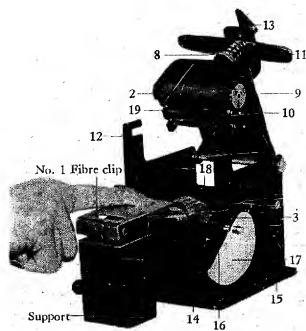
Now, put on the Lid (9) and tighten the Torsion Spring (8). Simultaneously, check the pressure of the Spring with a proper instrument to obtain a pressure of 7000 grams. After taking off the Clip, the even end of the cotton tuft should be closely in line with Sliding Plate (14); thus the exposed part of cotton tuft will be 9 m.m. in length. Now, turn down Sliding Plate (14) in order not to interfere with the work of clipping the short fibres. Then, turn Handle (6) counter-clockwise one round so that the Roller will deliver 1 m.m. of tuft. At this time, the part of the fibres free from the grip of Rollers, within 10 m.m. in length, will be the First Batch.

Draw out this First Batch of fibres with Fibre Clip No. 2 and place it on the Velvet Board to have it rolled into a small roll. Now, turn Handle (6) two rounds so that the Roller will deliver a further 2 m.m. of fibres. Draw out the fibres again with Fibre Clip No. 2 and roll them in like manner into a small roll on the Fibre Velvet Board.

Every batch of fibres is then drawn in turn, until all the fibres are clipped up completely. Usually, the fibres are drawn twice for each batch of fibres. When the pointer is set on the Revolvable Dial at degree 16, the Sliding Plate must be lifted up to its original position. Thereafter, when drawing the fibres, the Clip must touch firmly the side close to the edge of the Sliding Plate.

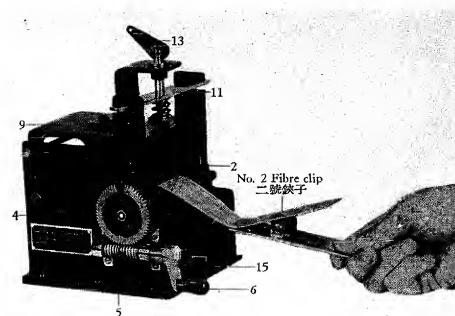
Now the whole cotton tuft is clipped up completely and divided into many batches of fibres. The result is that the lengths of each two neighboring batches are 2 m.m. in difference. Then weigh all batches of fibres separately on a Torsion Balance up to an accuracy of 0.1 milligram to obtain the accurate weight of each batch.

Cotton Sorter—Front View



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Cotton Sorter—Side View



Specifications of Drawing Apparatus and Cotton Sorter :—

- | | Drawing Apparatus | Cotton Sorter |
|---|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. Length: | 155 cm. | 150 cm. |
| Width: | 150 cm. | 120 cm. |
| Height: | 160 cm. | 190 cm. |
| Weight: | 2.3 kg. | 2 kg. |
| 2. Shipping Weight of Drawing Apparatus and Cotton Sorter, including Accessories and Wooden Case: | 8.3 kg. | |
| 3. Hand-operated type. | | |

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BOOKLET S1006

Portable type
**FAULT LOCATION
TEST SET**
* * *
EARTH TESTER
* * *
POTENTIOMETER
for calibration

中國儀器進口公司

CHINA NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS IMPORT CORPORATION
IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS

PORTABLE FAULT LOCATION TEST SET MODEL 200

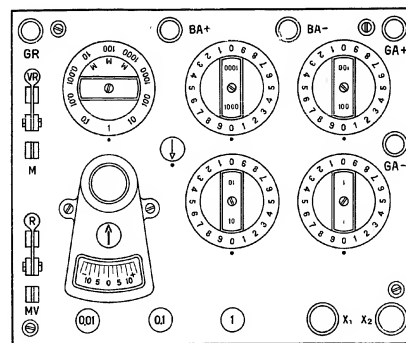


Portable Fault Location Test Set Model 200 is a complete outfit for resistance measurements. As it contains a Wheatstone bridge, many uses will be found for such a set. The range covered by the coil resistances (1 to 9,999 ohms by 1 ohm) and ratio arms (.001 to 1000 in multiples of 10) enable the Testing Set to be used for any purpose from the accurate measurement of small laboratory resistances to the measurement of insulation resistances up to a few

megohms plant or field. It can also be efficiently used for locating faults in communication circuits by Murray or Varley loop method.

The internal connections may be quickly changed for different types of measurements. By the use of the additional switch the contained battery may be disconnected and an external battery used. A hinged cover may be locked shut to protect the working parts. Wiring diagram and directions for operation are found inside the hinged cover.

Plane



Ratio Arms..... Multiplying values of 0.001, 0.01, 0.1, 1, 10, 100 and 1000 for resistance measurements and for Varley Loop tests; also settings of M1000, M100 and M10 for ratios in Murray Loop tests. Enclosed dial switch.

Rheostat..... Four decades 9(1+10+100+1000) ohms. Enclosed dial switch.

Limit of Error... Of ratio resistors: $\pm 0.05\%$
In rheostat arm: $\pm 0.1\%$

Current Rating... Of rheostat arm, determined by highest decade in use:

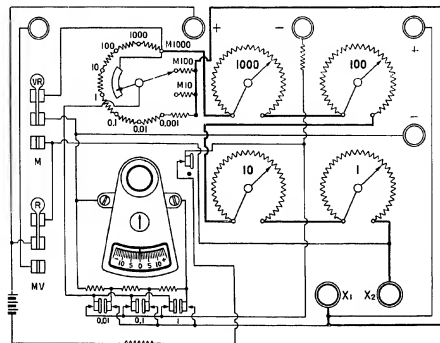
for	1 ohm decade	—0.45 ampere
"	10 ohm "	—0.14 "
"	100 ohm "	—0.045 "
"	1000 ohm "	—0.014 "

Galvanometer... Pointer type. Sensitivity: About 0.6 micro-ampere per scale division.

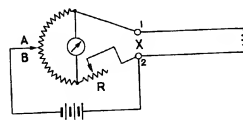
Applied Voltage... 4.5 volts—Three flashlight batteries.

Keys... For galvanometer and battery.

Wiring Diagram



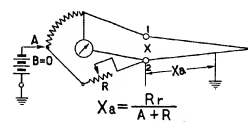
RESISTANCE MEASUREMENT



$\frac{A}{B}$ = ratio dial setting.
R = rheostat setting.

$$X = \frac{A}{B} R$$

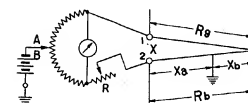
MURRAY LOOP TEST



r = total resistance of loop.
Xa = resistance of faulty wire from set to fault.
R = rheostat reading.
A = ratio dial "M" setting.

$$X_a = \frac{Rr}{A+R}$$

VARLEY LOOP TEST



r = total resistance of loop.
Xa = resistance of faulty wire from set to fault.
Xb = resistance of faulty wire from strap to fault.
Rg = resistance of good wires.
 $\frac{A}{B}$ = ratio dial reading.

$$X_a = \frac{r - \frac{A}{B} R}{\frac{A}{B} + 1}$$

$$X_b = \frac{\frac{A}{B} (R + R_b) - R_g}{\frac{A}{B} + 1}$$

EARTH TESTER MODEL 701



Owing to climatic changes, corrosion of earthplate and other factors, the earth resistance of lightning arresters, high tension power and communication circuits, etc. varies considerably. As such variation may affect safety and cause serious danger, it is necessary to measure the earth resistance regularly.

Since earth resistance is not simply a question of direct current resistance, and it involves many complicated factors, it is difficult to measure it with ordinary instruments.

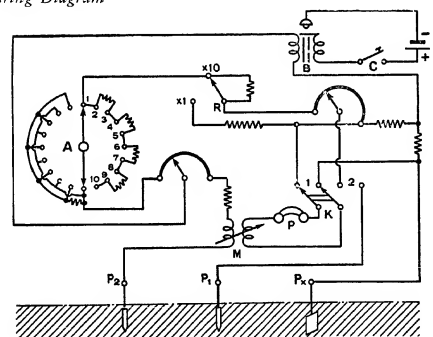
Our Earth Tester Model 701 is specially designed, according to A. C. Bridge Method, for measuring the earth resistance and investigating the soil conductivity. Its outstanding features are as follows:

1. The earth resistance can be read (in three figures generally) directly from the dial without resorting to calculation by formula.
2. As the bridge contains a variable mutual inductance coil to balance the bridge, the readings can be obtained with remarkable sharpness.
3. As the instrument is built with compensating structure, the change of resistance due to change of temperature of the cables for connecting the main and auxiliary earthrods does not affect the accuracy of readings.

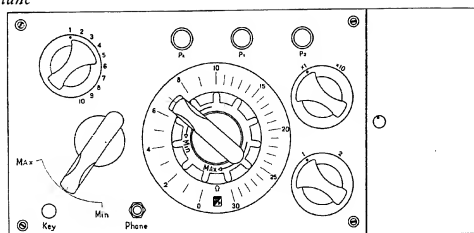
Range of Measurement

$(R \times 1)$ 0—30 ohms	Accuracy	0—10 ohms ± 0.15 ohm
		10—30 ohms ± 0.25 ohm
$(R \times 10)$ 0—300 ohms	Accuracy	0—100 ohms ± 2 ohms
		100—300 ohms ± 8 ohms

Wiring Diagram



Plane

**Construction**

1. A microphone hummer of 1000 cycles per second is in the compartment at the right hand of the instrument and a cabinet is provided for the dry cells which drive the microphone hummer. With each instrument is supplied a separate box of accessories, which consist of two auxiliary earthrods, three flexible cables of 10 meters in length for connecting the main and auxiliary earths and one low impedance sensitive headphone.

2. In order to ensure the accuracy in reading and to prolong the life of the instrument, the double variable slide resistance is so designed that it is able to make 360° turns in succession.

3. As the single resistance units in this instrument are wound on porcelain bobbins non-inductively (Bifilar Winding), and the double variable slide-wire resistors are made with double silk insulated resistance wire of low temperature coefficient, the same resistance is maintained at audio frequencies.

4. A hinged cover may be locked shut to protect the working parts. Wiring diagram and directions for operation are found inside the hinged cover.

Other Fields of Applications

This instrument can also be used as a substitute for Kohlrausch's Bridge in testing A. C. resistance or liquid resistance.

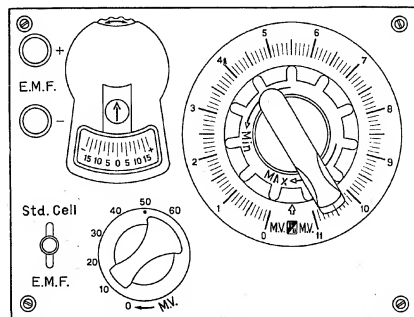
PORTABLE POTENTIOMETER FOR CALIBRATION**MODEL 303**

This instrument is suitable for use in schools and factories for measuring low voltages (those of low internal resistance) or for calibrating various types of precision millivoltmeters, and it is especially suitable for calibrating the reading error of thermoelectric pyrometers in metallurgical works.

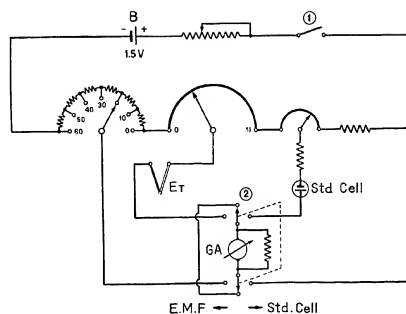
It is self-contained with standard cell and dry battery. The current-regulating unit for preliminary balance and the fine reading adjuster are combined together to form a double turner. In order to ensure the accuracy of readings, the fine reading adjuster is so designed, that it is without turn-stopping device and is able to make turns of 360° in succession.

A hinged cover may be locked shut to protect the working parts. Wiring diagram and directions for operation are found inside the hinged cover.

Plane



Wiring Diagram



1 and 2 represent the double-throw switch, which is so designed, that as soon as switch 2 is thrown either towards the STD. CELL or towards the E.M.F., the switch 1 is simultaneously switched on, allowing the current to flow through the whole wiring to prevent the standard cell from over-load caused by lack of a corresponding compensating voltage.

Specifications

Range of Measurement: 0—71 millivolts.

Limit of error: ± 0.1 millivolt, at room temperature 10°C to 30°C and relative humidity not over 80%.

Sensitivity of Galvanometer: About 0.1 millivolt per division.

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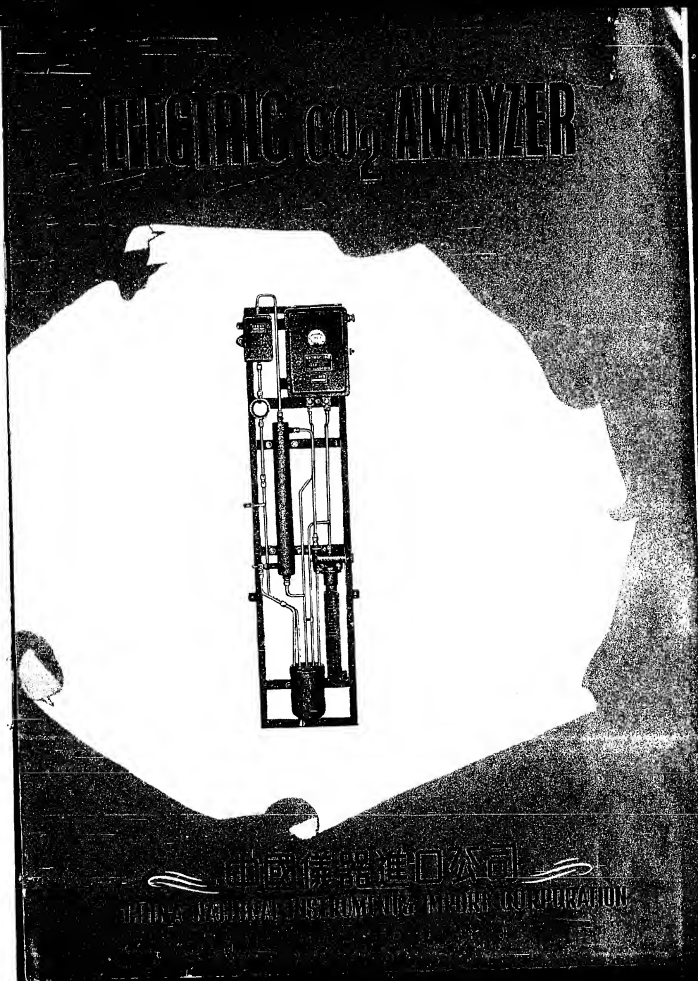
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BOOKLET S1001



ELECTRIC CO₂ ANALYZER TYPE GA-21



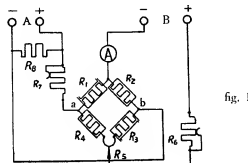
SPECIFICATION

1. Range of scale 0—20% CO₂.
2. Accuracy:
 - (a) Gas analyzer ±0.5% CO₂.
 - (b) Recording Millivoltmeter ±1.5%
 - (c) Indicating Millivoltmeter ±1.5%
- Power supply 110 V. or 220 V.
50 or 60 cycles.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

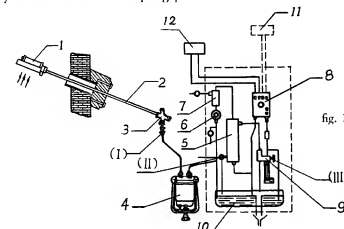
Type GA-21 CO₂ Analyzer is specially designed for continuous measurements of the percentage of carbon dioxide contained in flue gas. By comparison of the thermal conductivities of air and flue gas under the same temperature, the percentage of CO₂ may be determined since the thermal conductivity of CO₂ is considerably less than that of the air, while the differences of other constituents of flue gases are negligible except H₂.

The gas sample to be analyzed is conducted continuously through leading pipes to filters for the removal of dust particles and harmful SO₂ gas, and then through a hydrogen burning furnace to burn out the hydrogen if contained in the flue gas. Again passing through the water-cooled condenser, the sampling gas is led to the thermal conductivity cells. Four identical platinum filaments are enclosed in separate cells built in a solid metal block, as shown diagrammatically in fig. 1.



Each filament forms one arm of a Wheatstone bridge circuit, and a definite current is allowed to flow through the bridge and heat the platinum filaments to a final equilibrium temperature, which depends upon the cooling condition surrounding the filaments. The presence of CO₂ in the sampling gas reduces the

thermal conductivity, increases the temperature and resistance of R₁ and R₃. The construction is such that the changes in temperature of the metal block affect both sides of the bridge equally. If, therefore, the cells of R₂ and R₄ contain air and the cells of R₁ and R₃ contain air mixed with CO₂, the extent of the deflection of a galvanometer in the bridge circuit will be an indication of the amount of CO₂ present and the galvanometer is calibrated to show directly the percentage of CO₂ present. Multi-point recorders or indicators, which can be easily installed, enable data from several sampling points to be obtained on one instrument, which may be any distance from the sampling point.



The general layout of the whole system is shown in figure 2.

1. Porous porcelain filter.
2. Inlet pipe with flange.
3. Cross-connector.
4. SO₂ filter.
5. Water-cooled condensers.
6. Controlling filter.
7. Hydrogen burning furnace.
8. Gas analyzing chamber.
9. Aspirator with manometer.
10. Cooling water exhaust.
11. Indicator.
12. Recorder.

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BOOKLET S1008

THE CHINA NATIONAL IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION, first established in 1951, is one of the state-owned foreign trade enterprises of the People's Republic of China. During the past few years, this CORPORATION has maintained and quickly developed extensive business contacts with manufacturers and traders the world over, and has concluded a considerable volume of business on the basis of equality and mutual benefit to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. Up to the present, there are already over four thousand firms in different countries, who have established regular business relations with this CORPORATION.

This CORPORATION has always been an active participant in International Trade Fairs. The actual business transactions entered into between this CORPORATION and other participating parties have enriched the activities of such Trade Fairs, and as a result, have been widely welcome to various circles. It is the sincere desire of this CORPORATION to bring about a still closer relationship with manufacturers and traders in different parts of the world.

The present scope of business of this CORPORATION covers the import and export of such commodities as CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICALS, MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SUPPLIES, FERTILIZERS, DYESTUFFS & PIGMENTS, RUBBER & RUBBER PRODUCTS, PETROLEUM & PETROLEUM PRODUCTS. All business friends abroad are cordially invited to write and/or cable their valued offers and/or enquiries to this CORPORATION, whose addresses and cable addresses for the Head Office and Branch Offices are as follows:

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*OUR MAIN
EXPORTABLE PRODUCTS*

CHEMICALS & PHARMACEUTICALS

CONTENTS

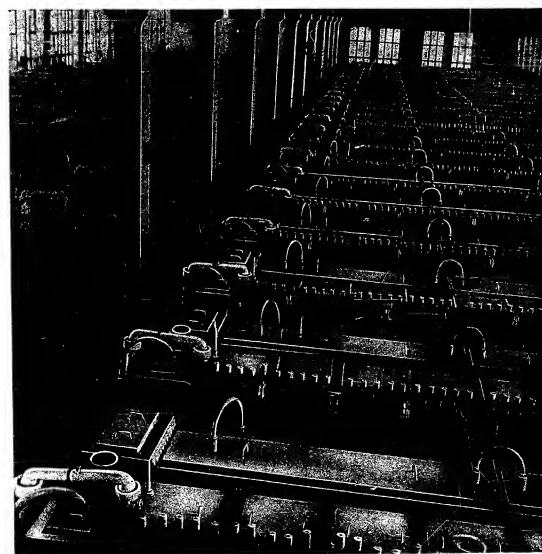
SODA ASH (SODIUM CARBONATE)
 CAUSTIC SODA (SODIUM HYDROXIDE)
 SODIUM SULPHIDE
 CALCIUM CARBIDE
 HYDROCHLORIC ACID
 ACTIVATED CHARCOAL
 ZINC OXIDE
 RED PHOSPHORUS
 AMMONIUM CHLORIDE
 SULPHUR BLACK
 SODIUM PHOSPHATE TRIBASIC
 PHENOL
 ETHYL ALCOHOL
 MONOCHLOROBENZENE
 NITROBENZENE
 DINITROCHLOROBENZENE
 NAPHTHALENE (REFINED)
 ANILINE
 SULFONATED COAL
 RODINE
 PAINTS
 EPHEDRINE HYDROCHLORIDE
 LIVER INJECTION CRUDE
 PEPSIN
 PANCREATIN

SODA ASH (SODIUM CARBONATE) (Na_2CO_3)

Specification:	Total alkalinity as Na_2CO_3 98% up.
Characteristics:	Water soluble, white crystalline powder.
Uses and applications:	Raw materials for the manufacture of Caustic Soda and Sodium Silicate; metallurgical works; petroleum industry; oils and fats refinery; glass industry and paper pulp industry.
Packing:	In 80-kg. gunny bags lined with cloth bag.
Precautions:	Keep in dry store and away from dampness and lime.

CAUSTIC SODA (SODIUM HYDROXIDE) (NaOH)

Specification:	NaOH content: 96% up or 98% up.
Characteristics:	White solid, with slight bluish shade allowed, easily soluble in water, hygroscopic, corrosive, absorbs carbon dioxide when exposed to air.
Uses and applications:	Petroleum and oils refining; paper pulp, glass and dye-stuffs industries; rayon yarns, toilet soaps, soaps and cosmetics manufacturing.
Packing:	In 200-kg. iron drums.
Precautions:	Keep containers tightly closed to avoid deliquescence, and store in dry place to prevent the drum from getting rusty.



SODIUM SULPHIDE

(Na_2S)

Specification: Na_2S content: 60-62% or 62.5-63.5%, solid fused.

Characteristics: Pinkish or brick-red solid, hygroscopic, soluble in water.

Uses and applications: Raw material for the manufacture of sulphur dyes; auxiliary for sulphur dyes; paper pulp manufacturing; dehairing hides; cotton fibre detergent; denitrating agent in rayon industry.

Packing: In 100 or 160-kg. iron drums.

Precautions: Keep in ventilated and dry place to prevent the drum from getting rusty; stow away from acids; keep container tightly closed and intact to prevent dampness.

CALCIUM CARBIDE

(CaC_2)

Specification: Acetylene yield not less than 250 litres per kilo of CaC_2 .

Characteristics: Greyish black, irregular solid lumps, hygroscopic, reduced to powder after efflorescence, with formation of acetylene gas when wetted by water.

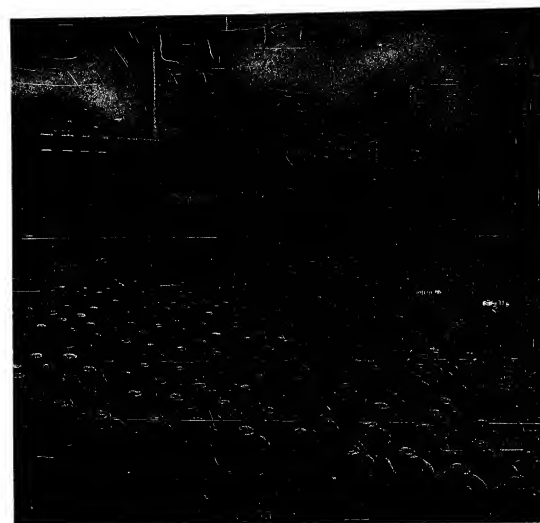
Uses and applications: For illumination and welding purposes; organic synthesis.

Packing: In 100/200-kg. drums.

Precautions: Handle with care to prevent explosion caused by collision, keep in dry store.

HYDROCHLORIC ACID (HCl)

Specification:	HCl content: 31% min.
Characteristics:	Colorless or yellowish solution, with a strong pungent odour and corrosive property.
Uses and applications:	As reagents for synthetic rubber, dye-stuff and food industries; also used in tanning, dyeing, metal stain removing; for manufacturing pharmaceuticals, perfumes and chlorides.
Packing:	In 30-kg. acid proof jars.
Precautions:	Keep in cool place and avoid collision.



ACTIVATED CHARCOAL

Specification: (1) Absorption power 35% up.
(2) 0.1 gm decolorizes not less than 15 c.c. of 0.1% Methylene Blue solution.

Characteristics: (1) Black granules.
(2) Black powder.

Uses and applications: (1) Pharmaceutical purpose.
(2) Industrial decolorization.

Packing: In 20-kg. iron drums.

Precautions: Keep in tightly closed containers to prevent dampness.

ZINC OXIDE (ZnO)

Specification: ZnO content: 99.5% min.

Characteristics: White powder, insoluble in water, soluble in acid and absorbs carbon dioxide when exposed to air.

Uses and applications: For rubber, paint, pigments, pharmaceutical and match industries.

Packing: In 25/50-kg. paper-lined canvas bags.

Precautions: Store in ventilated and dry place.

RED PHOSPHORUS (P)

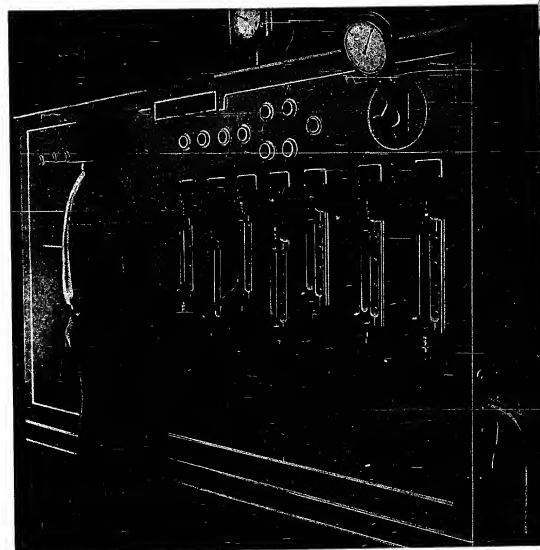
Specification: On request.

Characteristics: Red or dark-red powder, explosive if heated.

Uses and applications: Safety match manufacturing.

Packing: In 10-kg. iron drums.

Precautions: Store in dry, cool and ventilated place, keep away from fire.



AMMONIUM CHLORIDE (NH₄Cl)

Specification: NH₄Cl content: 99% up

Characteristics: White crystals, sublimes when heated, soluble in water and glycerol.

Uses and applications: Dry batteries manufacturing; textile printing; tanning industries; electric welding; electroplating; nitrogen fertilizers.

Packing: In 50-kg. 5 ply kraft paper bags.

Precautions: Store in dry ventilated place, keep away from alkalis.

SULPHUR BLACK

Specification: Strength (In comparison with the standard sample): 100 ± 5.

Characteristics: Black powder, easily oxidized and absorbs moisture when exposed to air. Dyed material gets brilliant colour and high fastness.

Uses and applications: For dyeing cotton and linen fabrics.

Packing: In 50-kg. iron drums.

Precautions: Keep in tightly closed containers and away from fire and dampness. Handle with care.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE TRIBASIC ($\text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$)

Specification: $\text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ content: 98% min.

Characteristics: Colorless crystals or white powder.

Uses and applications: Effective boiler detergent; water softening agent; tanning and sugar refining industries.

Packing: In 25-kg. cloth bags.

Precautions: Keep under appropriate humidity.

PHENOL ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}$)

Specification: Congeals at $39^\circ - 41^\circ\text{C}$

Characteristics: Colourless to pinkish crystalline mass, soluble in water with distinctive odour and corrosive property.

Uses and applications: Dye-intermediates; raw material for phenol-formaldehyde synthetic resin; strong antiseptic and germicide preparations.

Packing: In 210-kg. galvanized iron drums.

Precautions: Do not expose to air or light, avoid contact with skin.

ETHYL ALCOHOL

(C_2H_5OH)

Specification: Purity: 96% min.

Characteristics: Colourless liquid, inflammable and easily volatile.

Uses and applications: Industrial and pharmaceutical purposes.

Packing: In iron drums.

Precautions: Keep away from fire.



MONOCHLOROBENZENE

(C₆H₅Cl)

Specification:	Benzene content (dry base): 0.3% max. Sp. Gr. D ₁₅ ¹⁵ 1.112—1.114
Characteristics:	Colourless, transparent liquid with pleasant odour, inflammable, anaesthetic, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, ether and benzene.
Uses and applications:	For manufacturing phenol; picric acid; dichlorobenzene; dinitrochlorobenzene; sulphur black; sulphur brown etc.; raw material for manufacturing insecticides, such as DDT and Benzene-Hexachloride; as solvents.
Packing:	In 220/240 kg. iron drums.
Precautions:	Keep away from open flame and electric spark. Containers should be tightly closed, otherwise an inflammable and explosive mixture may be resulted from its volatile vapour and air. Sand may be used in case of fire.

NITROBENZENE

(C₆H₅NO₂)

Specification:	Solidifying point (dry base): 4.5°C min.
Characteristics:	Yellowish oily liquid with bitter almond odour, soluble in alcohol, ether and benzene; slightly soluble in water, easily inflammable and poisonous.
Uses and applications:	Manufacture of aniline; benzidine-base; quinoline; azobenzene; dye-stuffs and perfumes.
Packing:	In 200-kg. iron drums.
Precautions:	Keep in cool place, away from inflammable goods, avoid contact with skin, use air-mask and rubber gloves when handling.

DINITROCHLOROBENZENE $(C_6H_3(NO_2)_2Cl)$

Specification:	Purity (dry base): 97% up. Solidifying point (dry base): 47°C up.
Characteristics:	Yellow or light orange crystal, with bitter almond odour; irritative to the skin and poisonous.
Uses and applications:	Manufacture of sulphur dyes; picric acid; saccharine and as dye intermediates.
Packing:	In 300-kg. iron drums.
Precautions:	Keep in cool place and away from direct sunlight. Avoid contact with skin.

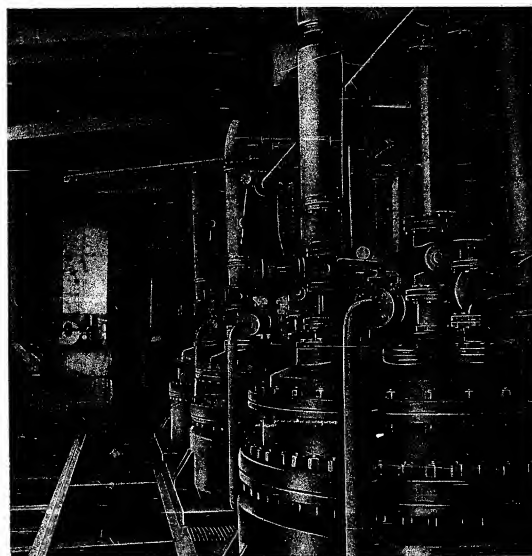
NAPHTHALENE (REFINED) $(C_{10}H_8)$

Specification:	Melting point not lower than 79°C.
Characteristics:	White or slightly yellowish, with pungent odour and easily volatile.
Uses and applications:	Insecticides; dye intermediates.
Packing:	In 25-30kg. five ply kraft paper bags.
Precautions:	Keep away from fire.

ANILINE

(C₆H₅NH₂)

- Specification:** Aniline content (dry base): 99% up.
- Characteristics:** Light yellow to brownish oily liquid, with pungent odour and poisonous.
- Uses and applications:** Dye intermediates; dyeing and printing; raw material for the manufacture of accelerator and antioxidant in rubber industry; perfume and pharmaceutical industries.
- Packing:** In 200-kg. iron drums.
- Precautions:** Keep in cool dry ventilated place and away from fire, sun light or dampness; and avoid contact with skin.



SULFONATED COAL

Specification: Softening value: Ton degree/cubic meter not less than 900.

Characteristics: Black granules, size will be doubled when wetted by water.

Uses and applications: Water softener; especially used in boiler water or water for bleaching and dyeing purposes.

Packing: In 50-kg. wooden cases, lined with 2 ply kraft paper.

RODINE

Specification: Available ingredient not less than 25%.

Characteristics: Light yellowish powder, poisonous.

Uses and applications: For cleaning iron rods, discs, before enamelling and electro-plating; also used for cleaning machine parts and boiler tubes. For preventing acid fog-making in metal works.

Packing: In 20-kg. iron drums.

Precautions: Keep away from dampness and heat.

PAINTS

Specification:	Various types of quick-drying enamels, ready mixed paints and paste paints.
Characteristics:	Enamels: quick-drying, with a layer of lustrous film after painting. Ready mixed paints: paints mixed with solvents, easy to apply and with bright film after painting. Paste paints: with high content of pigment, should be diluted with boiled paint oil when applying.
Uses and applications:	Suitable for painting iron or wooden furnitures and buildings.
Packing:	Quick-drying enamels: In $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 lb. tins. Ready mixed paints: In $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 gallon tins. Paste paints: In 28 lb. tins.
Precautions:	Keep containers tightly closed to prevent from infiltration of water and other foreign matters; store in dry, ventilated place.



EPHEDRINE HYDROCHLORIDE (RED HORSE BRAND)

Specification:	B. P. 1953
Characteristics:	White crystals or 80 mesh powder. Odourless, bitter taste.
Uses and applications:	Pharmaceutical purpose.
Packing:	In 5 kilo tins, 6 tins to a wooden case. In 1 kilo tins, 30 tins to a wooden case. In 1 lb. bottles, 30 bottles to a wooden case. In 1 oz. bottles, 200 bottles to a wooden case.

LIVER INJECTION CRUDE

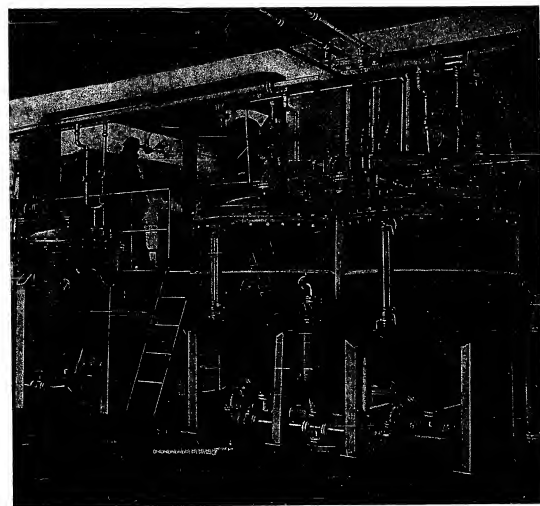
Specification: U. S. P. 14

Description: Hematogenic tonic. Nutrient. Sanguinopoietic substances derived from fresh cow's liver. Brownish water Injection, standardized to containing 2 U.S.P. injectable units per ml.

Action and uses: For treatment and prophylaxis of pernicious anemia, anemia due to hemorrhage or tuberculosis, parasitic anemia; dysfunction of reticulo-endothelial system; intoxications by drugs or chemicals; severe gastrointestinal manifestations; and postoperative restoration of liver functions.

Packing: 10 ml. vials, each ml. contains 2 U.S.P. units.

Storage: Preserve the Injection preferably at a temperature not above 20°C and protected from light.



PEPSIN

Specification: B. P. 1953

Description: Proteolytic enzyme obtained from fresh mucous membrane of cow's stomach; colourless or light buff-coloured, amorphous powder of faintly meaty odour; slightly acid or saline taste; soluble in water, yielding an opalescent solution; insoluble in alcohol (95%) and ether; 1 gm of pepsin digesting not less than 2,500 gm of coagulated egg albumen.

Action and Uses: Digestant, converting native proteins into peptones and proteoses. For use in gastric achylia and gastric indigestion.

Packing: Bottles of 25 gm, 50 gm, 100 gm and 500 gm.

Storage: Should be kept in a well-closed container and stored in a cool place.

PANCREATIN

Specification: B. P. 1953

Description: Powerfully digestive enzyme derived from fresh cow's pancreatic tissue, containing pancreatic enzymes amylase, trypsin and lipase; buff coloured; amorphous powder of meaty odour; soluble in water, forming a slightly turbid solution; insoluble in alcohol (95%) and ether.

Action and Uses: In alkaline medium can digest starch, proteins and fats; exerts no enzymatic activity at the acid pH of the gastric juices, therefore it must be taken with sodium bicarbonate.

For use in serious diarrhea due to disturbed external secretion of the pancreas, achylia, amyia, chronic intestinal catarrh, and various types of dyspepsia.

Packing: Bottles of 25 gm, 50 gm, 100 gm and 500 gm.

Storage: Should be kept in a well-closed container and stored in a cool place.

CHINA NATIONAL IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION

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B

THE TRADE UNION LAW
OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

With the Constitution of the Trade Unions of
the People's Republic of China

**THE TRADE UNION LAW
OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

WITH THE CONSTITUTION OF THE TRADE UNIONS OF
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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**THE TRADE UNION LAW
OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

The Trade Union Law is promulgated for the purpose of defining in explicit terms the legal status, functions and duties of trade union organizations in the New Democratic State, thereby enabling the working class to become better organized and thus play its proper part in New Democratic construction.

SECTION ONE

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

ARTICLE 1

Trade unions are mass organizations of the working class formed on a voluntary basis. All manual and non-manual wage workers in enterprises, institutions and schools in Chinese territory whose wages constitute their sole or main means of livelihood, and all wage workers in irregular employment shall have the right to organize trade unions.

Promulgated by the Central People's Government on June 29, 1950.

Printed in the People's Republic of China

ARTICLE 2

Trade unions shall be organized on the principle of democratic centralism, in accordance with the Constitution of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions as adopted by the All-China Labour Congress. Trade union committees at all levels shall be set up by election at general membership meetings or representative conferences.

Members of trade unions shall have the right, in accordance with the constitution of their trade unions, to dismiss and replace at any time any representative or committee member whom they have elected. Trade union committees at all levels shall submit reports on their work to the rank and file membership they represent or to their representative conferences and shall observe the decisions and directives of their respective higher trade union organizations.

ARTICLE 3

Trade unions are mass organizations formed in accordance with the resolutions and Constitution adopted by the All-China Labour Congress and various congresses of industrial unions (including the cultural and educational workers' unions and government employees' unions). The trade unions have their own nation-wide independent and unified system of organization, with the All-China Federation of Trade Unions as the highest leading body. When trade unions are established, they should submit reports thereon to the All-China Federation of Trade Unions or its affiliated industrial unions or local unions, which, after proper examination and ap-

proval, shall undertake to refer the matter to the local people's governments for registration.

ARTICLE 4

All other bodies not organized in accordance with *Article 3* of this Law shall not be called trade unions, and shall not be entitled to the rights laid down in this Law.

SECTION TWO

THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF TRADE UNIONS

ARTICLE 5

Trade unions in enterprises operated by the state or by cooperatives shall have the right to represent the workers and staff members in taking part in administering production and in concluding collective agreements with the managements.

ARTICLE 6

Trade unions in private enterprises shall have the right to represent the workers and staff members in conducting negotiations and talks with the owners of these private enterprises, in taking part in the labour-capital consultative councils and in concluding collective agreements with the owners of these private enterprises.

ARTICLE 7

It is the duty of trade unions to protect the interests of workers and staff members, to ensure that the managements, or the owners of private enterprises, effectively

carry out labour protection, labour insurance, wage standards, factory sanitation and safety measures as stipulated in the laws and decrees of the government and other relevant regulations and directives, and to take measures for improving the material and cultural life of the workers and staff members.

ARTICLE 8

Trade union organizations at all levels in enterprises operated by the state or by cooperatives shall have the right to ask the managements at the corresponding levels to submit reports on their work to the trade union committees, to the general membership meetings or to the representative conferences. They also have the right to represent the workers and staff members in taking part in the administrative boards or administrative meetings at the corresponding levels.

ARTICLE 9

In order to safeguard the fundamental interests of the working class, trade unions shall carry out the following activities according to their respective constitutions and decisions:

- (a) Educate and organize the workers and staff members to support the laws and decrees of the People's Government; carry out the policies of the People's Government in order to consolidate the people's state power which is led by the working class;
- (b) Educate and organize the workers and staff members to adopt a new attitude towards labour, to observe labour discipline, to organize labour

emulation drives and other production movements in order to ensure the fulfilment of the production plans;

- (c) Protect public property, oppose corruption, waste and bureaucracy, and fight against saboteurs in enterprises operated by the state or by cooperatives and in institutions and schools;
- (d) Promote in privately-owned enterprises the policy of developing production and of benefiting both labour and capital, and oppose acts in violation of government laws and decrees or acts detrimental to production.

ARTICLE 10

The people's governments at all levels shall allocate to the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, industrial unions and local trade unions the necessary buildings and furnishings to enable them to carry out their office work, meetings, educational, recreational and welfare activities. The people's governments at all levels shall also give the trade unions similar treatment in the use of the post, telegraph, telephone, railway, highway and navigation facilities as are enjoyed by government institutions at corresponding levels.

ARTICLE 11

When the managements of state-operated enterprises or the owners of private enterprises want to transfer or discharge a trade union committee member elected by the workers and staff members, they must obtain in advance the consent of the trade union committee concerned and such transfer or discharge cannot be carried

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When the managements of state-operated enterprises or the owners of private enterprises want to transfer or discharge a trade union committee member elected by the workers and staff members, they must obtain in advance the consent of the trade union committee concerned and such transfer or discharge cannot be carried

out until the said trade union committee has reported the matter to a higher trade union committee and has obtained its approval.

ARTICLE 12

Trade union committee members or any trade union representatives, when provided with credentials issued by their respective trade unions, may inspect the workshops and hostels of the enterprises, institutions or schools, whose workers and staff members are affiliated to the said trade unions. The managements, or the owners of private enterprises, may not refuse such inspections, except in certain specially stipulated cases.

SECTION THREE

THE BASIC ORGANIZATION OF TRADE UNIONS

ARTICLE 13

In factories, mines, business establishments, farms, institutions, schools and other productive or administrative units with twenty-five or more workers and staff members, a basic trade union committee may be set up (such as factory, mine or institution committee). In those employing less than twenty-five persons an organizer may be elected, who shall have the same rights as a basic trade union committee. The regulations governing the organization of basic trade union committees shall be formulated by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions or the national committees of the respective industrial unions.

ARTICLE 14

Apart from the basic trade union committees formed in accordance with *Articles 3* and *13* of this Law, and approved by the industrial unions or the local unions, no other organizations in factories, mines, business establishments, farms, institutions, schools and other productive or administrative units shall be entitled to the rights enjoyed by the basic trade union committees.

ARTICLE 15

The number of members of a basic trade union committee who are full-time trade union functionaries and who are freed from production, shall be determined in accordance with the total number of workers and staff members employed in each factory, mine, business establishment, farm, institution, school and other productive or administrative unit. The ratio shall be as follows:

Number of workers and staff members	Number of full-time trade union functionaries
200-500	1
501-1000	2
1001-1500	3
1501-2500	4
2501-4000	5

A further full-time trade union functionary may be added for every additional two thousand persons in enterprises employing over four thousand workers and staff members. Basic trade union committees in enterprises employing less than two hundred persons may have one full-time trade union functionary if they obtain the authorization of a higher trade union organization.

ARTICLE 16

When a basic trade union committee has been elected the management, or the owner of the private enterprise, must be notified of the names of the committee members. The management, or the owner of the private enterprise, must, in accordance with the decisions of the basic trade union committee, release from production those members who are required.

ARTICLE 17

Full-time trade union functionaries who are freed from production shall be paid by the trade unions and the amount should not be less than the rate of wages previously paid to them. They shall continue to share in labour insurance and other welfare facilities paid for by the management, or the owner of the private enterprise. After completing their term of office, the management, or the owner of the private enterprise, shall ensure that they return to their original jobs or be given other jobs at the same rate of wages.

ARTICLE 18

The managements or owners of factories, mines, business establishments, farms, institutions, schools and other productive or administrative units shall not obstruct the activities of the basic trade union committees and the general membership meetings or representative conferences summoned by the basic trade union committees. But meetings and conferences called by trade unions should not be held during the prescribed working hours. When such meetings have to be held during working hours due to special circumstances, the consent of the

managements or owners should be obtained. If members of a basic trade union committee who are still engaged in production have to conduct trade union activities during working hours, the trade union must inform the management or owner thereof. But the total working hours thus occupied by any such member shall not exceed two working days per month. In such cases, the wages of such members shall be paid in full.

ARTICLE 19

Elections of trade union representatives to a people's representative conference or people's congress, in accordance with the directives of the people's governments at city (county) level or above, or elections of trade union representatives to trade union congresses in accordance with the directives of the trade union councils at city or provincial levels or above may be held during working hours, if necessary. In private enterprises, representatives of workers and staff members to the above-mentioned and other conferences shall be paid for the period of their attendance by the organizations which call such conferences.

ARTICLE 20

The managements or the owners of factories, mines, business establishments, farms, schools and other productive or administrative units which employ one hundred or more workers shall provide free of charge the necessary buildings and other facilities (water, electricity and furniture, etc.) for office use by the basic trade union committees and shall provide, permanently or temporarily, a suitable place for general membership meetings or rep-

representative conferences. Those employing less than one hundred persons, if unable to provide separate offices for the trade unions, shall provide special desks for the use of trade unions in rooms which are in general use. Trade unions may hold meetings in such rooms.

ARTICLE 21

When the managements or the owners of factories, mines, business establishments, farms, institutions, schools and other productive or administrative units engage workers or staff members they shall inform the basic trade union committees, which shall have the right to protest, within three days, if they discover that such engagements violate any law or decree of the People's Government or run counter to collective agreements. Disputes arising from the managements or owners disagreeing with such protests shall be dealt with in accordance with the Rules of Procedure for Settling Labour Disputes.

ARTICLE 22

The managements or the owners of factories, mines, business establishments, farms, institutions, schools and other productive or administrative units shall inform the basic trade union committees ten days in advance of the name of any worker or staff member they want to discharge, together with the reasons for discharge. The basic trade union committees shall have the right to protest, within seven days, if they discover that such discharge violates any government decree or runs counter to collective agreement. Disputes arising from the managements or the owners disagreeing with such protests

shall be dealt with in accordance with the Rules of Procedure for Settling Labour Disputes.

Articles 21 and 22 shall not apply in the case of personnel appointed by the people's governments at all levels.

SECTION FOUR

TRADE UNION FUNDS

ARTICLE 23

The trade unions must set up their own system of budgeting, drawing up of balance sheets, accounting and auditing on the principle of independent administration of their funds.

ARTICLE 24

Trade union funds shall be drawn from the following sources:

- (a) Membership dues paid by trade union members in accordance with the Constitution of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions;
- (b) The managements or the owners of factories, mines, business establishments, farms, institutions, schools and other productive or administrative units shall each month allocate to their respective trade union organizations, as trade union funds, a sum equal to two per cent of the total amount of the real wages (including those paid in currency, in kind and in meals) of all

workers and staff members employed (excluding agents of the owners of private enterprises). Of this sum, an amount equal to 1.5 per cent of the total amount of real wages shall be used for the purpose of promoting cultural and educational activities for the workers and staff members;

- (c) Income from cultural and sports activities sponsored by the trade unions;
- (d) Subsidies from the people's governments at various levels.

ARTICLE 25

Regulations governing the disposal of the funds of the trade union committees at all levels shall be formulated by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

SECTION FIVE

BY-LAW

ARTICLE 26

This Law shall come into force after it is ratified and promulgated by the Central People's Government Council.

**CONSTITUTION OF THE TRADE UNIONS OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

PREAMBLE

The Chinese working class, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and its great leader Comrade Mao Tse-tung, has waged a protracted struggle in which it established the closest alliance with the peasants, formed a united front with all patriotic and democratic forces to fight against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, and consequently defeated the foreign imperialists and the internal counter-revolutionaries, thereby achieving great victory in the people's democratic revolution.

It was after the birth of the Chinese Communist Party—a party of the Chinese working class itself—and under its direct leadership that the working-class movement of present-day China progressed along the road to victory.

The trade unions of China led by the Communist Party have rallied the workers around the Party and have thus become transmission belts between the Party and the masses. After the establishment of the people's democratic dictatorship, the trade unions under the leadership of the Party have become a school of adminis-

Adopted by the Seventh All-China Congress of Trade Unions,
May 10, 1953.

tration, a school of management and a school of communism for the workers.

The trade unions of China are mass organizations of all manual and non-manual workers living entirely or mainly on their wages, formed on a voluntary basis without distinction of nationality, sex or religious beliefs.

The People's Republic of China is a republic led by the working class. Hence, the interests of the state and the common interests of the entire people constitute the fundamental interests of the working class. The trade unions, on behalf of the workers, should therefore take an active part in the enactment of laws and decrees of the state concerning production and labour as well as the material and cultural life of the workers, firmly support and carry out all the policies, laws and decrees of the People's Government, and serve as firm social pillars of the people's democratic dictatorship.

The most important tasks of the trade unions of China during the period of national construction are to strengthen the unity of the working class, to consolidate the alliance of workers and peasants, to educate the workers to observe consciously the laws and decrees of the state and labour discipline, to strive for the development of production, for the constant increase of labour productivity, for the fulfilment and over-fulfilment of the production plans of the state, for the speedy industrialization of the country and for the steady advance towards socialism. The trade unions should constantly show concern for the improvement of living and working conditions and, on the basis of developing production,

gradually but actively improve the material and cultural life of the workers.

In state-owned enterprises, the workers are the masters, and it should be the sacred duty of the trade unions to mobilize and organize the workers to ensure the fulfilment and over-fulfilment of state production plans.

In enterprises jointly owned by state and private capital and in the enterprises which regularly do processing work for the state, it is the paramount duty of the trade unions to raise production and to supervise the implementation of contracts.

In privately-owned enterprises, although the workers are still subjected to exploitation, their political rights and legitimate economic interests are afforded effective protection by the law of the state and by the trade union organizations. Therefore it is also the duty of the trade unions in the privately-owned enterprises to organize and educate the workers to raise production and see to it that the capitalists are observing the government laws and decrees, thus enabling these enterprises to play an active part in the national welfare and people's livelihood under the leadership of the state-owned sector of the national economy. This conforms with the fundamental interests of the working class.

The trade unions of China are organized along industrial lines, based on democratic centralism. They must take collective leadership, persuasion and education as the main methods of their work. They must show concern over the interests of the masses, gather their views and promote criticism and self-criticism. They must consistently pay attention to the fight against

bureaucracy and commandism which separate them from the masses, and at the same time, constantly improve the organization and discipline of the workers.

The trade unions of China must constantly educate the workers in internationalism and actively take part in the international working-class movement. They must strive for the unity and solidarity of the movement and for the defence of lasting peace in the Far East and throughout the world.

CHAPTER I

MEMBERSHIP

ARTICLE 1

Membership in the trade unions shall be open to all manual and non-manual workers, whose wages constitute their sole or main means of living, and who accept the Constitution of the Trade Unions.

ARTICLE 2

Admission to trade union membership is accepted only when a personal application is made on a voluntary basis and when such application has been accepted by a trade union group and approved by the basic committee or the workshop committee of the trade union concerned.

ARTICLE 3

Trade union members have the right:

- (a) To elect and to be elected;
- (b) To make proposals and suggestions to the trade union organizations for the improvement of trade union work;
- (c) To criticize at trade union meetings or in the trade union press any trade union functionaries;
- (d) To enjoy priority in the various collective cultural and welfare establishments conducted by the trade unions.

ARTICLE 4

Trade union members have the duty:

- (a) To observe the laws and decrees of the state and labour discipline;

- (b) To take good care of public property;
- (c) To assiduously engage in political, technical and cultural studies so as to raise their class consciousness and working ability;
- (d) To observe the trade union Constitution and decisions and pay membership dues punctually.

ARTICLE 5

Any trade union member who breaches the Constitution of the Trade Unions, violates discipline or fails to pay membership dues for more than three months without reason, shall, according to each specific case, be advised, reprimanded or publicly warned, or expelled from the trade union.

CHAPTER II

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

ARTICLE 6

The trade unions of China are built along industrial lines and on the basis of democratic centralism.

The basic system is as follows:

- (a) The leading bodies of the trade unions of all levels are to be elected democratically from the bottom up by the membership, and should submit reports on their work at regular intervals to the membership;
- (b) The trade unions of all levels shall carry on their work in accordance with the Constitution and decisions of the trade unions;

- (c) The trade unions shall make decisions only by a majority vote of the members present at the meeting;
- (d) The lower trade union organizations shall obey the higher trade union organizations.

ARTICLE 7

The organizational principle of industrial unions is as follows: All trade union members in the same enterprise or institution are organized in one single basic organization; all trade union members in the same industrial branch of the national economy are organized in the same national industrial union.

ARTICLE 8

The trade union councils of provincial, city, county or town level are the joint leading bodies of the local trade union organizations and the industrial unions in the given province, city, county or town.

ARTICLE 9

The highest authority of the trade unions of different levels is the general meeting of trade union members or the meeting of their representatives (for basic organizations), the congresses (for trade union organizations of provincial, city, county or town level), and the All-China Congress of Trade Unions (for the whole country).

The general membership meetings and congresses shall elect the trade union committees of the various levels—the workshop committee, basic committee, county committee, city committee, provincial committee, national committee and the Executive Committee of the

All-China Federation of Trade Unions. The above committees are the executive bodies of the trade unions of various levels and are held responsible for directing the day-to-day work of the various trade unions concerned.

New elections of a trade union may be advanced on the suggestion of more than one-third of its membership and with the approval of a higher trade union body.

ARTICLE 10

The trade union committees of all levels in the intervals between congresses may hold representative conferences to sum up and exchange their experiences in work.

ARTICLE 11

The trade union committees of all levels may set up various departments or permanent working committees according to the needs of the work.

CHAPTER III

THE HIGHEST LEADING BODY OF THE TRADE UNIONS IN THE COUNTRY

ARTICLE 12

The highest leading body of the trade unions in the People's Republic of China is the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

ARTICLE 13

The highest authority of the trade unions of the

People's Republic of China is the All-China Congress of Trade Unions, which has the power:

- (a) To hear and approve the reports made by the Executive Committee and the Auditing Commission of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions;
- (b) To define the policies and tasks of the trade unions throughout the country and hear the reports of the economic and cultural agencies of the Central People's Government, so as to devise measures to guarantee the fulfilment and over-fulfilment of the economic plans of the state;
- (c) To amend and approve the Constitution of the Trade Unions of the People's Republic of China;
- (d) To define the tasks of the trade unions of China in the international working-class movement;
- (e) To elect the Executive Committee and the Auditing Commission of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

ARTICLE 14

The All-China Congress of Trade Unions shall be convened every four years by the Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

ARTICLE 15

The members and alternate members of the Executive Committee and the Auditing Commission of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions shall be elected in accordance with the number of members determined by the All-China Congress of Trade Unions.

ARTICLE 16

In the intervals between All-China Congresses of Trade Unions, the Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions is responsible for the thorough implementation of the decisions of the Congress and for the direction of the trade union work throughout the country.

ARTICLE 17

The Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions shall at its plenary session elect a Presidium and a Secretariat. When the Executive Committee is not in session, the Presidium is the highest leading body of the trade unions throughout the country, and is responsible for carrying out the decisions of the All-China Congress of Trade Unions and of the plenary session of the Executive Committee, and directing all trade union work throughout the country. The Secretariat attends to the routine of trade unions throughout the country under the guidance of the Presidium.

ARTICLE 18

The auditing commissions of different levels are responsible for the examination of the finances of the trade unions of the corresponding levels.

ARTICLE 19

The highest leading body of each industrial union is its national committee. The highest authority of an industrial union is its national congress, which shall be convened every three years by the national committee of the industrial union concerned.

Its functions are:

- (a) To hear and approve the reports made by the national committee and auditing commission of the industrial union;
- (b) To hear reports of the related authorities of the Central People's Government, and define the policies and tasks of the industrial union;
- (c) To amend and approve the regulations of the industrial union;
- (d) To elect the national committee and the auditing commission.

ARTICLE 20

In the intervals between the national congresses of an industrial union, its national committee is responsible for the carrying out of the decisions of its congress and of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and elects a presidium or standing committee to direct the routine work.

CHAPTER IV

LOCAL TRADE UNION ORGANIZATIONS

ARTICLE 21

The All-China Federation of Trade Unions may set up branch offices or working committees in the various administrative areas. Their function is to direct, on behalf of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the work of the provincial and city trade union councils and the local industrial unions.

The provincial and city trade union councils are the joint leading bodies of the local trade union organizations and industrial unions in their respective provinces and cities.

The provincial and city councils may, according to the needs of work, set up branch offices in the special regions and urban districts to supervise and examine local trade union work.

ARTICLE 22

The committees of the provincial and city trade union councils shall be elected by their respective provincial and city trade union congresses.

The provincial, city and mining area committees of industrial unions shall be elected by the provincial, city and mining area congresses of the respective industries.

ARTICLE 23

The highest authority of the provincial and city trade union councils as well as the provincial, city and mining area committees of industrial unions rests with their respective congresses which shall hear reports on the activities of the trade union committees and auditing commissions of their corresponding levels, define the immediate tasks and elect the trade union committees and the auditing commissions.

Congresses of the provincial trade union councils as well as the trade union councils of cities under the direct jurisdiction of the Central People's Government, and provincial congresses of industrial unions, shall be convened every two years by the trade union committees of the corresponding levels.

Congresses of trade union councils of cities under the jurisdiction of the province, and congresses of industrial unions in cities and mining areas, shall be convened every year by the respective committees.

ARTICLE 24

In the intervals between the respective congresses, the committees of provincial and city trade union councils and the provincial, city and mining area committees of the industrial unions are responsible for the thorough implementation of the decisions of the congresses and for the direction of the activities of their subordinate trade union organizations, in accordance with the decisions and directives of the higher-level trade unions.

ARTICLE 25

The committees of provincial and city trade union councils and the provincial, city and mining area committees of industrial unions may each elect one chairman, several vice-chairmen and members to form a standing committee to guide the routine work.

ARTICLE 26

Trade unions of county and town level shall be organized by the respective provincial trade union councils on the basis of the organizational rules of the provincial and city trade union councils, and in accordance with concrete local conditions and needs.

CHAPTER V

BASIC TRADE UNION ORGANIZATIONS

ARTICLE 27

The basic trade union organizations are the foundation of trade unions. They are formed by trade union members in the same enterprise or establishment. In an enterprise or establishment with 25 trade union members or more a committee may be set up. In the case of less than 25 trade union members, a trade union group may be set up and an organizer elected. In the case of less than three trade union members, they may join the nearest basic trade union organization of the related industry or trade, or set up a joint group.

ARTICLE 28

The general membership meeting or the meeting of representatives in an enterprise or establishment is the highest authority of a basic trade union organization. The general membership meeting or the meeting of representatives shall be convened every year or every six months. Its functions are: to hear and approve reports on the activities of the basic trade union committee and auditing commission, to hear reports on the activities of the administration of the enterprise or establishment, to define the tasks and concrete programme of work of the basic trade union committee, and to elect the basic trade union committee and auditing commission.

ARTICLE 29

Each basic trade union committee shall elect a chair-

man and several vice-chairmen, and establish permanent or temporary working committees according to the needs of the work.

ARTICLE 30

The tasks of the basic trade union organizations are:

- (a) To organize all the workers, technical personnel and staff members in labour emulation drives, to strengthen labour discipline, and to guarantee the fulfilment and over-fulfilment of the production plan of the state;
- (b) To show constant concern over the improvement of the material and cultural life, and the working conditions of the entire body of workers, technical personnel and staff members; to help and supervise the managements, or the owners of private enterprises, in the thorough carrying out of the laws and decrees of the People's Government concerning labour protection and labour insurance;
- (c) To organize cultural, political and technical studies, as well as cultural and sport activities for all workers, technical personnel and staff members;
- (d) To admit new trade union members, collect trade union dues and report regularly to higher trade union organizations and the membership about activities and financial conditions.

ARTICLE 31

The basic trade union committee may set up workshop (department) committees to lead trade union activ-

ities in the workshops (departments). Each workshop (department) committee shall elect a chairman (and several vice-chairmen in case of big workshops) and may establish such permanent or temporary working committees as required.

ARTICLE 32

Under the basic trade union or workshop (department) committee, trade union groups may be formed according to production units or office units. A trade union group shall elect a group leader and, if necessary, also a deputy leader, a labour protection inspector, a labour insurance steward, and cultural and educational functionaries to assist the group leader.

CHAPTER VI

FUNDS

ARTICLE 33

Sources of trade union funds:

- (a) Admission fees of new members. A new member is to pay an admission fee of 1 per cent of his total wage of the month previous to his admission;
- (b) Membership dues. Each member is to pay regularly 1 per cent of his monthly wage as membership dues;
- (c) Proceeds from cultural and sport activities sponsored by the trade unions;

- (d) Allocations by the managements, or the owners of private enterprises, as trade union funds in accordance with the Trade Union Law.

ARTICLE 34

The trade unions of all levels shall spend their funds in accordance with estimates approved by their higher trade union organizations and the financial and accounting systems set up by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. They should report at regular intervals to the membership and to the higher trade union organizations on their financial accounts. The report on financial accounts is to be examined and signed by the chairman of the auditing commission.

ARTICLE 35

The systems of finance, budget and accounts of the trade unions shall be fixed separately by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

CHAPTER VII

APPENDICES

ARTICLE 36

This Constitution shall come into effect after adoption by the Seventh All-China Congress of Trade Unions; the right of interpretation of the Constitution rests with the Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

ARTICLE 37

Should there be imperfections in the Constitution, the right of revision rests with the All-China Congress of Trade Unions.

ARTICLE 38

Industrial trade unions may formulate their own rules according to the specific conditions of their industries, but such rules shall not contradict the present Constitution.

ARTICLE 39

Regulations governing the organization of trade union councils for handicraft workers will be formulated separately.

C

LABOUR INSURANCE REGULATIONS

**OF
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
OF CHINA**

Promulgated As Amended by the
Government Administration Council on
January 2, 1953

LABOUR INSURANCE REGULATIONS
OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

*First promulgated by the Government Administration Council on
February 26, 1951
Promulgated as amended by the Government Administration Council on
January 2, 1953*

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Printed in the People's Republic of China

**DECISIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT
ADMINISTRATION COUNCIL OF THE
CENTRAL PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT
CONCERNING CERTAIN AMEND-
MENTS TO THE LABOUR
INSURANCE REGULA-
TIONS OF THE PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

*(Adopted at the 165th Administrative Session of the Government
Administration Council on January 2, 1953)*

Since the promulgation of the Labour Insurance Regulations of the People's Republic of China by the Government Administration Council in February, 1951, certain achievements and experiences have been gained in their practical application. These Regulations have won the support of the masses of workers and staff members and played an active part in improving their life and in stimulating their enthusiasm for work. But since these Regulations were drawn up at a time when State finance and economy had not yet been completely restored, some of their benefits were comparatively small, and the scope of their application was limited by the need for experimentation in certain enterprises. At

present, our finance and economy are fundamentally improved; economic construction will soon commence on a large scale. Accordingly, the Labour Insurance Regulations should be applied on a wider scale and the standard of benefits accruing therefrom appropriately raised. However, as the need to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea still continues and vast sums of money are to be invested in economic construction, the State should first and foremost finance those major enterprises which serve the basic interests of the people of the whole country. Moreover, the welfare of the working class and the entire popular masses can only be gradually improved in proportion to the development of production. Therefore, the Labour Insurance Regulations cannot at present be applied on too wide a scope nor can the standard of benefits accruing therefrom be raised too high. In view of this situation, the Government Administration Council hereby decides as follows:

1. Regarding a widened scope of application:

Apart from enterprises which have already carried out the Labour Insurance Regulations, e.g. railways, post and tele-communications, water transport, factories, and mines each employing 100 or more workers, the scope of application is now extended to cover the following enterprises: (1) Capital construction units of factories, mines, and transportation enterprises; (2) State-owned building companies.

As of January 1, 1953, labour insurance funds shall be paid by the management of all enterprises to which

the newly-extended Regulations now apply. From March 1, 1953, workers and staff members in these enterprises shall enjoy the various labour insurance benefits as stipulated by the Labour Insurance Regulations.

The management of all enterprises now covered by the newly-extended Regulations shall, together with the primary trade union organisations, devise the methods of application, which shall be submitted to the local labour administration organs for examination before they are put into effect. In case of particular difficulties in the carrying out of the present Regulations, approval for temporarily putting off such application must be sought from the local labour administration organs.

2. Regarding higher standard of labour insurance benefits:

The stipulation that a worker or staff member can be absent from work in order to receive medical treatment for a period not more than 6 months is to be abolished. The standard of benefits accruing to workers and staff members during the period of medical treatment is to be suitably improved. Provisions are made to grant allowances for expensive medicines according to circumstance, to increase the rates of old-age pensions and to allow more liberal conditions for old-age pensions. Other benefits such as maternity benefits, funeral benefits, allowances for funerals, and relief for family dependents in the case of death not incurred on the job, are also increased. The standard of the

various kinds of benefits is specifically defined in the Amended Labour Insurance Regulations. All enterprises that have already put the Labour Insurance Regulations into effect shall begin to pay the various labour insurance benefits to workers and staff members according to the new Regulations as of January 1, 1953.

3. The Ministry of Labour of the Central People's Government, together with the All-China Federation of Labour, shall immediately amend and promulgate the draft Detailed Rules for Carrying Out the Labour Insurance Regulations and other related regulations, in accordance with the Amended Labour Insurance Regulations of the People's Republic of China.

LABOUR INSURANCE REGULATIONS OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

*(First Promulgated by the Government Administration Council
on February 26, 1951)*

*Promulgated as amended by the Government
Administration Council on January 2, 1953)*

Chapter One

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Article 1

The present Regulations are specially formulated in accordance with the present economic conditions for the purpose of protecting the health of workers and staff members and alleviating difficulties in their livelihood.

Article 2

In carrying out the present Regulations, the method of gradual extension to include more enterprises shall be adopted. At present, the scope within which the Regulations are to be applied shall be temporarily confined to the following enterprises:

A. State, private, or cooperative-owned factories and mines as well as those jointly operated by public and private capital, employing 100 or more workers and staff members, and their subsidiary organs.

B. Railways, water transport, post and telecommunications and their subsidiary organs.

C. Capital construction units of factories, mines, and transportation enterprises.

D. State-owned building companies.

Suggestions concerning further extension of the scope of application should be submitted according to circumstances by the Ministry of Labour of the Central People's Government to the Government Administration Council of the Central People's Government for decision.

Article 3

Matters relating to labour insurance in enterprises which do not fall within the scope of the Labour Insurance Regulations and in enterprises of a seasonal character may be settled through the conclusion of collective agreements by the managements (or owners) and trade union organisations of such enterprises or of the industries or trades to which such enterprises belong by taking into consideration the principles as laid down in the Regulations and the actual conditions in such enterprises, industries, or trades.

Article 4

The present Regulations apply to all workers and staff members (including apprentices) who are employed in enterprises which observe labour insurance, regardless of their race, nationality, age, or sex. Persons deprived of civil rights, however, are excluded.

Article 5

Provisions governing labour insurance for temporary workers, seasonal workers, and persons on probation working in enterprises which observe labour insurance are separately made in Detailed Rules for Carrying Out the Labour Insurance Regulations of the People's Republic of China.

Article 6

Enterprises within the scope of the present Regulations which, due to special financial stringencies, find it difficult to continue operations or which have not yet formally opened business operations, may temporarily put off the carrying out of the present Regulations after agreement has been reached through consultation between the managements or the owners of the enterprises and the primary trade union committees and after approval of the labour administration organ of the local people's government has been obtained.

Chapter Two

COLLECTION AND CUSTODY OF LABOUR INSURANCE FUNDS

Article 7

The cost of the various labour insurance benefits as stipulated in the present Regulations shall be borne in full by the managements or owners of enterprises which observe labour insurance; a part of such cost shall be disbursed directly by the managements or owners of such enterprises, while the other part shall be paid by the managements or owners of such enterprises in the form of a labour insurance fund to be managed by the trade union organisations.

Article 8

The managements or owners of enterprises which observe labour insurance in accordance with the present Regulations shall pay to the labour insurance fund each month a sum equal to 3 per cent of the total pay-roll of all workers and staff members in the enterprises concerned. The labour insurance fund shall not be deducted from the wages of the workers and staff members, nor shall it otherwise be collected from the workers and staff members.

Article 9

The methods of collection and custody of labour insurance funds shall be as follows:

A. The managements or owners of enterprises shall, within the period from the first to the tenth day of each month, pay in a lump sum to the State bank designated by the All-China Federation of Labour, the monthly amount due to the labour insurance fund, calculated according to the total pay-roll for the preceding month.

B. In the first two months of the enforcement of labour insurance, the monthly sum to be paid by the managements or owners of enterprises to the labour insurance fund shall be deposited in full to the account of the All-China Federation of Labour to constitute the general labour insurance fund to be used for the founding of communal labour insurance establishments. Counting from the third month, 30 per cent of the monthly sum due to the labour insurance fund shall be deposited into the account of the All-China Federation of Labour as the general labour insurance fund; 70 per cent shall be deposited into the accounts of the respective primary trade union committees of the enterprises concerned as labour insurance funds for paying pensions, allowances, and relief benefits to workers and staff members in accordance with the present Regulations.

Article 10

The managements or owners of enterprises which fail to meet their payments to the labour insurance fund when due, or which are in arrears of payment, shall

for each day overdue pay an additional amount equivalent to one per cent of such arrears.

In the case of State-owned, local government-owned, cooperative-owned enterprises or enterprises jointly operated by public and private capital, if the payments are 20 days overdue, the primary trade union committees shall notify the local branch of the State bank to deduct the amount due from the account of the enterprise concerned. In the case of private enterprises the primary trade union committees shall report the matter to the labour administration organ of the local people's government in order that they may take the matter up with the owner of the enterprise concerned.

Article 11

The People's Bank of China shall be entrusted by the All-China Federation of Labour to take custody of labour insurance funds.

Chapter Three

PROVISIONS FOR VARIOUS LABOUR INSURANCE BENEFITS

Article 12

The following provisions shall apply in the case of injury or disablement sustained while at work:

A. Workers and staff members injured while at work shall be treated at the clinic or hospital of the enterprise or at a hospital specially designated to serve the enterprise. If the clinic or hospital of the enterprise or the hospital specially designated to serve the enterprise is unable to provide treatment, the management or owner shall send the patient to another hospital for treatment.

The total cost of treatment, medicines, hospitalisation, meals at the hospital, and travelling expenses involved shall be borne by the management or owner of the enterprise. Wages must be paid as usual throughout the period of treatment.

B. Workers and staff members who are disabled as a result of injuries sustained while at work shall be paid monthly invalid pensions or allowances from the labour insurance fund in accordance with the following conditions:

(1) A worker or staff member who is unable to work due to complete disablement and who needs other people to take care of him, shall receive an invalid pension for life amounting to 75 per cent of his wages.

(2) A worker or staff member who is unable to work due to complete disablement but who is not in need of an attendant, shall receive an invalid pension amounting to 60 per cent of his wages until such time as he regains his ability to work or until his death.

On recovery, he shall be given suitable work by the management or owner of the enterprise.

(3) A worker or staff member who is partially disabled but is still able to work, shall be given suitable work by the management or owner of the enterprise. He shall be paid an invalid pension from the labour insurance fund according to the degree of disablement. The amount paid shall be between 10-30 per cent of his wages prior to being disabled; but this sum, together with his wages after resuming work, shall not exceed the wages he drew prior to being disabled. Provisions covering such cases are made in the Detailed Rules for Carrying Out the Labour Insurance Regulations of the People's Republic of China.

C. The degree of disablement of workers and staff members injured while at work can only be assessed or altered by decision of a committee to investigate disablement. Provisions covering such cases are made in the Detailed Rules for Carrying Out the Labour Insurance Regulations of the People's Republic of China.

Article 13

The following provisions shall apply in the case of sickness, injuries, and disablement not sustained at work:

A. Sickness or injuries not sustained at work shall be treated at the clinic or hospital of the enterprise, in a specially designated hospital, or by specially designated doctors serving the enterprise. Consultation fees, the cost of treatment, hospitalisation, and ordinary medicines shall be paid by the management or owner of the enterprise; the total cost of expensive medicines, travelling expenses involved, and meals at the hospital shall be borne by the patient. If he is in financial stringencies, he may obtain an allowance from the labour insurance fund according to his actual circumstances. In cases of sickness and injuries not sustained at work, it is all for the hospital to decide whether the patient should be hospitalised, or sent to another hospital for treatment and when he should be discharged from the hospital.

B. A worker or staff member who is absent from work to receive medical treatment for sickness or injury not sustained at work shall, according to the length of time he has been employed in the enterprise, be paid 60-100 per cent of his wages by the management or owner of the enterprise, provided the period of treatment does not exceed 6 consecutive months. When the period of treatment exceeds 6 consecutive months he shall receive a sickness or injury allowance which shall be paid to him monthly from the labour insurance fund. The amount shall be equivalent to 40-60 per cent of his wages until he resumes work, or

his disablement is established or until his death. Provisions dealing with such cases are set forth in the Detailed Rules for Carrying Out the Labour Insurance Regulations of the People's Republic of China.

C. In the case of a worker or staff member who is obliged to retire from work after his complete disablement is established while receiving treatment for sickness or injury not sustained at work, the payment of sick leave wages or relief benefits for injury not sustained at work shall be suspended. He shall be paid relief benefits for disablement not sustained at work from the labour insurance fund. The amount shall be determined according to the following rules: if he needs other people to take care of him, he receives 50 per cent of his wages; if he does not need such help, he receives 40 per cent. This sum shall be paid until he resumes work or until his death; but a partially disabled worker or staff member who can still work, is not entitled to this benefit. The degree of disablement and changes in the invalid's conditions shall be dealt with according to the provisions as stipulated in Clause C of Article 12.

D. Workers or staff members whose sickness, injury, or disablement was not sustained on the job shall be given suitable work by the management or owner of the enterprise when they have recovered and are certified fit for work by the medical institution concerned.

E. When a lineal dependent of a worker or staff member falls ill, he or she may receive free treatment at the clinic or hospital of the enterprise, at a specially designated hospital, or from the specially designated doctors serving the enterprise. Half the cost of ordinary medicines and treatment shall be paid by the management or owner of the enterprise; expensive medicines, travelling expenses involved, hospitalisation, meals at the hospital and all other expenses shall be paid by the patient.

Article 14

Death benefits for workers and staff members and their lineal dependents:

A. A funeral benefit shall be paid by the management or owner of an enterprise in the event of death of a worker or staff member while at work. The amount of such benefit shall be equivalent to 3 months' wages based upon the average wages paid to workers and staff members in the enterprise. In addition, from the labour insurance fund, the lineal dependents of the deceased shall receive a monthly pension which shall be based upon the number of such dependents. The amount of such a pension shall be 25-50 per cent of the wages of the deceased and shall be paid until such a time when the dependents no longer have the status of dependents. Provisions dealing with such cases are set forth in the Detailed Rules for Carrying

Out the Labour Insurance Regulations of the People's Republic of China.

B. A funeral benefit equivalent to 2 months' wages based on the average wages of workers and staff members in the enterprise, shall be paid from the labour insurance fund in the case of the death of a worker or staff member from sickness or injury not sustained at work. In addition, a relief benefit shall be paid from the labour insurance fund to the worker's lineal dependents which shall be equivalent to 6-12 months' wages of the deceased according to the number of his dependents. Provisions dealing with such cases are dealt with in the Detailed Rules for Carrying Out the Labour Insurance Regulations of the People's Republic of China.

C. A funeral benefit and a relief benefit for lineal dependents shall be paid in accordance with Clause A of this Article in the case of a worker or staff member who dies after retirement because of complete disablement resulting from injury sustained while at work. A funeral benefit and a relief benefit for lineal dependents as stipulated in Clause B of this Article shall be paid in the case of a worker or staff member who dies after his old-age retirement or who dies after retirement in consequence of complete disablement resulting from injury not sustained at work.

D. A funeral benefit shall be paid from the labour insurance fund in the case of the death of a lineal dependent of a worker or staff member.

The amount shall be equivalent to one half of the monthly average wages of workers and staff members in the enterprise if the deceased is more than 10 years of age; one-third of the monthly average wages, if the deceased is between 1 and 10 years of age; no allowance shall be paid if the deceased is under the age of one year.

Article 15

Provisions for old-age pensions:

A. Upon attaining the age of 60, a male worker or staff member who has worked for 25 years, including 5 years in the enterprise concerned, can retire from work. After retirement he shall receive a monthly old-age pension from the labour insurance fund until his death. The amount, to be calculated on the basis of the number of years he has worked in the enterprise, shall range from 50 to 70 per cent of his wages. If the interest of the enterprise calls for his staying on the job, even though he is qualified to retire, he shall receive, in addition to his original wages, an old-age pension from the labour insurance fund according to the length of time he has worked in the enterprise concerned. This pension shall be equivalent to 10-20 per cent of his wages. Provisions dealing with such cases are set forth in the Detailed Rules for Carrying Out the Labour Insurance Regulations of the People's Republic of China.

B. A woman worker or staff member, upon attaining the age of 50, who has worked for 20 years, including 5 years in the enterprise concerned, shall receive an old-age pension as stipulated in Clause A of this Article.

C. Male workers and staff members, upon attaining the age of 55, and women workers and staff members upon attaining the age of 45, who work in the pits or in places which are constantly at a temperature below 32°F or above 100°F, shall receive old-age pensions as stipulated in Clause A of this Article. However, in calculating the number of years of employment, including those in the enterprise concerned, one year's work under such conditions shall be counted as one year and three months.

D. Male workers and staff members upon attaining the age of 55 and women workers and staff members upon attaining the age of 45, who are directly engaged in work detrimental to health in industries extracting or manufacturing lead, mercury, arsenic, phosphorus, and acids or in other chemical and armament industries, shall receive old-age pensions as stipulated in Clause A of this Article. However, in calculating the number of years of employment, including those in the enterprise concerned, one year's work in such places shall be counted as one year and six months.

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Article 16

Provisions for maternity benefits:

A. Women workers and staff members are entitled to a total of 56 days' leave of absence from work before and after confinement. Full wages shall be paid as usual during maternity leave.

B. Women workers and staff members are entitled up to 30 days' leave, as prescribed by the doctor, in cases of miscarriage during the first 7 months of pregnancy. Full wages shall be paid as usual during such leave.

C. In cases of difficult delivery or the birth of twins, women workers and staff members are entitled to 14 more days of leave besides their 56 days' maternity leave. As usual, full wages shall be paid during the leave.

D. Expenses for pre-natal examinations and child delivery of pregnant women workers and staff members at the enterprise's clinic or hospital, or at a hospital specially designated by the enterprise concerned, shall be paid by the management or owner of the enterprise concerned. Other expenses shall be paid in accordance with Clause A of Article 13.

E. In the case of a woman worker or staff member medically certified, at the end of maternity or miscarriage leave, as unfit to resume work, she

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is entitled to the benefits as stipulated in Article 13.

F. In the case of child-birth, a woman worker or staff member or the wife of a male worker or staff member shall receive a maternity benefit of 40,000 yuan, from the labour insurance fund.

Article 17

Provisions for communal labour insurance establishments:

A. All workers and staff members working in the enterprises at which labour insurance is in force are entitled to the benefits from the communal labour insurance establishments. Detailed measures are to be devised by the All-China Federation of Labour.

B. The primary trade union committee of an enterprise, together with the management or owner, shall undertake to found communal labour insurance establishments such as sanatoria, overnight sanatoria, and nurseries according to the financial conditions of the enterprise and the needs of the workers and staff members. Detailed provisions are set forth in the Detailed Rules for Carrying Out the Labour Insurance Regulations.

C. The All-China Federation of Labour shall undertake to found, or entrust various local trade union organisations or industrial unions with the task of building, the following communal labour insurance establishments:

- 1) Sanatoria
- 2) Rest homes
- 3) Homes for the aged
- 4) Orphanages
- 5) Homes for the disabled
- 6) Miscellaneous

Article 18

Workers and staff members who are not trade union members working in enterprises at which labour insurance is in force, shall, according to the provisions of the present Regulations, receive benefits in cases of injury, disablement, or death sustained while at work, as well as maternity leave, medical care for sickness or injury not sustained at work and medical care for their lineal dependents. They are entitled, however, to only half the amount prescribed of wages and relief benefit during sickness, medical care for injury not sustained while at work, relief for disablement not sustained while at work, relief for their lineal dependents, old-age pensions, and funeral allowances.

Chapter Four

PROVISIONS FOR SPECIAL LABOUR INSURANCE BENEFITS

Article 19

All workers or staff members who have been designated as model workers or model staff members

on account of their outstanding contributions to the enterprise concerned, and army combat heroes who have taken up work in the enterprise concerned, are entitled to the following special labour insurance benefits when so recommended by the primary trade union committees and approved by municipal or provincial trade union organisations or national committees of industrial unions:

A. The cost of expensive medicines, travelling expenses involved, and meals at the hospital during treatment for sickness or injury not sustained at work shall be borne by the management or owner of the enterprise concerned.

B. When undergoing medical treatment for sickness or injury not sustained while at work, wages are to be paid in full during the first six months.

Relief benefit for sickness, for injury or disablement not sustained at work shall be at a rate equivalent to 60 per cent of the wages of the person concerned. Invalid pension for disablement sustained at work shall be equivalent to the full amount of the wages of the person concerned.

Allowances for disablement sustained while at work shall be at a rate equivalent to the difference between the wages received prior to the disablement and the wages received after resuming work. In the case of death being incurred while at work the lineal dependents shall receive a relief benefit

equivalent to 30-60 per cent of the wages of the person concerned. Old-age pensions upon retirement shall be 60-80 per cent of the wages of the person concerned. Old-age pensions for persons continuing to work beyond the age limit shall be 20-30 per cent of the wages of the person concerned. Provisions for dealing with such matters are set forth in Detailed Rules for Carrying Out the Labour Insurance Regulations of the People's Republic of China.

C. The right to priority in receiving benefits from the communal labour insurance establishments.

Article 20

Invalid ex-servicemen working in enterprises shall be paid full wages during the first six months of medical treatment for sickness or injury not sustained at work, regardless of the length of time they may have worked in the enterprise concerned. After six months such matters shall be dealt with according to the provision of Article 13, Clause B.

Chapter Five

ALLOCATION OF LABOUR INSURANCE FUNDS

Article 21

Procedure for the allocation of labour insurance funds shall be as follows:

A. The general labour insurance fund shall be used by the All-China Federation of Labour for the purpose of providing communal labour insurance establishments.

B. Labour insurance funds are to be used by primary trade union committees for the payment of various pensions, allowances and relief benefits, and allowances for the communal labour insurance establishments in the enterprise concerned. Balance sheets are to be drawn up each month. Funds left in hand shall be turned over in full to the accounts of the municipal or provincial trade union organisations or to the national committees of industrial unions to serve as an adjustment fund for labour insurance (hereafter referred to as "adjustment fund").

C. The adjustment fund shall be used by the municipal or provincial trade union organisations or the national committees of industrial unions as subsidies for their affiliated primary trade union committees when such committees find that their labour insurance funds are insufficient to meet the required expenditure or for the purpose of setting up communal labour insurance establishment.

National committees of industrial unions may authorise their local organisations to manage the allocation of the adjustment fund. The All-China Federation of Labour has the right to overall management and allocation of the adjustment funds of the various municipal and provincial trade union organisations

and of the national committees of industrial unions, and it may use such funds to set up communal labour insurance establishments. If their adjustment funds are insufficient to meet the required expenses, the municipal or provincial trade union organisations and the national committees of industrial unions may apply to the All-China Federation of Labour for subsidies.

Article 22

Labour insurance funds are not to be expended for any purpose other than that of labour insurance.

Article 23

The accounting departments of all enterprises shall open separate accounts for their labour insurance funds and shall be held responsible for the receipt and expenditure of the labour insurance fund. The accounting system for labour insurance funds shall be worked out by the Ministry of Labour of the Central People's Government in collaboration with the All-China Federation of Labour.

Article 24

In collecting and disbursing the adjustment fund the finance departments of trade union organisations at various levels shall abide by the regulations issued by the All-China Federation of Labour.

Chapter Six

ADMINISTRATION AND SUPERVISION OF LABOUR INSURANCE

Article 25

The basic units in the administration of labour insurance shall be the primary trade union committees whose chief tasks shall be: to supervise the collection of labour insurance funds; decide on payments from labour insurance funds; supervise the various expenses directly paid by the managements or owners of enterprises as stipulated in the present Regulations; urge the enterprises to improve the work of the communal labour insurance establishments and public health services; carry out all detailed matters relating to labour insurance; compile monthly reports on labour insurance funds, and annual labour insurance budgets, balance sheets, plans of work, and reports on activities to be submitted to the municipal or provincial trade union organisations or the national committees of industrial unions, as well as to the labour administration organs of the local people's governments; and to report on their work to the plenary meetings of trade union members or to representative conferences.

Article 26

The auditing committees of the various primary trade union committees shall each month audit and make public the accounts of the labour insurance funds and

of the various expenses paid directly by the managements or owners of enterprises as stipulated in the present Regulations.

Article 27

The municipal and provincial trade union organisations and the national or regional committees of industrial unions shall be responsible for directing and supervising their affiliated primary trade union organisations in relation to labour insurance. They shall audit monthly financial reports, budgets, and balance sheets of the labour insurance funds and determine whether there are errors in the receipts and disbursements of labour insurance funds, receive complaints from workers and staff members on matters relating to labour insurance, and draw up monthly reports on the state of the labour insurance fund and adjustment fund, annual budgets, balance sheets, plans of work, and reports on activities.

Reports shall be made according to the following procedure:

A. The municipal and provincial trade union organisations shall report to the labour administration organs of the local people's governments and to the trade union organisations of the Greater Administrative Areas.

B. The national committees of industrial unions shall report to the All-China Federation of Labour and to the Ministry of Labour of the Central People's Government.

Article 28

The trade union organisations in the Greater Administrative Areas shall be responsible for directing and supervising the labour insurance work of their affiliated municipal and provincial trade union organisations and the industrial trade union organisations in their respective Areas. They shall audit the monthly financial reports, budgets, and balance sheets of the labour insurance funds and adjustment fund, plans of work, and reports on related activities of the municipal and provincial trade union organisations. They shall draw up quarterly financial reports on the collection and expenditure of labour insurance funds, annual budgets, balance sheets, plans of work, and reports on activities, and submit such reports to the Departments of Labour of the Greater Administrative Areas concerned, to the Ministry of Labour of the Central People's Government and to the All-China Federation of Labour.

Article 29

The All-China Federation of Labour is the highest leading organ for directing the labour insurance work throughout the country. It shall administer the operation of labour insurance establishments throughout the country, supervise the enforcement of labour insurance schemes by the local trade union organisations and the industrial union organisations. It shall audit and draw up financial reports on labour insurance funds and general labour insurance funds. It shall draw up annual budgets, balance sheets, plans of work, and

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reports on activities and send such reports to the Ministries of Labour and of Finance of the Central People's Government for reference.

Article 30

Labour administration organs of the people's governments at all levels shall supervise the payment of labour insurance funds, inspect the carrying out of labour insurance and deal with complaints relating to labour insurance.

Article 31

The Ministry of Labour of the Central People's Government is the highest supervisory organ in the country for labour insurance. It shall be responsible for the thorough enforcement of the Labour Insurance Regulations and shall inspect the fulfilment of labour insurance work throughout the country. The rules governing such inspection shall be drawn up separately.

Chapter Seven**APPENDIX***Article 32*

The present Regulations shall be promulgated and put into effect after approval by the Government Administration Council of the Central People's Government. In amending these Regulations the same procedure shall apply.

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A COMPARISON BETWEEN THE STIPULATIONS OF THE ORIGINAL LABOUR INSURANCE REGULATIONS AND THE STIPULATIONS OF THE AMENDED LABOUR IN- SURANCE REGULATIONS

(Prepared by the Hsinhua News Agency)

Amendments to the Labour Insurance Regulations have been made mainly in two respects: (1) widening the scope of application and (2) increasing labour insurance benefits.

The original and amended clauses are compared as follows:

<i>Items</i>	<i>Stipulations of the Original Regulations</i>	<i>Stipulations of the Amended Regulations</i>
1. Scope of application	Limited to railways, post and tele-communications and water transport, and the factories and mines employing 100 or more workers	Extended to: i) capital construction units of factories, mines, and transportation enterprises ii) State-owned building companies
2. Benefits		
1) Provisions for sickness or injury not sustained at work:		
A. Period of medical treatment	Limited to six months	Until a time when treatment is completed according to the doctor's decision
B. Expensive medicines	Paid for by the worker or staff member himself	In principle, the invalid himself shall pay the expenses but in case of difficulties he may apply for an allowance from the labour insurance fund
C. Wages during sick leave	50-100 per cent of his wages when the period of treatment does not exceed 3 months	60-100 per cent of his wages when the period does not exceed 6 months
D. Relief for sickness or injury	30-50 per cent of his wages when the period of absence from work for treatment is 3-6 months; 20-30 per cent when the period exceeds 6 months	40-60 per cent of his wages when the period exceeds 6 months
E. Fares to hospital and meals at the hospital	Paid by the worker or staff member himself	Those in financial stringencies may obtain an allowance from the labour insurance fund
F. Return to work after recovery	Not stipulated	Resume work in the enterprise

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Items	Stipulations of the Original Regulations	Stipulations of the Amended Regulations
2) Provisions for old-age: A. Conditions for old-age pensions	Male workers or staff members attaining the age of 60 (women workers or staff members attaining the age of 50), who have worked for 25 years (women workers or staff members for 20 years), including 10 years in the enterprise concerned	Male workers or staff members attaining the age of 60 (women workers or staff members attaining the age of 50), who have worked for 25 years (women workers or staff members for 20 years), including 5 years in the enterprise concerned
B. Old-age pensions after retirement	35-60 per cent of his or her wages	50-70 per cent of his or her wages
3) Provisions for maternity benefits: A. Maternity leave	56 days for normal delivery, 15 days for miscarriage occurring during the first 3 months of pregnancy, and 30 days for miscarriage occurring during the fourth to the seventh month. Wages shall be paid in full during maternity leave	56 days for normal delivery, 30 days for miscarriage occurring within 7 months of pregnancy, 70 days for difficult delivery and for birth of twins. Wages to be paid in full during maternity leave
B. Maternity allowances	5 feet of red cloth	An allowance of 40,000 yuan

C. Fees for pre-natal examination and delivery	Not stipulated	Borne by the enterprise
4) Provisions for death benefits: A. Funeral allowances in the case of death incurred at work	2 months' wages based upon the average wages paid to workers and staff members in the enterprise	3 months' wages based upon the average wages paid to workers and staff members in the enterprise
B. Death incurred during the period of retirement, after disablement resulting from work	A funeral allowance equivalent to 1 month's wages based upon the average wages paid to workers and staff members in the enterprise. Relief benefits for lineal dependents equivalent to 3-12 months' wages of the deceased	A funeral allowance equivalent to 3 months' wages based upon the average wages paid to workers and staff members in the enterprise. Monthly relief benefits for lineal dependents equivalent to 25-50 per cent of the wages of the deceased
C. Funeral allowances for death not incurred at work	Equivalent to 1 month's wages based upon the average wages paid to workers and staff members in the enterprise	Equivalent to 2 months' wages based upon the average wages paid to workers and staff members in the enterprise
D. Relief benefits for lineal dependents	3-12 months' wages of the deceased (paid according to the length of time employed in the enterprise)	6-12 months' wages of the deceased (paid according to the number of lineal dependents)

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A COMPARISON BETWEEN THE STIPULATIONS OF THE ORIGINAL LABOUR INSURANCE REGULATIONS AND THE STIPULATIONS OF THE AMENDED LABOUR IN- SURANCE REGULATIONS

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2. Benefits		
1) Provisions for sickness or injury not sustained at work:		
A. Period of medical treatment	Limited to six months	Until a time when treatment is completed according to the doctor's decision
B. Expensive medicines	Paid for by the worker or staff member himself	In principle, the invalid himself shall pay the expenses but in case of difficulties he may apply for an allowance from the labour insurance fund
C. Wages during sick leave	50-100 per cent of his wages when the period of treatment does not exceed 3 months	60-100 per cent of his wages when the period does not exceed 6 months
D. Relief for sickness or injury	30-50 per cent of his wages when the period of absence from work for treatment is 3-6 months; 20-30 per cent when the period exceeds 6 months	40-60 per cent of his wages when the period exceeds 6 months
E. Fares to hospital and meals at the hospital	Paid by the worker or staff member himself	Those in financial stringencies may obtain an allowance from the labour insurance fund
F. Return to work after recovery	Not stipulated	Resume work in the enterprise

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Items	Stipulations of the Original Regulations	Stipulations of the Amended Regulations
2) Provisions for old-age: A. Conditions for old-age pensions	Male workers or staff members attaining the age of 60 (women workers or staff members attaining the age of 50), who have worked for 25 years (women workers or staff members for 20 years), including 10 years in the enterprise concerned	Male workers or staff members attaining the age of 60 (women workers or staff members attaining the age of 50), who have worked for 25 years (women workers or staff members for 20 years), including 5 years in the enterprise concerned
B. Old-age pensions after retirement	35-60 per cent of his or her wages	50-70 per cent of his or her wages
3) Provisions for maternity benefits: A. Maternity leave	56 days for normal delivery, 15 days for miscarriage occurring during the first 3 months of pregnancy, and 30 days for miscarriage occurring during the fourth to the seventh month. Wages shall be paid in full during maternity leave	56 days for normal delivery, 30 days for miscarriage occurring within 7 months of pregnancy, 70 days for difficult delivery and for birth of twins. Wages to be paid in full during maternity leave
B. Maternity allowances	5 feet of red cloth	An allowance of 40,000 yuan

C. Fees for pre-natal examination and delivery	Not stipulated	Borne by the enterprise
4) Provisions for death benefits: A. Funeral allowances in the case of death incurred at work	2 months' wages based upon the average wages paid to workers and staff members in the enterprise	3 months' wages based upon the average wages paid to workers and staff members in the enterprise
B. Death incurred during the period of retirement, after disablement resulting from work	A funeral allowance equivalent to 1 month's wages based upon the average wages paid to workers and staff members in the enterprise. Relief benefits for lineal dependents equivalent to 3-12 months' wages of the deceased	A funeral allowance equivalent to 3 months' wages based upon the average wages paid to workers and staff members in the enterprise. Monthly relief benefits for lineal dependents equivalent to 25-50 per cent of the wages of the deceased
C. Funeral allowances for death not incurred at work	Equivalent to 1 month's wages based upon the average wages paid to workers and staff members in the enterprise	Equivalent to 2 months' wages based upon the average wages paid to workers and staff members in the enterprise
D. Relief benefits for lineal dependents	3-12 months' wages of the deceased (paid according to the length of time employed in the enterprise)	6-12 months' wages of the deceased (paid according to the number of lineal dependents)

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<i>Items</i>	<i>Stipulations of the Original Regulations</i>	<i>Stipulations of the Amended Regulations</i>
E. Death after old-age retirement, and death after retirement in consequence of disablement resulting from injury not sustained at work	A funeral allowance equivalent to 1 month's wages based upon the average wages paid to workers and staff members	A funeral allowance equivalent to 2 months' wages based upon the average wages paid to workers and staff members in the enterprise. A relief benefit for lineal dependents amounting to 6-12 months' wages of the deceased
F. Funeral allowances in the case of death of lineal dependents	One-third of the monthly average wages paid to workers and staff members in the enterprise if the deceased is more than 10 years of age; one-fourth of the monthly average wages if the deceased is between 1 and 10 years of age	One-half of the monthly average wages paid to workers and staff members in the enterprise if the deceased is more than 10 years of age; one-third of the monthly average wages if the deceased is between 1 and 10 years of age
5) Provisions for disablement benefits:		
A. Invalid pensions for injury sustained at work	5-20 per cent of the wages of the disabled worker or staff member	10-30 per cent of the wages of the disabled worker or staff member
B. Relief benefits for disablement not sustained at work	20-30 per cent of the wages of the disabled worker or staff member	40-50 per cent of the wages of the disabled worker or staff member

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**SOME DOCUMENTS
OF LABOUR LEGISLATION**

OF

**THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
OF CHINA**

SOME DOCUMENTS OF LABOUR LEGISLATION
OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

ALL-CHINA FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS
Peking 1955

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charge of all matters pertaining to inventions, technical improvements, rationalization proposals concerning production, and shall carry out the following work:

- a. To direct the various economic departments to study, experiment and popularise inventions, technical improvements and rationalization proposals concerning production;
- b. To examine and appraise all inventions, technical improvements and rationalization proposals concerning production;
- c. To establish the rights of inventions or patents, and issue certificates of inventions, patent letters, prizes, certificates of award and other awards.

(2) All economic departments shall assign specified persons or set up proper administrative bodies in order to direct enterprises under their jurisdiction to fully encourage and help with inventions, technical improvements and rationalization proposals concerning production and to take the responsibility of organising research and experimental work on important and practical proposals put forward, of popularising proposals which have been proved by experiments to be successful and reporting them to higher authorities.

(3) The head of large state enterprise shall assign a proper body in the enterprise to carry out the following tasks:

- a. To examine the plans of inventions, technical improvements and rationalization proposals put forward by the workers, technical personnel and staff members in the enterprise and help them to draw up plans for experiments, provide facilities for experimentation and personnel to assist and guide

the work; where conditions for experiment are lacking, reports should be made to the higher authorities concerned;

- b. The daily wages paid to those undertaking the research work on inventions, technical improvements or rationalization proposals shall, during the time they are engaged in research and experimental work, not be less than their average daily wages over three months before they were transferred to this work;
- c. To draw up concrete measures of applying such inventions, technical improvements and rationalization proposals as have been proved by experiment to be successful, and report inventions, technical improvements and rationalization proposals of important significance to higher authorities;
- d. To decide on awards for each invention, technical improvement and rationalization proposal adopted and issue them upon the approval of the head of the enterprise; awards for those already reported to higher authorities shall be decided by the same.

(4) Managers or factory directors of big private enterprises shall take responsibility to direct workers, technical personnel and staff members in the enterprises to conduct research work for inventions, technical improvements and rationalization proposals and to provide facilities necessary to research and experiments. They shall ensure that timely and appropriate awards be given to inventions, technical improvements and rationalization proposals already adopted. Inventions, technical improvements and rationalization proposals of important significance shall be reported to the central administration concerned for granting of awards.

(5) In encouraging and helping the active development of this work, care should be taken not to waste state resources by blindly putting propositions into trial manufacturing without giving them full study and undertaking necessary preliminary experiments.

(6) All research fees, experiment fees and prizes that should be borne by the State for the implementation of this decision may be included in the budget or in the provident fund account.

(7) The Committee of Financial and Economic Affairs of the Government Administration Council shall draw up provisional regulations on awards for inventions, technical improvements and rationalization proposals concerning production, and on guaranteeing the rights of inventions and patents. These regulations shall be promulgated and put into effect upon approval of the Government Administration Council.

(8) Measures and regulations concerning the protection of medical and scientific inventions and copyrights which have no direct connection with production shall be drafted separately by the Committee of Cultural and Educational Affairs of the Government Administration Council. They shall be promulgated and put into effect upon approval of the Government Administration Council.

PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS ON AWARDS FOR INVENTIONS, TECHNICAL IMPROVEMENTS AND RATIONALIZATION PROPOSALS CONCERNING PRODUCTION

(Adopted at the 215th Administrative Session of the Government Administration Council on May 6, 1954)

CHAPTER ONE General Principles

Article 1

For the purpose of encouraging all workers, technical personnel, staff members in all state, joint state-private, co-operative and private enterprises and all persons engaged in scientific and technical research concerning production to develop their initiative and creative ability so that they may fully use their knowledge, experience and wisdom for inventions, technical improvements and rationalization proposals to promote the development of the national economy, the present Regulations are enacted in accordance with the Decision of the Government Administration Council on Awards for Inventions, Technical Improvements and Rationalization Proposals Concerning Production.

Article 2

Citizens of the People's Republic of China and foreign residents whose inventions, technical improvements and rationalization proposals are adopted shall be granted awards as stipulated in the present Regulations.

Article 3

All who have received certificates of invention according to the provisions of the Provisional Regulations on Gua-

ranteeing the Right of Invention and Patent, shall be granted monetary awards for inventions as stipulated in the present Regulations.

Article 4

All suggestions which make important improvements in the structure of the existing machinery installation or in the technical processes of production shall, after they are adopted, be granted monetary awards for technical improvements as stipulated in the present Regulations.

Article 5

All technical suggestions in production which make it possible to utilize the existing machinery, raw materials, materials or labour force more efficiently, such as to make more use of the existing machinery and tools or to lengthen the duration of use, to save raw materials, materials, fuel and electricity or to utilize waste, to improve operating methods and the organisation of labour force, to reduce the rate of rejects, shall, after they are adopted, be granted monetary awards for rationalization proposals as stipulated in the present Regulations.

Article 6

In the budgets of all economic departments concerned and of all enterprises, there should be items for the awards of inventions, technical improvements and rationalization proposals, for research and experimental fees.

CHAPTER TWO

The Standard and Time Limit of Awards

Article 7

The amount of the monetary awards for an invention, technical improvement or rationalization proposal is com-

puted according to the value saved in the twelve months after such invention, technical improvement or rationalization proposal is adopted, on the basis of the percentages and supplementary payments given in the following table.

(Unit: Yuan*)

Value saved in the twelve months	Inventions		Technical improvements		Rationalization proposals	
	Percentages of the value saved	Supple-ments	Percentages of the value saved	Supple-ments	Percentages of the value saved	Supple-ments
less than 1,000,000	30%	none	20%	none	10%	none
1,000,000- 2,000,000	15%	150,000	10%	100,000	5%	50,000
2,000,000- 5,000,000	12%	210,000	7%	150,000	3.5%	80,000
5,000,000- 10,000,000	10%	310,000	4%	310,000	2%	155,000
10,000,000- 50,000,000	6%	710,000	2.5%	480,000	1.25%	230,000
50,000,000- 100,000,000	5%	1,210,000	2%	710,000	1%	355,000
100,000,000- 500,000,000	4%	2,210,000	1.5%	1,210,000	0.75%	605,000
500,000,000-1,000,000,000	3%	7,210,000	1%	3,710,000	0.5%	1,855,000
more than 1,000,000,000	2%	17,210,000	0.5%	8,710,000	0.25%	4,355,000

The maximum for any invention award is 500,000,000 yuan annually and the minimum is 200,000 yuan annually; the maximum for any technical improvement award is 200,000,000 yuan and the minimum 100,000 yuan; the maximum for any rationalization proposal award is 100,000,000 yuan and the minimum 50,000 yuan.

Article 8

The monetary awards for inventions shall be granted for three to five years according to Article 7, and shall be computed once a year. Both the technical improvement awards and the rationalization proposal awards shall be granted for one year only and shall be computed at a time.

* old currency—ed.

Article 9

For all inventions which settle important technical problems or open up new fields of production or the creation of new substitutes for valuable materials, which make a special contribution to the national economy or national defence, the amount of monetary awards shall not be subject to the limitations set down in Article 7 and shall be reported by the department concerned to the Government Administration Council for their fixation.

Article 10

Any invention, no matter whether it has direct relation with the inventor's own duty or not, shall, after its adoption, be awarded in accordance with the present Regulations.

Article 11

All technical improvements and rationalization proposals which are original in character or which are technically new, made by engineers, mechanics, foremen, workers, or scientific and technical research workers, and technicians, though directly connected with their own duty, shall, after they are adopted, be awarded in accordance with the present Regulations.

Suggestions for technical improvement which are original in character, made by directors of plants, chief engineers, chief mechanics, heads of workshops or leading personnel of offices, though directly connected with their own duty, shall, after they are adopted, be awarded in accordance with the present Regulations. The monetary awards given to directors and deputy directors of plants shall be decided by the higher authorities.

Article 12

An invention adopted before a certificate is given, shall be awarded temporarily as a technical improvement and

awarded as an invention after a certificate has been given, and the monetary award shall then be made up. A technical improvement which cannot be affirmed at once shall be awarded temporarily as a rationalization proposal, and awarded as a technical improvement after it has been established, and the monetary award shall then be made up.

Article 13

If, after the adoption of a suggestion, the technical standard varies and the piece-rate wage unit has to be altered, the enterprise shall work according to the new standard and new piece-rate from the time of such adoption.

Article 14

Suggestions concerning the improvement of working conditions, safety precautions, system of management or improving the quality of the products, shall be granted monetary awards by enterprises adopting these suggestions according to their actual effects. The awards shall be paid from the enterprise award fund.

Article 15

All inventions, technical improvements and rationalization proposals or other important suggestions adopted shall, in addition to the monetary awards, be cited or be awarded with medals, certificates, or other awards of honour according to their effects in production.

CHAPTER THREE

Awards for Assisting Others in Inventions, Technical Improvements or Rationalization Proposals

Article 16

Workers, technical personnel, and staff members who render assistance to the proposals of inventions, technical

improvements or rationalization proposals shall be granted awards on the basis of the total number of inventions, technical improvements and rationalization proposals adopted in production during each quarter.

Article 17

The total amount of monetary awards to persons assisting others in realizing inventions, technical improvements or rationalization proposals shall equal to 25% of the total amount of the monetary awards granted to the persons making the original suggestion. It shall not be deducted from the main award.

Article 18

The monetary awards to persons assisting others in realizing inventions, technical improvements or rationalization proposals shall be distributed by the leading personnel of the enterprise according to the initiative and efforts of each assistant and the fulfilment of his or her task in each quarter. The maximum individual awards shall not exceed two months real earnings of the individual concerned.

CHAPTER FOUR

The Computation and Payment of Monetary Awards

Article 19

The value saved by inventions, technical improvements or rationalization proposals shall be computed according to their results in twelve months after the adoption in industrial enterprises.

For the payment of subsequent years, if the value saved in the following years exceeds that in the first year after adoption, it shall be computed according to the actual result of each year.

Article 20

The value saved by any suggestion which is adopted for less than a year shall be computed according to the actual period of adoption. In enterprises of a seasonal character, the value saved shall be computed according to seasons; the value saved by a suggestion concerned only with an occasional order shall be computed according to the content of the order; and that by repairing one or several pieces of machinery shall be computed according to the number of pieces repaired.

Article 21

All increased expenditure in the department concerned and in other production departments occasioned by an invention, technical improvement or rationalization proposal shall be deducted from the value saved. But expenditure for examining these suggestions (such as expenditure on blueprints, models and experiments) shall not be deducted.

Article 22

The value saved by all suggestions for lowering costs, shall be the difference between the planned costs before and after the adoption of the suggestions. In making the calculations the cost of raw materials and other materials consumed in both cases shall not be affected by any change in prices.

Article 23

The value saved by all suggestions to raise the utilization rate of the equipment, to improve the efficiency of the machinery or to improve the method of repairing machinery, shall be the difference between the annual budget on production cost before the adoption of the suggestions and the new budget after the adoption.

Article 24

For determining the value saved annually by the adoption of suggestions to reduce or to eliminate rejects, the basis shall be the loss made by rejects over a period of six months before the adoption of such suggestions. Consideration shall be given only to those rejects which are eliminated over a period of twelve months after adoption of such suggestions.

Article 25

The value saved annually by all suggestions which make it possible to reduce the cost of a certain construction project shall be computed at 20% of the total amount by which costs are lowered after the adoption of such suggestions.

Article 26

The computation of the value saved shall be carried out within thirty days after the plan for the adoption of the invention, technical improvement or rationalization proposal is ratified. The proposer shall then be given a notice of the adoption of his or her suggestion and an account of the value saved thereon and of the amount of award.

Article 27

The monetary awards for inventions, technical improvements and rationalization proposals shall be paid by installments. Awards of less than 3,000,000 yuan shall be paid within three months after the adoption. For awards of more than 3,000,000 yuan, 25% shall be paid within three months, a further 25% after six months, and the final 50% within two months after the invention, technical improvement or rationalization proposal has been adopted for twelve months.

Article 28

For collective inventions, technical improvements or rationalization proposals the monetary awards shall be paid as follows:

1. The distribution of the monetary awards for collective inventions, technical improvements and rationalization proposals shall be decided jointly by all the members who take part in the suggestion.

2. If a certain invention, technical improvement or rationalization proposal is not adopted at first, but adopted after a supplementary suggestion by a second person, the distribution of the monetary award between the two shall depend upon the value of their respective suggestions.

Article 29

All monetary awards of less than 3,000,000 yuan for inventions, technical improvements or rationalization proposals adopted only in one enterprise shall be computed and paid by the enterprise. Those of more than 3,000,000 yuan shall be paid after being examined and ratified by higher authorities. For those adopted by more than one enterprise which are under the jurisdiction of the same administrative bureau of a Ministry, the monetary awards shall be computed and paid by the administrative bureau. For those adopted jointly by enterprises under jurisdiction of several bureaus of a Ministry, the monetary awards shall be computed and paid by the Ministry. And the monetary awards for those adopted on a nationwide scale shall be computed by the respective Ministries which adopted them and shall be approved and paid by the Committee of Financial and Economic Affairs of the Government Administration Council.

Article 30

All plans for research and experiment concerning inventions, technical improvements or rationalization proposals which are considered to be of great significance by the authorities concerned shall be allocated fees for research and experiment. The amount of the fee shall decide the level of the authority making the payment. The money shall be drawn by the technical department which should help the proposers in research and experiment. (The fees mentioned above refer to expenditure used for blueprints, models, samples and other expenditure needed in experiments.)

CHAPTER FIVE

By Laws

Article 31

Both the proposers of inventions, technical improvements or rationalization proposals and the trade union organizations shall have the right to make representations to higher authorities against enterprises or institutions which do not observe the present Regulations. The higher authorities shall then deal with the matter without delay.

Article 32

All Ministries concerned shall draw up their own detailed rules of implementation according to items (2), (3) and (4) of the Decision of the Government Administration Council on Awards for Inventions, Technical Improvements and Rationalization Proposals Concerning Production and to provisions of the present Regulations with reference to Articles 4 and 19 of the Provisional Regulations on Guaranteeing the Right of Invention and Patent.

Article 33

The present Regulations shall come into force after they have been ratified and promulgated by the Government Administration Council of the Central People's Government.

DIRECTIVE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF LABOUR AND CAPITAL CON- SULTATIVE COMMITTEES IN PRIVATE ENTERPRISES

*(Approved by the 29th Administrative Session of the
Government Administration Council on April 21, 1950
and Promulgated on April 29, 1950)*

1. In accordance with the principle of the People's Government of "developing production and bringing about a prosperous economy through the policies of taking into account both public and private interests and of benefiting both labour and capital," Labour and Capital Consultative Committees may be set up in private industrial and commercial enterprises by agreement of both labour and capital in order to facilitate consultation between labour and capital on various concrete problems concerning improvements in production, in management and in the treatment of workers and staff members.

2. The formation of Labour and Capital Consultative Committee shall be generally applied to any private factory or store which has over fifty employees; and private establishment which has less than fifty employees shall consider the setting up of such committee according to the spirit of the present Directive and the individual circumstances. If considered necessary, city-wide Labour and Capital Consultative Committee of one industry or trade may be likewise set up on the joint decision of both labour and capital of the industry or the trade concerned.

3. The Labour and Capital Consultative Committee, as a consultative body of both labour and capital on the basis of equality, shall not bear the responsibilities of managing the business or administering the enterprise concerned.

4. The formation of Labour and Capital Consultative Committees shall be on the principle that the representatives of both labour and capital shall be elected in equal numbers (in the case of the Consultative Committee of an enterprise, the employer or the manager appointed by the employer, the director of the enterprise and the chairman of its trade union shall automatically function as representatives). The number of the representatives from both sides shall be regulated by joint consultation under the general guidance that two to six for each side is a suitable number.

5. The representatives participating in the Labour and Capital Consultative Committee should, as far as possible, be retained in office and not frequently changed. After the elections have been held separately by both sides, each side shall notify the other the names of their representatives. Both sides maintain the right to change their representatives when it is considered necessary.

6. Labour and Capital Consultative Committees in the industrial and commercial enterprises shall hold regular meetings. The frequency of meetings in each month shall be decided by both sides through consultation. In addition to regular meetings, a special meeting may be convened at any time in case of necessity, on the proposal of either side with the agreement of the other. As a general principle, meetings shall not be held in working hours. Meetings of the Labour and Capital Consultative Committee of an industry or a trade need not be fixed but may be convened at any time agreeable to both sides.

7. The chairman of the Labour and Capital Consultative Committee shall be undertaken alternately by the representatives of labour and capital (i.e. If the representative of labour acts as the chairman of the Committee on one occasion, at the next meeting the position would be taken by the

representative of capital.). Every meeting shall be convened by the chairman on duty.

8. With the agreement of both labour and capital, the Labour and Capital Consultative Committee may be concerned with the following problems:

- a. Matters concerning the establishment of a collective contract and the implementation of the various items provided by it;
- b. Matters concerning the study of the plan of production, the fulfilment of the production tasks, the raising of the quantity and quality of products, the economy of materials and tools;
- c. Matters concerning the improvement of the organisation of production such as the allocation of labour force, the adjustment of machinery and tools and the distribution of raw material;
- d. Matters concerning the improvement of technique and the method of operation, the raising of production efficiency and the level of workers' skill;
- e. Matters concerning the improvement of management and administration, the adoption and amendment of factory rules and of regulations on award and punishment;
- f. Matters concerning the employment and discharge of workers and staff members, promotion and demotion and other personnel problems;
- g. Matters concerning wages, working hours, well-being of workers and staff members and other welfare measures;
- h. Matters concerning safety and sanitation in industrial and commercial enterprises, benefits to work-

ers and staff members in case of sickness, injury, disablement, death and maternity.

9. Both labour and capital shall have the right, through their respective representatives in the Labour and Capital Consultative Committee, to put forward proposals on various problems with which the Committee is concerned. In case of necessity, the chairman may, by notification, request the proposer or the responsible person concerned to make a report to the meeting.

10. Consultation proceedings of the Labour and Capital Consultative Committee shall be as follows:

- a. Each side shall notify the other, before the meeting, of the problems it has prepared for consultation so that the representatives of both sides can study them beforehand and request opinions from workers and staff members and those concerned;
- b. The chairman shall put the items on the agenda to the meeting one by one in the order agreed upon by both sides for their study and discussion so that agreement can be reached;
- c. Agreements concerning general problems shall be reached with the unanimous agreement of the representatives of both sides; agreements concerning comparatively important problems shall be arrived at only after the representatives of both sides have made reports to the persons concerned and to the whole of the workers and staff members and have obtained their approval;
- d. Instant proposals shall be put forward only after discussion on all items of the agenda has been completed, and shall be discussed only with the agreement of both sides;

- e. Any agreement reached concerning items of comparative importance shall be minuted in triplicate with the signatures of the representatives of both sides, each side shall keep a copy of the agreement and the third copy shall be sent to the local labour bureau for registration.

11. The representatives of both labour and capital shall report on all agreements reached to their respective sides at either separate or joint meetings. They shall be responsible for seeing that all agreements reached are carried out. Any item, on which agreement has not been reached at the meeting, shall be discussed and considered afterwards by each side separately, so that it may be again discussed at the next meeting.

12. Disputes which have occurred in the meeting and which cannot be settled, shall be dealt with in accordance with the Regulations on the Proceedings for the Settlement of Labour Disputes.

13. Any agreements reached between labour and capital shall not be in contravention of the laws and orders promulgated by the government or of the provisions of the collective contract. If amendment on collective contracts is necessary, it shall be made according to the same procedure as the collective contracts were originally established.

14. All local labour bureaus, after receiving the present Directive, shall convene meetings of the representatives of local organisations of trade unions and of industry and commerce to discuss the execution of the present Directive, in order that, after due preparation, they shall be gradually carried out by voluntary agreement of both labour and capital. The local labour bureaus shall regularly report to the Ministry of Labour on the manner and experience in which the Directive is being carried out.

RULES ON THE ORGANISATION AND THE WORK OF THE MUNICIPAL LABOUR DISPUTE ARBITRATION COMMITTEE

*(Promulgated by the Ministry of Labour
on June 16, 1950)*

Article 1

The present Rules are enacted in accordance with Article 5 in the Provisional General Rules on the Organisation of Provincial and Municipal Labour Bureaus as promulgated by the Ministry of Labour.

Article 2

The Labour Dispute Arbitration Committee (hereinafter referred to as the Arbitration Committee) shall be composed of the director or the vice-director of the labor bureau, the representatives of the municipal administrations of industry and commerce, the municipal trade union council and the municipal federation of industry and commerce. In case of necessity, the labour bureau may invite representatives of those organisations connected with the dispute to participate.

Article 3

The Chairman of the Arbitration Committee shall be the director or vice-director of the labour bureau.

Article 4

The daily work of the Arbitration Committee shall be managed by the relevant departments of the labour bureau as designated by the Chairman of the Arbitration Committee.

Article 5

The Arbitration Committee may invite specialists, as required, to attend meetings, in order that advice may be obtained from them.

Article 6

Any representative, individual, or journalist who has a letter of recommendation from an institution or an organisation may, with the sanction of the Chairman of the Arbitration Committee, be admitted as observer to arbitration proceedings of the Arbitration Committee. Rules governing the behaviour of observers shall be established by local labour bureaux.

Article 7

Cases arbitrated by the Arbitration Committee may be classified into two kinds:

1. Cases submitted for arbitration by the conciliation section of the labour bureau;
2. Cases submitted for arbitration by either side of the parties to the dispute.

Article 8

Parties to the dispute, in applying for arbitration, shall submit an application form for arbitration to the Arbitration Committee. The application form shall include the following items:

1. Names, occupations and addresses of parties to the dispute and the name of the firm or factory involved, in the case of an organisation, the name and address of the organisation shall be given;
2. The cause of the dispute;

3. The course of conciliation;

4. The main points of the dispute and the reason conciliation failed.

Article 9

The decision of the arbitration shall be in written form and, after its approval by the director of the labour bureau, notice shall be given to both parties to the dispute for execution of the decision. Where considered necessary the decision may be published. Either party to the dispute who objects to the arbitration decision shall within five days notify the labour bureau and appeal to a court of law. In the absence of which, the arbitration decision shall become legally binding. In case of failure to execute the decision by one or both of the parties to the dispute, the labour bureau shall refer it to the court as a case in violation of the law.

Article 10

The present Rules shall be enforced as from the day promulgated. Provisions in the Rules on the Organisation of Arbitration Committees previously promulgated in various areas shall be null and void if they are found to be in contravention of those in the present Rules.

**REGULATIONS OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR ON
THE PROCEEDINGS FOR THE SETTLEMENT
OF LABOUR DISPUTES**

*(Approved by the Government Administration Council on
November 16, 1950 and Promulgated on
November 26, 1950)*

Article 1

In order to define the proceedings for the settlement of labour disputes and to implement the principle of "developing production and bringing about a prosperous economy by taking into account both public and private interests and benefiting both labour and capital," the present Regulations on following proceedings are enacted.

Article 2

Labour disputes in any enterprise, whether state, public, private, joint state and private or co-operative, shall be dealt with in accordance with the proceedings of the present Regulations.

Article 3

Labour administration bodies of the people's governments at all levels shall be confirmed as the bodies dealing with labour disputes. Either party to a dispute may make direct representations to the local labour administration body in accordance with the present Regulations.

Article 4

The scope of labour disputes as defined by the present Regulations shall be as follows:

1. Matters concerning the labour conditions of workers and staff members (such as wages, working hours and welfare);

2. Matters concerning the employment, discharge, award and punishment of workers and staff members;

3. Matters concerning labour insurance and labour protection;

4. Matters concerning labour discipline and working rules in enterprises;

5. Matters concerning collective agreements and labour contracts;

6. Any other labour disputes.

Article 5

In case a labour dispute should arise in any enterprise, attempts shall first be made to settle it through joint consultation by both parties to the dispute.

1. The agreement of any dispute which is settled through joint consultation by both parties shall be registered with the local labour administration body for examination and, after approval, shall be kept on record. The labour administration body may order the agreement to be amended or declare it null and void if it is considered to be in contravention of the labour policies, laws and decrees of the government.

2. Any dispute arising in state, public, joint state and private, or co-operative enterprises which cannot be settled through joint consultation by both parties shall be settled through joint consultation by the higher organisation of the trade union and the higher body in charge of the enterprise. Any dispute arising in a private enterprise which cannot be settled through joint consultation by both parties shall be

settled with the aid of the trade union organisation and the guild of the industry concerned.

Article 6

Any labour dispute which cannot be settled in accordance with Clause 2 of the previous article shall be referred to the local labour administration body for conciliation. If conciliation fails the dispute shall be arbitrated by the Labour Dispute Arbitration Committee.

Article 7

After the arbitration of a labour dispute, either party wishing to appeal must notify the labour administration body and appeal to the people's court for adjudication within five days after the receipt of the arbitration award. Otherwise the decision of the arbitration shall be legally binding.

Article 8

In the case of either or both parties to the dispute not appealing to the people's court within the time stipulated and still not carrying out the arbitration award, the labour administration body shall transfer the case to the people's court for settlement.

Article 9

Unless permission is received from the government, both parties shall maintain the status quo in production during the course of consultation, conciliation, and arbitration of a labour dispute. The management or owner of the enterprise shall not take measures to close down the enterprise, to cease the payment of wages, to cease supplying meals to the workers, or in any way worsen the workers' conditions. The workers shall likewise carry on production and observe labour discipline as usual. Where one of the parties has expressed its objection and appealed to the people's court

after the arbitration of the labour administration body, both parties shall carry out the findings and decision of the arbitration award until such time as the adjudication on the appeal has been issued by the people's court.

Article 10

The labour administration body shall have the right to summon either party to a dispute and their personnel concerned to appear for investigation. The persons concerned shall attend the appointed place punctually and await investigation after the receipt of the notification of summons from the labour administration body. If the persons concerned do not appear before such body after being summoned three times the dispute may be arbitrated in their absence. The parties concerned can appoint other persons to act as their agents in case of being unable to attend themselves, provided permission is first obtained from the labour administration body.

Article 11

Any dispute may be transferred to the people's court for settlement if the labour administration body discovers that either or both parties have acted in contravention of the law in the course of conciliation or arbitration.

Article 12

Regulations On the Proceedings for the Settlement of Labour Disputes promulgated in various localities shall be declared null and void if they are found in contravention of the provisions of the present Regulations after these have been promulgated and put into effect.

Article 13

The present Regulations shall be promulgated and put into effect upon approval by the Government Administration Council of the Central People's Government.

**PROVISIONAL DRAFT REGULATIONS ON
FACTORY SANITATION**

(Promulgated by the Ministry of Labour on May 31, 1950)

**CHAPTER ONE
GENERAL PRINCIPLES**

Article 1

The present Regulations are enacted for the protection of the workers' health, the prevention of sickness and for raising production efficiency.

Article 2

The present Regulations shall apply to all public and private factories.

**CHAPTER TWO
ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION**

Article 3

Interior of all factories shall be swept regularly and kept clean.

Article 4

Passages inside all factories shall be kept plain and clear and shall be well lit in the night. Any pits or holes dug for the purpose of work shall be fenced in or boarded over when not in use.

Article 5

Clearly visible signs shall be installed at all level crossings.

Article 6

All drains, ditches and channels shall be cleaned and repaired regularly.

Article 7

Raw materials, finished products and semi-finished products shall be stored in the appointed places, and attention shall be paid to the convenience and safety of loading and unloading.

Article 8

Waste materials, rubbish, raw materials and semi-finished products left over from production or temporarily stored in the factory shall be dealt with in time and through appropriate measures.

Article 9

In cases where the workers' living quarters are within the confines of the factory, separate gates shall be provided for the convenience of the workers.

**CHAPTER THREE
PLACES OF WORK**

Article 10

All workplaces and all machines shall be kept clean and tidy, and rules for cleaning shall be laid down in accordance with the type of production.

Article 11

Raw materials, finished products and semi-finished products shall not be allowed to accumulate around the workplaces or in passages.

Article 12

Rubbish boxes shall be placed at convenient places within the workshop for the collection of waste materials and rubbish. The rubbish boxes shall be emptied once a day and disinfected regularly. Special rubbish boxes shall be allocated for the collection of any poisonous waste materials and rubbish. Each factory shall formulate their own regulations concerning the method of clearing away rubbish and waste materials.

Article 13

There shall be sufficient spittoons in each workshop and they shall be cleaned and disinfected every day or every shift.

Article 14

There shall be sufficient ash-trays in those workshops where smoking is allowed in accordance with the type of production carried on. Smoking rooms shall be provided for those workshops where smoking is not allowed; ventilation facilities and ash-trays shall be provided in the smoking rooms.

Article 15

Floor, walls and ceilings of all workshops shall be kept in good condition. Each factory shall fix a regular time for plastering and painting walls and ceilings in accordance with the type of production carried on.

Article 16

Ditches, channels and drains shall always be covered and shall be dredged regularly.

Article 17

In recess time, workshop windows shall be opened to allow a clear flow of air into the shop wherever the type of production makes this possible.

Article 18

Workers who bring their own food shall be provided with covered food lockers in the workshop. If possible, these workers shall be provided with a special dining room or be provided with additional tables and benches in the canteens. Equipment for heating their food shall also be provided.

Article 19

Food shall not be taken into any workshop engaged in production processes which may cause contamination.

Article 20

Workers shall be provided with boiled drinking water; the utensils for carrying or containing water shall be kept covered and be cleaned every day.

Article 21

Duck boards shall be provided for workers working in damp places or on floor of materials such as stone, concrete, etc. which conduct heat, so as to avoid rheumatism or catching cold.

Article 22

If the work necessitates the workshop windows being frequently kept open in winter time, curtains, sheeting, or other equipment for wind shelters shall be provided to prevent the workers from catching cold.

Article 23

There shall be regular inspection and cleaning of the central heating and ventilation systems and faults shall be repaired immediately.

Article 24

Each factory shall draw up their own regulations covering the operation of the ventilation and central heating equipment. These regulations shall include:

1. Measures to adjust the ventilation and central heating equipment according to seasons and weathers and the necessity of work;
2. Fixation of regular times for cleaning and repairing the ventilation equipment, ducts and dust extraction apparatus.

Article 25

The controls for opening and shutting the windows and sky-lights shall be cleaned, lubricated and inspected regularly.

Article 26

Workshops and subsidiary rooms shall receive as much sunlight as possible. The sunlight shall not be obstructed by the production equipment, products or semi-finished products. The glasses fixed on things through which the sunlight comes in shall be cleaned regularly.

Article 27

Lighting equipment (including switches, lamps, wires, etc.) shall be kept clean and in good condition; time shall be fixed for cleaning in accordance with specific circumstances, but shall not be less than four times a month; the electric wiring shall be inspected regularly.

Article 28

Worn out or blown bulbs shall be promptly replaced with new ones of the same wattage.

Article 29

Pearl lamps shall be used for auxiliary lighting to prevent eyestrain.

Article 30

Production operations which cause excessive noise shall, as far as possible, be carried out in rooms separate from the main workshop.

Article 31

Sufficient windows or other ventilation equipment shall be installed in workshops where the process of production gives rise to excessive heat, gas or steam.

Article 32

Production operations which cause excessive steam as in dyeing factories, laundries, etc., shall be carried out in special rooms. In these rooms, measures shall be adopted to prevent the formation of vapour and to stop the steam condensing on walls or ceilings.

Article 33

Machines which may spread off steam, gas and dust detrimental to the workers' health shall be inspected regularly for leaks, any such shall be immediately repaired. Special care shall be taken to see that machines which may spread off poisonous vapours and gas (such as carbon disulphide, cyanide, etc.) are kept closed during operation so that the vapours or gas will not leak.

Article 34

For those production process in which water or other fluid may accumulate, the workshop floor surface shall be smooth and solid and shall not absorb such water or

fluid. The building in which such production is carried out shall be equipped with proper drainage channels which shall not absorb such water or fluid and shall be covered and easy to clean.

Article 35

The packing and repacking of powder and such production processes as sifting, crushing and pulverising in the making of powder shall be carried out in an isolated room which shall be installed with mechanical closing facilities.

Article 36

Safety devices shall be fitted to all dangerous parts of machines, such as belts, shafts and gear wheels, to prevent accidents. There shall be adequate space between machines and the width of the aisles shall not be less than one meter.

Article 37

All steam pipes and high temperature appliances which are not part of the heating system shall be fitted with guards.

Article 38

Measures shall be taken by each factory to see that any poisonous materials spread or released during work are immediately neutralised or cleared away.

Article 39

Preventive measures shall be taken in dealing with poisonous materials stored in factories so that no one can get access to them without permission.

Article 40

Disinfectant gargle shall be issued to workers working in an atmosphere of dust or steam which may be detrimental to the mouth or nostril.

Article 41

Workers shall be provided with protective clothing and such equipment as masks, helmets, etc., made according to specified standard, when working among gas, dust and steam which may be detrimental to health.

Article 42

Protective equipment such as goggles, masks, helmets, etc., shall be given to workers engaged in work detrimental to the eyes and the facial part such as occasioned by glare, dust, sparks, grit or shavings.

Article 43

Workers shall be provided with rubber shoes or waterproof shoes if the work necessitates them standing on floor where water or other fluid frequently accumulate.

Article 44

Contagious materials and articles shall be sent to a special room for disinfecting before any work is done on them.

Article 45

Tools, working clothes and protective clothing which come into contact with infectious material shall be disinfected at regular intervals and the workers shall be provided with disinfectant for cleaning the hands.

Article 46

Workers shall be provided with specially-made-to-standard working clothes and gloves in factories where any one of the following conditions prevails:

1. Danger of burning or where the workers' clothes might become burned or entangled in the machines;

2. Where poisonous, irritant or infectious materials are used;

3. Where workers' clothes are generally liable to be corroded or wet or dirty due to the working conditions.

Article 47

Working clothes and ordinary clothes shall not be put on the machines or in the tool boxes, nor be put near the place of working.

Article 48

The following regulations shall be observed when working clothes and ordinary clothes are kept in lockers:

1. Dusty clothes and clothes worn in such departments where the products are poisonous or otherwise detrimental to health shall be kept in separate lockers;

2. In the lockers used for ordinary clothes, there shall be sufficient space for shoes;

3. Food and other things shall not be put in the clothes lockers;

4. The clothes lockers shall be disinfected regularly.

Article 49

Heads of the departments engaged in production dangerous or detrimental to health shall educate the workers to understand the dangers of the work, and supervise the carrying out of all the preventive measures; the workers equipped with the specified safety appliances shall observe the regulations concerning practising their use and learn the "easy" method of checking them.

Article 50

A complete first-aid kit shall be maintained in every workshop.

CHAPTER FOUR

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES NECESSARY TO LIVING
(CANTEEN, BATH ROOM, WASHING ROOM, LAVATORY, ETC.)

Article 51

Workers in every factory shall be provided with buildings and facilities necessary to living such as canteen, bath-room, washing room, lavatory, etc.

Article 52

Canteens, bath rooms, washing rooms, rooms for changing clothes, lavatories, etc., shall be cleaned every day, disinfected at regular intervals (by spraying carbolic acid, washing with boiling water, etc.), and shall be well ventilated, or have ventilation apparatus installed if necessary.

Article 53

Canteens shall be provided with all necessary implements and utensils for eating, tables, benches and clothes racks. There shall be adequate windows and lamps for lighting, and central heating or stoves to maintain an adequate temperature in the winter, gauze windows and gauze screens shall be fitted in the summer to keep out flies.

Article 54

All canteen equipment, implements and utensils shall be kept clean. After each meal the utensils shall be washed with hot water or piped water, the tables washed and wiped with hot water. The walls, windows, ceilings, floor and lamps shall be cleaned regularly. The wiping cloths shall be washed and changed from time to time.

Article 55

Tables and utensils in the kitchen shall be kept clean and tidy. Food not needed for the current day's use and

anything which is not required for cooking shall not be kept in the kitchen.

Article 56

There shall be adequate ventilation in the kitchen, and attention shall be given to the extraction of steam and protection against dust.

Article 57

The cooks shall observe the following regulations:

1. Wear clean white overalls or aprons;
2. Pay attention to their personal hygiene;
3. Undergo regular medical examinations.

Article 58

Sufficient hot water shall be supplied in the workers' bath room. The cold and hot water taps shall be safe and easy to handle. If the taps are not adjustable the temperature of the water shall be from C. 28° to C. 37° according to the nature of the work.

Article 59

The bath room shall be kept at the correct temperature, and there shall be screens or lobbies in front of the entrance and exit.

Article 60

Drains, floor and urinals of the bath room shall be cleaned regularly and no water shall be allowed to accumulate on the floor.

Article 61

The water in public bathing pools shall be changed regularly. People suffering from skin diseases or other infectious diseases shall not be permitted to use the bathing pools.

Article 62

Lavatories shall be kept clean and disinfected regularly. Attention shall be paid to the prevention of flies. The floor, urinals and drains thereof shall be washed regularly. The floor shall be kept dry, and lights shall be provided at night.

Article 63

Lavatories shall be equipped with heating equipment (central heating or stoves) and doors shall be fitted with springs. There shall not be great variation between the temperature of the lavatories and that of the workshops.

Article 64

Where necessary the number of lavatories shall be increased according to the following standard:

1. Two water closets for 25 to 50 persons; three water closets in the men's lavatories and four water closets in the women's lavatories for 51 to 100 persons; for over 100 persons, one additional water closet shall be added in the men's lavatories for every 50 men added and one in the women's lavatories for every 40 women added.

2. The men's lavatories shall be separated from the women's, each having its own door. There shall be a special sitting water closet in the women's lavatory for pregnant women.

3. There shall be as many urinals as water closets in the men's lavatories. Any metal equipment must be enameled. Trough may be used instead of urinals, but their length shall be proportionally calculated on the basis of 0.4 meter for each water closet and they shall be equipped with water facilities.

Article 65

Attention shall be paid to the following regulations for earth closets which are not connected with underground sewerage:

1. They shall be properly located near the living quarters and the workshops and shall not contaminate the water supplies;
2. They shall be closely covered and built in such a way as to be easily cleaned and repaired;
3. All earth closets shall be cleared out regularly;
4. The closet room shall be well ventilated.

Article 66

Soaps and towels shall be available in the public wash places for washing hands. Towels shall be changed regularly. The number of taps shall not be less than one for each 25 persons. Where there is no piped water and sewerage, basins equipped with plugs and special barrels for collecting the dirty water shall be installed.

**A FEW MEASURES ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF
LABOUR ON TRANSPORTING DANGEROUS
ARTICLES**

(October 9, 1951)

(1) Before consigning transport for dangerous articles (including combustible, explosive, poisonous, and irritant goods), the owner shall give written information to the transport company on the type, quantity, nature and packing of the goods in question.

(2) The owner shall properly pack the articles to be transported according to their nature, and clearly indicate on the outside of the packing the nature of the good together with appropriate warning marks such as "Danger," "Poison," etc. In the case of the packing being broken so that it might constitute a danger, the workers may refuse to handle that item.

(3) The transport company shall supply sufficient and effective protective clothing and equipment and emergency apparatus.

(4) Workers transporting poisonous article shall work not more than six to eight hours a day; the continuous working time shall not be longer than two hours and there shall be adequate intervals for rest.

(5) The wages of workers transporting dangerous article shall be 115 per cent to 150 per cent of those of workers transporting general freight.

(6) Before work starts on transporting any consignment of dangerous goods, the owner and transport company shall explain clearly to the workers the dangerous nature of the articles to be transported and the safety measures to be taken, and shall be responsible for answering

all questions put forward by the workers concerning the attention which should be paid in transporting such articles.

(7) Transport companies and transport workers' trade unions, together with the owners who regularly require manual labour for the transport of dangerous articles, shall jointly formulate rules for transporting dangerous articles, the content of which shall include the following items:

- a. Definition of the duties of transport conductors assigned by the owner;
- b. Points of special attention required for transporting dangerous articles and rules to be observed by workers, such as prohibition of smoking, care of equipment, and observance of transport procedure;
- c. Specific regulations for emergency measures and system of making emergency reports in the case of accidents.

The aforementioned rules shall be reported to the local labour bureau for approval and registration.

(8) In assigning workers, transport companies shall give proper consideration to the workers' skill, experience and physical condition.

(9) Transport companies shall operate a system of education on safety for the workers, so that they may be cognizant of all the knowledge necessary for transporting dangerous articles.

(10) Any owner or transport company who breaks the present Measures thereby causing an accident shall be punished in accordance with the degree of damage resulting.

(11) Any worker whose health or life is affected as a result of transporting dangerous articles shall receive the following benefits:

- a. Any worker who is poisoned or injured while at work shall receive treatment and the total cost of medical treatment shall be paid by the owner. Wages for the time he is off work shall be paid in full.
- b. Any worker who is disabled as a result of transporting dangerous articles shall receive, as a disablement benefit, a lump sum equivalent to three to nine months' his original wage in accordance with the degree of disablement, to be paid by the owner.
- c. A funeral benefit equivalent to two months' wages of the deceased shall be paid by the owner, for any worker who is killed as a result of transporting dangerous articles. In addition, the owner shall pay to the lineal dependents of the deceased worker, as a relief benefit, a lump sum equivalent to nine months' his original wage.

In calculating the wages of transport workers for benefit purposes, a day's wage is the unit piece-rate times the working hours per day times the average number of pieces done per hour; and a month's wage shall be counted on the basis of twenty-five and one-half days.

(12) The various local labour bureaux shall draw up, jointly with the transport workers' trade unions, transport companies and other government institutions concerned, working regulations in accordance with the present Measures and the local circumstances, and report them to the local people's government for approval and enforcement.

Note: The term "owner" mentioned in the present Measures refers to factories, enterprises, government institutions, public organizations, traders or their agents owning or in charge of articles transported.

MEASURES ON THE REPORTING OF ACCIDENTS RESULTING IN INJURY OR DEATH OF WORKERS AND STAFF MEMBERS IN INDUSTRIAL, TRANSPORT AND BUILDING ENTERPRISES

(Promulgated by the Committee of Financial and Economic Affairs of the Government Administration Council on December 31, 1951)

CHAPTER ONE GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Article 1

The present Measures are enacted for the purpose of obtaining prompt reports on injury and death of workers and staff members in the industrial, transport and building enterprises of the country (hereafter referred to as manufacturing and mining enterprises), strengthening the work of labour protection and enhancing safety in production.

Article 2

The present Measures shall apply to state, local government, joint state and private, private and cooperative factories, mines and enterprises of communications, transport, building and lumber. Enterprises which cannot carry out the present Measures in consequence of their special circumstances must have the approval, through administrations in charge of the enterprises and the Ministry of Labour of the Central People's Government, of the Committee of Financial and Economic Affairs of the Government Administration Council.

Article 3

The accidents resulting in injury or death of workers and staff members as referred to in the present Measures shall be

limited to those occurring to workers and staff members (including temporary workers, staff members on probation, labourers and security personnel) in manufacturing and mining enterprises, at the place of work and during working hours.

CHAPTER TWO DEGREE OF INJURY AND CLASSIFICATION OF ACCIDENTS

Article 4

Injuries and deaths of workers and staff members shall be classified, according to the degree of injury, into the following three categories:

1. Deaths;
2. Severe injuries: workers or staff members who are wholly or partially disabled and cannot resume their work on recovery;
3. Slight injuries: workers or staff members who have to receive medical treatment and are prevented from working for more than one work-day but can resume their work on recovery.

The doctors shall certify, after giving attention, whether the injured worker or staff member will be prevented from working for more than one work-day for medical treatment and whether they can resume their work on recovery.

Article 5

Accidents resulting in injury or death of workers and staff members shall be classified into two categories, namely, serious accidents and ordinary accidents, according to the degree and extent of injury and death:

1. Accidents which correspond to one of the following conditions shall be classified as serious accidents:

- a. More than one death ("more than one" means one, or more than one, in this case and in any subsequent use);
- b. More than two persons severely injured;
- c. One person severely injured and more than four slightly injured;
- d. More than seven persons slightly injured.

2. Accidents which result in more than one person being slightly injured and do not conform to the requirement of serious accidents shall be classified as ordinary accidents.

Ordinary accidents which conform to the requirement of serious accidents in consequence of the worsening of condition of the injured within 24 hours after the occurrence of the accident shall be classified as serious accidents.

CHAPTER THREE

INVESTIGATION AND REPORT OF ACCIDENTS RESULTING IN INJURY OR DEATH OF WORKERS AND STAFF MEMBERS

Article 6

The head of the manufacturing or mining enterprise shall take the following steps after a serious accident has occurred (or after an ordinary accident has developed into a serious accident):

1. After being informed of the accident, he shall report immediately to the local labour administration body (where there is no such body in the area, to the local people's government) and to the administration in charge of the enterprise giving the place and time of the accident, the number of deaths, severe injuries and slight injuries and the cause of the accident (For simplification, these details shall be abbreviated as "Summary of the Accident". All details shall be reported and the number of deaths, severe injuries and

slight injuries shall be reported separately and shall not be combined in one total of injuries and deaths). Such reports shall be made by telephone, telegramme or by other urgent means.

2. Within 24 hours after reporting the "Summary of the Accident", he shall organise an investigation group to make an examination of the circumstances. The group shall be consisted of representatives of the labour administration body (or people's government), trade unions (including the local trade union council and the basic trade union) and other bodies concerned (i.e. the administration in charge of the enterprise, supervisory body, etc.). The local administration body (or people's government) shall be responsible for directing the organisation of this work or, if necessary, for organising it directly.

Article 7

The local labour administration body (or people's government) and the administration in charge of the enterprise shall as soon as they have received the "Summary of the Accident" of a serious accident, directly and separately report it by telephone, telegramme or other urgent means to their respective superior bodies, to be transmitted ultimately to the Ministry of Labour of the Central People's Government and the central administration in charge of the enterprise.

The labour administration bodies (or people's governments) at each level shall, immediately after having received the aforementioned "Summary of the Accident", send copies of the same to the corresponding trade union councils.

Article 8

The investigation group for examining serious accidents shall include one or more members of the labour administration body (or people's government). In cases where the

labour administration body (or people's government) is unable to send its members right away, it may ask the trade union council or other bodies concerned to send one or more of their members to take part in the investigation on its behalf. The group shall elect their own leader. The results of the investigation and the conclusions of the group shall be written, in accordance with a special form supplied, into a "Report of investigation of serious accident resulting in injury and death of workers and staff members in industrial, transport and building enterprise" (abbreviated as "Report of investigation of serious accident resulting in injury and death"), copies of which shall be sent to the local labour administration body (or people's government), the administration in charge of the enterprise, the trade union council and other bodies participating in the work of investigation.

Article 9

The investigation into an ordinary accident shall be organized by the manufacturing or mining enterprise concerned, but they shall ask representatives of the basic trade union to participate in this work and shall preserve the records for the examination of the labour administration body (or people's government) and the administration in charge of the enterprise.

The central administration in charge of the enterprises shall order the enterprises under its jurisdiction to send it, at fixed periods, the records of investigations of ordinary accidents, and it shall make out the investigation forms to be used by such enterprises.

Article 10

The manufacturing and mining enterprises shall make out, within 10 days after the end of each month, a "Monthly report of injuries and deaths of workers and staff members

in industrial, transport and building enterprises" (abbreviated as "Monthly report of injuries and deaths of workers and staff members") containing all details of injuries and deaths of workers and staff members (including both serious and ordinary accidents) occurring in the preceding month, using the prescribed form or any other form approved by the Committee of Financial and Economic Affairs of the Government Administration Council, and shall submit it to the local labour administration body (or people's government), the administration in charge of the enterprise and the trade union council. The labour bureaus of the provincial people's governments (or municipalities directly under the Central People's Government), the labour departments of the people's governments (or military and administrative committees) of the Greater Administrative Areas and the Ministry of Labour of the Central People's Government shall be responsible at their respective levels for the reports and summaries. The results of their statistics shall be submitted to their respective superiors and also to the government committees of financial and economic affairs, administrations in charge of the enterprises and trade union councils of the corresponding level.

The central administration in charge of the enterprises shall order enterprises under its jurisdiction to submit, at fixed periods, a "Monthly report of injuries and deaths of workers and staff members."

Article 11

Any injured workers or staff members who have died after the "Report of investigation of serious accident resulting in injury and death" or record of investigation of an ordinary accident was filled up and sent, shall be classified as deaths after the event. The manufacturing and mining enterprise shall include the names of such deceased in the

"Monthly report of injuries and deaths of workers and staff members" for the month when the deaths occurred.

Article 12

In the case of accident resulting in injury or death of workers and staff members in railway, highway, water transport, postal, tele-communications, building and lumber enterprises and their subsidiary bodies whose activities are not restricted to any single administrative district, these enterprises shall report to the labour administration body (or people's government) and the trade union council near the place of accident, and also to the superior administration in charge of these enterprises and the industrial union in which their members are organised.

Article 13

The leading trade union cadres in the manufacturing and mining enterprises shall have the right to supervise the managements or owners to carry out the system of reporting and they shall countersign all reports and forms.

Article 14

Where labour administration bodies at any level find that in their districts there are manufacturing or mining enterprises which wilfully avoid or delay the reporting of accidents resulting in injury and death of workers and staff members, they shall order them to submit the report; and shall criticise or warn them, or refer the matter to a competent judicial body where such enterprises shall be liable to a fine of 50,000 to 5,000,000 yuan,* according to the seriousness of the case (i.e. gravity of the accident, the lag of time they wilfully avoided or delayed the report, the size of the enterprise, and whether

*old currency--ed.

it is a first or second offence); and shall recommend to the superior body of such enterprises that they be given administrative punishments.

CHAPTER FOUR BY-LAWS

Article 15

For carrying out the present Measures, the Ministry of Labour of the Central People's Government and the various central administrations in charge of the enterprises shall work out supplementary provisions concerning the investigation, registration, statistics and report of the accidents causing injury and death of workers and staff members under their jurisdiction and submit them to the Committee of Financial and Economic Affairs of the Government Administration Council for examination and approval before putting them into effect. For carrying out the present Measures and the supplementary provisions of the Ministry of Labour of the Central People's Government and the various central administrations, the People's Governments of the Greater Administrative Areas and provinces (or municipalities directly under the Central People's Government) shall work out practical measures for their respective areas, provinces, or municipalities, and shall submit them to their respective superior committees of financial and economic affairs for examination and approval before putting them into effect.

Article 16

The present Measures shall be enforced as from January 1, 1952. Upon the enforcement of the present Measures, the "Measures on the Reporting of Injuries and Deaths of Workers and Staff Members in Public and Private Manufacturing and Mining Enterprises of the Country" promulgated by the

General Order of the Committee of Financial and Economic Affairs of the Government Administration Council dated April 28, 1950 (General Financial and Economic No. 356) and the General Order of the Ministry of Labour of the Central People's Government dated May 4, 1950 (Special Labour Protection No. 202), the forms and schedules attached therewith, and all other measures concerning the reporting of injuries and deaths of workers and staff members issued by the various administrations and in the various areas shall then become null and void. Only those parts in the "Measures on the Reporting of Injuries and Deaths of Workers and Staff Members" issued by the central administrations in charge of enterprises, not in contravention of the present Measures, shall be temporarily kept in force during the first quarter of 1952, before the supplementary provisions mentioned in the preceding article have been examined, approved and enforced.

DECISION OF THE GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION COUNCIL ON EMPLOYMENT

(Adopted at the 146th Administrative Session of the Government Administration Council on July 25, 1952 and promulgated on August 6, 1952)

The long period of imperialist invasion and the long reactionary rule of the Kuomintang resulted in serious unemployment, and has left a large army of unemployed to be dealt with by the people's New China. In the last three years, the People's Government has done a lot of work, and has achieved outstanding successes in tackling the problem of employment and giving relief to those who are temporarily unemployed and have difficulties in maintaining their living. First of all, the People's Government has adopted a policy of taking over all the personnel in the former Kuomintang government offices and educational institutions who were left over when the reactionary rule of the Kuomintang collapsed. Due to the economic rehabilitation and development and expansion of various construction works during the last three years, most of the unemployed workers and intellectuals have been found work. Up to December, 1951, 1,200,000 unemployed workers had been found work, of which 600,000 were placed in state factories and mines. Since liberation, around a million unemployed intellectuals have got employment in various kinds of work through re-training, recruitment or individual placement. In the countryside, as land reform has been completed in an area with a rural population of more than four hundred million, village loafers, ex-Kuomintang army officers who had returned to the villages, and landlords who have never participated in production, all received their share of land, equally with the peasants, and joined in production. At the present time, both in the

cities and countryside, the number of employed is much higher than at any period in history, while the number of persons who have no chance of being employed, or are capable of working but do not work, is much smaller than at any period.

But the problem of the employment of a section of the unemployed intellectuals, ex-Kuomintang army officers and government officials left over from the old society cannot be solved completely before the construction and work in various sphere of the nation are expanded on a large scale as these people have not been reformed and lack special skills or knowledge. At the same time, because of the continuous readjustment of the social economy and its forward advance along the path of New Democracy during the last three years, many non-productive trades which are not beneficial to the national welfare and people's livelihood and those occupations which make their profit from speculation and cheating on government contracts have been gradually eliminated, and the parasitic and luxury trades serving the wants of the landlords, bureaucrats and compradors have been daily declining. All these inevitably create unemployment and under-employment. In the manufacturing, mining and transport enterprises, as a consequence of the reasonable raising of labour efficiency through production reforms, improvement of labour organisation and popularisation of advanced methods of production, there is now a surplus labour force in some enterprises. In addition, there are a large number of housewives in the cities (many of them intellectuals with a fairly high educational level). Some of them could not find work in the old society because of discrimination and now want to work, while others, in the past, lived on their husbands' earnings and did not want to work, but now want to work because of changes in their outlook in the last three years. They form a rather large section of the surplus labour in the cities.

In the countryside, there was always surplus man-power in the past because of the insufficiency of cultivated land. After the land reform, everyone has got his or her share of land and has enough to eat, but the position of there being insufficient cultivated land has not fundamentally changed, hence there is still a large amount of surplus man-power. Moreover, in view of the development of the mutual aid and co-operative movement and the expected improvement of agricultural implements possible under present conditions, surplus man-power in the country-side will increase, if we do not find ways and means of solving this problem in the fields of agriculture, subsidiary occupations, afforestation, animal husbandry and handicrafts. At present, the surplus man-power is blindly flowing into the cities without any organisation or plan, this also aggravates unemployment and under-employment in the cities. But we must understand that the problem of unemployment and under-employment in the cities which has arisen from economic re-adjustment, and the problem of urban and rural surplus man-power which has arisen from the re-organisation of production, social reforms, land reform and the development of the mutual aid and co-operative movements, are temporary difficulties which are unavoidable in our advancement, and are essentially different from the problem of unemployment during the reactionary regime.

The employment of the various types of unemployed in the cities and the full utilisation of the large surplus man-power in both urban and rural areas are problems which must be solved during the period of large-scale national construction, and will be gradually solved with the development of production. In order to make preparations for the large-scale national construction which will soon commence, to solve the general problem of providing work for the various kinds of unemployed, to gradually eliminate unemployment

and under-employment, to fully utilize the large amount of surplus urban and rural man-power in a planned way in the productive enterprises and social services and to realize gradually the co-ordinated allocation of the labour force, the Government Administration Council of the Central People's Government has called a special conference on employment in July. Summarizing the results of discussion at the Conference, the Council decides:

I. All state and private enterprises should observe the Common Programme and policies and decrees of the People's Government, and actively develop production and expand business. During the period of economic construction which will soon commence on a large scale, all state and private enterprises which serve the needs of the state and the people are bound to have a bright future. Even though there may be temporary difficulties in certain enterprises, the managements or the owners should not try to solve their problem by dismissing workers and staff members, but should overcome the difficulties by developing production and expanding business, so that the interests of the workers and staff will be protected, and an increase of unemployment avoided. Where dismissals of workers and staff members are necessary, it must be done according to the stipulations of the Trade Union Law and other relevant laws and decrees.

All state and private enterprises should adopt a policy of retaining those workers and staff members who are not required as a result of production reforms and reasonable rise of labour efficiency. They should not be dismissed and their wages (considered as a part of the cost of production) shall be maintained by the original employing enterprises. These enterprises should, rather, take advantage of such conditions to train their workers and staff serially, in order to improve their vocational, political and educational level and be ready

for re-engagement in work upon expansion of the enterprises or on assignment of work by the state. Such a policy will also help to encourage the initiative of the workers and staff in making inventions and raising rationalisation proposals.

There are some private enterprises which have no future and must change to other trades because of economic readjustment. In so doing, labour should be transferred together with capital as a matter of principle. If the application for changing over to another trade and the plan for opening up a new business have been approved by the departments in charge of industry and commerce and measures for transferring labour, together with capital, have been formulated through labour-capital consultation according to the plan for the new business and to the qualifications of the workers and staff, and it is then found that there are still a number of workers and staff members who cannot be placed in the new business, then the owner may, in accordance with the Trade Union Law and other relevant laws and decrees, apply to the departments in charge of labour for permission to dismiss them. Dismissals which obtain the approval of the department in charge of labour must follow the legal procedure.

If a private enterprise is really making such losses that they cannot continue in business and after consultation between labour and capital the situation is still not improved so that they have no alternative but to reduce the scope of their business or close down altogether, they can only close down after getting the sanction of the departments in charge of industry and commerce, and can only dismiss the whole or a part of their workers and staff with the permission of the departments in charge of labour. If in future, these enterprises extend or re-open their business, the workers and staff members who have been dismissed should have priority in re-engagement.

The departments in charge of labour should handle the problem of dismissing workers with great care, basing their decisions upon the actual circumstances and taking into account the interests of both labour and capital. They should sanction reasonable applications for discharging workers, while at the same time they should strictly prevent all attempts to discharge workers and staff members under various pretexts, to close down businesses without permission, and all attempts to lock-out workers or stop payment of wages or supplying of meals.

The departments in charge of industry and commerce should be very careful in granting applications to close down businesses or to change over to other trades in view of the necessity to stabilise the economy and reduce unemployment. At the same time, they should be cautious in giving permission for the opening of new businesses, ascertaining the true financial position of the applicants, the reason for opening the new business and their operational plans, so as to avoid blind opening up and closing down of businesses which will create unemployment. To handle these questions correctly, the departments in charge of industry and commerce in the big and medium cities should set up advisory committees with the participation of the departments in charge of labour, trade union organisations, federations of industry and commerce and other government institutions and public organisations concerned.

In order to protect the health of the workers and staff, raise labour productivity and increase employment, an eight to ten hours working day should be firmly instituted in a systematic and planned way. All big state and private factories, mines and communication and transport enterprises should implement the system of an eight hour working day as far as possible. The present system of one or two shifts per day should be changed to two or three shifts per day in all

enterprises where the position of raw materials, marketing and technique permits. State shops and co-operatives in the big and medium cities and in the factory and mining districts should, as far as possible, also operate on an eight hour working day system. In cases where work is detrimental to health, working hours should be less than eight hours per day. Overtime work in all state and private enterprises should be strictly restricted.

All unemployed workers should be registered and placed individually or given training for re-employment in other trades. Those unemployed workers who cannot be placed or given training right away, but who have real difficulties in maintaining their living, should be helped in the forms of providing relief work, organising migration to other areas for land reclamation, equipping them for self-employment or by giving temporary or long-term relief.

Women who were workers before liberation and who want to resume work should be organised to do processing work for the factories or take part in handicraft production as the position of raw materials and marketing permits, or be other work according to the needs and possibilities.

II. With regard to the problem of intellectuals, the basic situation is that there are too few intellectuals to meet the needs of large-scale national construction. However, there are at present a number of intellectuals who are unemployed, mostly because they lack special knowledge or skill, a result of the colonial economy and educational system of old China. They are rather slow at changing their outlook; while some are starting to make progress, others are still falling behind; and some have a complex political background. Most of them are middle-aged and have family burdens, and in general, they are unwilling to work in the countryside, and still less in the more remote areas and border districts. But some

of them would have real family difficulties if they were to go to work in other places. All these constitute reasons why they have not yet obtained employment. Some of them, mostly educated housewives, have never worked in the past due to various reasons. On the other hand, certain enterprises and institutions have been only willing to accept young cadres of student origin and were reluctant to accept these unemployed intellectuals. Such an attitude must now be done away with; consideration should be given to the actual circumstances and the over-all situation and the policy of recruiting, educating, reforming and employing intellectuals on a wide scale should be carried out, otherwise it will be impossible to cope with the pressing needs of the large-scale national construction which will soon commence. In particular, the departments of education, health, trade and the co-operatives should pay attention to recruiting these unemployed intellectuals, to training, reforming and employing them, and to continue to reform them while they are working. At the same time, the unemployed intellectuals should see their own ideological shortcomings and make efforts to improve themselves. For those intellectuals who had, in the past, taken part, to a greater or lesser degree, in counter-revolutionary activities or organisations but have now sincerely, honestly and completely told their stories, the policy of educating, reforming and employing them should be adopted. The small number of unemployed intellectuals who can continue their studies in higher institutions or specialised intermediate schools should be given help to enable them to enrol, with a view to meeting the needs of the further development of national construction.

With regard to a section of the unemployed intellectuals who are locally well-known and have a considerable educational level but cannot undertake heavy work due to old age or bad health, appropriate measures should be taken to give them suitable work and care. Proper relief should also

be given to those aged unemployed intellectuals who are completely incapable of work and have genuine difficulties in maintaining themselves.

With regard to housewives of intellectual origin who now want to work, special consideration should be given in view of the fact that most of them have household work. Therefore, appropriate measures should be adopted to draw them into work in a planned, organised and systematic way, as, for example, giving them part-time work with pay which is a means beneficial both to them and to the public.

III. The Kuomintang reactionary regime left behind a large number of ex-army officers and government officials who were generally supporters of the reactionary rule. Although some of them still have hostile feelings towards the People's Government, nevertheless, because of the inspiration and influence of the great victory of the people achieved in the last three years, the majority of them have now shown that they are willing to come over to the side of the people and are prepared to make amends by good service.

Most of the ex-Kuomintang army officers and government officials have gone back to their own villages, received their share of land during the land reform and have joined in agricultural production. Some of them, after their return, have been put under the control and supervision of the peasants because of resentment toward their behaviour. This is not only natural, but also correct and necessary. However, if they work properly in agricultural production or other trades, observe the laws and decrees of the government, and do not engage in any reactionary activities, then, after the place where they live has been liberated for three years, their status as the ex-Kuomintang army officers or government officials may be changed on the recommendation of the Hsiang People's Congress and the sanction of the County People's Gov-

ernment; their new status shall be decided according to the nature of their work or trade (those who are concurrently of landlord origin shall be treated according to the regulations in regard to changing the status of landlords). Among the ex-Kuomintang army officers and government officials scattered in the cities, there are some who have means to live on, some who have already found work, some who are engaging in dishonest business and some who have real difficulties in maintaining a living. The two latter shall be required to register and the policy of educating, reforming and employing them should be adopted. They should be provided serialtim with systematic training in groups, and be helped to transfer to other trades, being reformed through training and work. However, ex-Kuomintang army officers and government officials should also endeavour to reform themselves and clarify their past position. For those who have no serious questions in their past political background and have now honestly told their stories, the same policy of educating, reforming and employing them should be adopted. Proper consideration should be given in dealing with the cases of those high-ranking ex-Kuomintang army officers and government officials who cannot be trained to do other work, but have real difficulties in maintaining a living, provided they have no specially bad records and have not incurred the great hatred of the people.

There are some ex-Kuomintang army officers and government officials who took part in the 1911 Revolution, the Northern Expedition or the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression, and who changed over to the side of the people during the War of Liberation and were given money and sent back to their native towns; if they have no particularly bad records, special consideration should be given in dealing with their cases.

IV. The problem of the large amount of surplus labour in the country-side is different from that of the unemployed

and under-employed in the cities. They have food to eat and land to work. But the potentialities of their labour have not been brought into full play. Positive measures should be taken to find ways and means of utilising these potentials on production. At the same time, even with the present farming techniques, there is not enough cultivated land for the peasants to till, so that with the further development of technique more surplus manpower will be created. This is a basic problem. Consequently, a fundamental essential should be the carrying out in a planned and systematic way of immigration to the Northeast, Northwest and Southwest, so that the area of cultivated land can be expanded through land reclamation, on the condition that in so doing soil and water conservation shall not be disrupted nor the pasturage of flocks and herds interfered with. Small water conservancy projects should be widely developed and arid land turned into irrigated fields, seed selection and farming techniques should be improved and intensive cultivation advocated so that the output per unit area will be raised. In densely populated areas, there are still large quantities of waste land such as sandy, alkaline and laterite soil. Experiences have proved that all these lands can be utilized, and surplus manpower in the countryside should be organized to reclaim them. The work of clearing land, improving soil, utilizing some existing lakes as detention basins and reclaiming others and of soil and water conservation in mountainous areas should also be carried out in a planned way.

Furthermore, a lot of surplus manpower can be utilized through the planned development of subsidiary rural occupations whose products have a good market, handicrafts, processing of agricultural and other subsidiary products, afforestation, fishery, river dredging, road construction and the construction of large water conservancy projects. The competent authorities should draw up plans for such develop-

ment in accordance with the actual circumstances, and see that they are implemented systematically. In particular, the All-China Federation of Co-operatives should, as far as possible, organize handicraft producers' co-operatives to develop the production of handicraft products which have a good demand both in the domestic and foreign markets.

The mutual-aid and cooperative movement should be actively developed. And, upon the basis of such an organized movement, it will be easier to organise the work of the immigrants on land reclamation, of clearing land and of small water conservancy projects.

While the growth of cities and industry and the development of national construction require a large number of labour force from the countryside, this must be organised in a planned and systematic way, and it is impossible to draw in a large amount of labour in a short space of time. Therefore, the peasants must be persuaded not to move into the cities blindly, without any job to go to.

V. With regard to the problem of unemployment of national minorities living in the cities, the main question is that of unemployment and under-employment of Moslems. Attention must be given to help them to solve this problem. Their scope of employment is limited because their customs and habits are different from those of the Han people. Efforts must be made to give them wide opportunities of employment and of transferring to other trades, and it is better to recruit them into factories and mines in a planned way on a group basis in addition to helping them by individual placing. Care and attention should be given, in all cases, to respect their customs and habits.

VI. Proper arrangements must be provided for those refugee and poverty-stricken Chinese nationals who have returned to the country from overseas. Keen attention should

be given to this by the administrations in charge of affairs concerning Chinese resident abroad and of civic affairs. Every opportunity should be fully explored to help them to find employment or to settle down in production, and they must not be left in an unsettled state to face unemployment or lack of education facilities. Substantial relief should be provided to those who are unable to work and cannot maintain a living.

VII. Homeless children and helpless, aged and disabled persons who are incapable of work, should be provided with homes and education or given individual relief. Those who are able to engage in light work may be organized in production. Loafers and beggars who are capable of work should be compelled to work, and where feasible, it is preferable to reform them collectively through labour.

VIII. All the unemployed in the cities should be systematically registered. These should include unemployed persons who have no permanent job such as manual and non-manual workers formerly employed in state and private industrial and commercial enterprises, communication and transport establishments, handicraft workshops, government institutions, public organizations and schools, as well as building and transport workers without definite employment; seasonal workers who cannot find work because of a decline in their trades; unemployed intellectuals of not less than junior middle school education; such independent producers, itinerant traders, stallkeepers and pedlars, managing agents and owners of small enterprises whose businesses have closed down and who have no other income, have difficulties in maintaining a living and want to work as wage-earners; as well as unemployed ex-Kuomintang army officers and government officials who want to find work because of hardship.

After registration, all the cases shall be individually dealt with according to their circumstances. As a general

rule, they should be trained in groups seriatim in a planned way, and thereafter, the problem of their employment shall be solved gradually in accordance with the needs of the development of national construction and their own qualifications. To cope with practical needs, the departments which recruit them should be responsible for their political and vocational training and training for re-employment in other trades. After registration, those unemployed who really have difficulties in maintaining a living should be provided with proper reliefs.

In order to achieve labour employment in a co-ordinated way and to further realize the unified allocation of the labour force, labour employment committees with offices and their own full-time staff should be established by the central authority, the greater administrative areas, the provincial authorities and the large municipalities. These committees shall direct the registration and placing of all unemployed persons handled by departments in charge of labour and by other departments concerned. In case of necessity, labour employment committees may also be set up by municipalities under the provincial authorities, with the approval of the provincial people's government concerned.

To sum up, in dealing with the problem of unemployment and under-employment in the cities, as well as the problem of the vast amount of surplus man-power in both urban and rural areas, consideration must be given to the needs of national construction, to the over-all situation, to the actual circumstances and to long-term interests, and any work which is necessary and feasible at the present time should be started. Only in this way can unemployment be gradually eliminated and the potentialities of surplus urban and rural man-power be fully and systematically tapped, thus creating more wealth for the state and the society and promote the further development of the national economic and other construction.

DIRECTIVE OF THE GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION COUNCIL ON DEVELOPING THE SPARE TIME EDUCATION OF WORKERS AND STAFF MEMBERS

(June 1st, 1950)

The development of spare time education is one of the most important means of raising the political, educational and technical levels of the broad masses of workers and staff members. The appropriate government departments in various parts of the country, the bureaus administering the enterprises and the trade union organisations shall undertake joint studies aimed at the implementation of this work in a planned, systematic and organised way. The following rules are to be followed in carrying out the work in the country.

(1) At present the students of spare time education shall be mainly workers and staff members in factories and enterprises, and literacy classes shall be the main content of spare time education. Spare time education of workers and staff members may be carried out in diverse forms which can be maintained regularly.

- a. In all factories and enterprises where elementary political education has been carried out among the workers and staff members for a certain period, a planned literacy movement shall be now started to open primary spare time education classes and encourage the illiterate workers and staff members to join the classes on a voluntary basis, in order that within three or five years all existing illiterate workers and staff members will be able to recognise about one thousand characters and to read simple publications.

- b. Mobilise all literate staff members, workers and members of their families in factories and enterprises to become teachers of primary classes and all literate people shall be enabled to understand that teaching illiterates is their glorious task and a duty they are bound not to refuse. As a matter of principle, teaching primary classes shall be a non-remunerative or quasi-remunerative work, while honours and material awards shall be given to distinguished teachers who have done good work.
- c. The methods of teaching in primary classes should be flexible; in places where there are no classrooms, lessons may be given on the work site, in dining rooms and living quarters or at the pitheads. The number of students in each class may not be fixed, but there should be a study plan, organization and system and the students shall be graduated only after finishing certain textbooks.
- d. Schools near factories and enterprises shall give every assistance to the trade union organisations to develop the literacy movement by opening primary spare time education classes for workers and staff members. Schools which have made an outstanding contribution in this work shall be awarded.

(2) In order that workers and staff members who have a certain degree of education may have a chance to raise their educational level, all factories and enterprises should, in accordance with circumstances, provide higher spare time education. This shall be carried out generally in the following way:

- a. Higher spare time education shall be of a more formal type such as: intermediate classes (the educational level whereof shall be equal to that of the

fifth or sixth grade in primary schools, workers and staff members who graduate from the primary class or have a primary school educational standard are qualified to join these classes); higher classes (the educational level whereof shall be equal to that of middle schools, workers and staff members who graduate from the intermediate class or have an educational standard of a graduate from the primary school are qualified to join these classes). The curricula shall be similar to the main courses in regular primary and middle schools.

- b. The term of study is provisionally fixed as two years for the intermediate class and five years for the higher class, but it may be prolonged or shortened according to circumstances. The students who have finished the major courses and passed the examination may receive certificates from the government educational departments. These certificates are equivalent to those issued by corresponding regular schools.
- c. The intermediate and higher classes of spare time education shall employ permanent teachers whose remuneration shall be correspondent to those obtaining in regular schools.

(3) The political education of workers and staff members may be carried out in such forms as reports on current affairs and lectures on special topics. In large factories and enterprises there may be established spare time political education classes for those workers and staff members who have a certain educational level, in order to give them a systematic education of political theory and to train them as functionaries with a preliminary understanding of theory. This shall be carried out in the following way:

- b. Mobilise all literate staff members, workers and members of their families in factories and enterprises to become teachers of primary classes and all literate people shall be enabled to understand that teaching illiterates is their glorious task and a duty they are bound not to refuse. As a matter of principle, teaching primary classes shall be a non-remunerative or quasi-remunerative work, while honours and material awards shall be given to distinguished teachers who have done good work.
- c. The methods of teaching in primary classes should be flexible; in places where there are no classrooms, lessons may be given on the work site, in dining rooms and living quarters or at the pitheads. The number of students in each class may not be fixed, but there should be a study plan, organization and system and the students shall be graduated only after finishing certain textbooks.
- d. Schools near factories and enterprises shall give every assistance to the trade union organisations to develop the literacy movement by opening primary spare time education classes for workers and staff members. Schools which have made an outstanding contribution in this work shall be awarded.

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- a. Higher spare time education shall be of a more formal type such as: intermediate classes (the educational level whereof shall be equal to that of the

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- b. The term of study is provisionally fixed as two years for the intermediate class and five years for the higher class, but it may be prolonged or shortened according to circumstances. The students who have finished the major courses and passed the examination may receive certificates from the government educational departments. These certificates are equivalent to those issued by corresponding regular schools.
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(3) The political education of workers and staff members may be carried out in such forms as reports on current affairs and lectures on special topics. In large factories and enterprises there may be established spare time political education classes for those workers and staff members who have a certain educational level, in order to give them a systematic education of political theory and to train them as functionaries with a preliminary understanding of theory. This shall be carried out in the following way:

- a. The subjects to be taught shall be the history of the development of society, Chinese revolution and the Chinese Communist Party, New Democracy and the Common Programme of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, outline history of the world revolution, Soviet construction, labour policies and decrees. It is expected that these courses will be completed within two years.
- b. The teachers for the spare time political classes shall be recruited from the leading comrades in the factories and enterprises or from the political teachers in the middle schools and colleges in the locality.
- c. The students who have finished these courses and passed the examination may receive certificates from the educational departments of the provincial or municipal governments. The students receiving good marks who wish to continue their studies may be recommended for entrance examinations of higher political schools such as the People's University and College of Marxism-Leninism.

(4) In order to further raise the technical level of workers and staff members to meet the demand for technical workers in the course of the industrial development, the factories and enterprises shall now carry out planned technical education according to their circumstances. In the implementation of this work, attention should be given to the following:

- a. All technicians and skilled workers in the factories and enterprises shall be mobilized to help in the glorious task of training technical workers for the country by becoming voluntary technical teachers.
- b. Different forms of education such as technical training classes, technical research classes or signing of

apprenticeship contracts may be adopted in accordance with different demands and conditions.

- c. Regular examinations shall be held and students getting good marks shall be promoted in their technical grades and the teachers shall also receive a prize or award (in the private enterprises, these may be laid down in the collective contract or decided in the labour-capital consultative conference).

(5) As spare time education is so extensive, it should be carried out under the leadership of the government educational departments, with the help of trade union organisations as well as others concerned. Therefore, coordinated leading organisations shall be established, and it is hereby decided:

- a. The Ministry of Education of the Central People's Government and the All-China Federation of Trade Unions shall invite the Ministry of Labour and other bodies concerned to set up a Committee on Spare Time Education of Workers and Staff Members which shall discuss and decide on important matters such as policy, planning, curricula, expenditure and system related to the spare time education of workers and staff members throughout the country.
- b. The local educational departments or bureaus and the corresponding local trade union councils shall invite the labour departments or bureaus and other bodies concerned in the area to set up a local Committee on Spare Time Education of Workers and Staff Members which shall discuss matters related to spare time education in the area.
- c. The representatives of the government educational departments and the trade union organisations at various levels shall be respectively the chairmen and vice-chairmen of the spare time education com-

mittees. Appointment to such posts shall be made by the appropriate government education departments.

- d. The trade union organisations in factories and enterprises shall be responsible for the carrying out of spare time education for workers and staff members there, under the direction of the local spare time education committees. The management or owner of the factory or enterprise shall provide all necessary and available help.

(6) Sixty per cent of the cultural and educational fund which the factory or enterprise contributes to the trade union organisation shall be appropriated as expenditure for the spare time education of workers and staff members. Any deficit shall be made up by a subsidy from the educational fund of the local government. The expenditure on spare time education is limited to the payment of teachers' wages, allowances, prizes, subsidy for the purchase of books and small sundry purchases and should not be wasted.

(7) All factories and enterprises should try to provide buildings and equipment necessary for the spare time education.

(8) Studies shall be held out of working time. The primary and technical classes shall meet at least twice a week; the intermediate, higher, and political classes at least three times a week, each lasting at least ninety minutes. On study days the students may not have to work overtime or take part in meetings.

(9) The Ministry of Education of the Central People's Government and the All-China Federation of Trade Unions together with the Ministry of Labour and the Publications Administration shall jointly set up an editorial committee

responsible for editing the teaching materials for the primary and political classes. The intermediate and higher classes may use similar teaching materials as used in regular schools of the same level or in the short term middle schools for workers and peasants, but the content should be condensed. Technical and supplementary materials may be edited by the teachers and then sent to the local spare time education committee for approval.

(10) The present Directive may be applied to spare time education for workers and staff members with low educational level in various institutions.

(11) All local educational departments and local trade union organisations, upon receiving the present Directive, shall call on all bodies concerned to set up on an early date a Committee on Spare Time Education of Workers and Staff Members to plan and expedite the implementation of this work.

Chou En-lai,

Premier of Government Administration Council

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**THE DRAFT PROGRAMME
FOR
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
IN THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
1956-1967**



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FOR
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**FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS
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EDITOR'S NOTE

On January 25, 1956 Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, called a meeting of the Supreme State Conference to discuss the Draft National Programme for Agricultural Development (1956-1967) which had been submitted by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

In his address at the meeting Chairman Mao said that the country was at that moment witnessing the flood tide of the great socialist revolution. With the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese revolution had passed from the stage of bourgeois-democratic revolution to that of socialist revolution. In other words, it had started the period of transition from capitalism to socialism. The work of the first three of the past six years had been concentrated mainly on restoring the national economy and carrying out various social reforms — first and foremost land reform — left incomplete in the first stage of the revolution. Since last summer socialist transformation, that is, socialist revolution, had developed on a vast scale with far-reaching results. This socialist revolution, he said, could be completed in the main and on a national scale in about three more years.

The object of socialist revolution, said Chairman Mao, was to set free the productive forces of society. It was quite certain that the change-over from individual to socialist, collective ownership in agriculture and handicrafts, and from capitalist to socialist ownership in private industry and commerce would lead to an ever greater release of productive forces; this laid

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the social basis for an enormous expansion of industrial and agricultural output.

Our method of carrying out the socialist revolution, continued Chairman Mao, was a peaceful one. In the past many people, both inside and outside the Communist Party, doubted if that was possible. But since the great upsurge of the co-operative movement in the countryside last summer, and the swelling tide of socialist transformation in the towns and cities in the past few months, there was no longer much room for doubt.

Conditions in China were such that it was not only possible, by using peaceful methods, methods of persuasion and education, to turn individual into socialist, collective ownership, but also to change capitalist into socialist ownership. The speed of socialist transformation in the past few months had been far more rapid than anyone expected. There were people who had worried that it would not be easy to get through the "difficult pass" to socialism. It now looked, said Chairman Mao, as if this "difficult pass" would not be so difficult to get through after all.

A fundamental change had taken place in the political situation in China, he went on. Up to last summer there had been many difficulties in agriculture, but things were quite different now. Many things that had seemed impracticable were now quite feasible. It was possible to fulfil ahead of time and overfulfil the country's First Five-Year Plan. Now this National Programme for Agricultural Development for 1956-1967, based on the realities of the great upsurge in socialist transformation and socialist construction, was intended to outline the prospects for agricultural production and rural work and set a clear-cut goal before China's peasants and all who work in agriculture. A spurt must be made in other kinds

of work besides agriculture to keep in step with the situation arising from this upsurge of socialist revolution.

In conclusion, Chairman Mao said that the nation must have a far-reaching, comprehensive plan of work for the next few decades to wipe out its economic, scientific and cultural backwardness and get abreast of the most advanced nations in the world. To reach this great goal the decisive thing was trained personnel—to have plenty of capable scientists and technicians. At the same time they had to go on strengthening and extending the people's democratic united front, by uniting all forces that could be united. The Chinese people would ally themselves with people anywhere in the world to work for the preservation of world peace.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung was followed by Liao Lu-yen, Deputy Head of the Department of Rural Work of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee, who made a speech explaining the Draft National Programme for Agricultural Development (1956-1967).

Then representatives of science, education, industry and commerce and of the various democratic parties made speeches, all expressing their warm support of the Draft National Programme for Agricultural Development. Included in this pamphlet are the full text of the Draft National Programme for Agricultural Development (1956-1967) and the explanations on the programme given by Liao Lu-yen.

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THE DRAFT NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT 1956—1967

(Submitted by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee
of the Communist Party of China on January 23, 1956)

The great tide of agricultural co-operation that has swept China is bringing forth an immense, nation-wide growth of agricultural production, and this in turn is stimulating the development of the whole national economy and all branches of science, culture, education and public health.

To give the leading Party and government bodies at all levels and the people of China, particularly the peasants, a long-term programme of agricultural development, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, after consulting comrades holding responsible positions on Party committees in the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, has drawn up a draft national programme outlining the scale of agricultural development during the period 1956-1967 (the last year of the third Five-Year Plan). On a certain number of related questions this draft programme also touches upon work in the urban areas. It sets a number of important targets for agricultural production. Others will be specified in each of the five-year plans and in the annual plans.

This draft is now distributed so that it can be studied by the Party committees of all provinces (municipalities or autonomous regions), administrative regions (autonomous *chou*), counties (autonomous counties), districts and *hsiang* (nationality *hsiang*),

as well as by all departments concerned, all of whom are asked to submit their views on it. At the same time workers, peasants, scientists and people from all walks of life who love their country should also be widely consulted. These views should be collected before April 1, 1956, so that the programme can be submitted for discussion and adoption by the seventh plenary session (enlarged) of the seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China which will be held some time after that date. It will then be presented to the state bodies and the people of the whole country, first and foremost the peasants, as a recommendation.

Except in some remote areas where democratic social reforms have not yet been introduced, every leading Party and government body of provinces (municipalities, autonomous regions), administrative regions (autonomous *chou*), counties (autonomous counties), districts and *hsiang* (nationality *hsiang*) should draw up specific plans, based on the present draft national programme and taking into account conditions peculiar to each locality. These plans should specify the successive stages of development of every aspect of their local work. At the same time all state departments concerned with economic affairs, with science, culture, education, public health, civic affairs or the judiciary should also review and revise their plans of work in accordance with the present national programme.

(1) Seeing that in 1955 more than 60 per cent of all peasant households were in agricultural producers' co-operatives, all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions should, in the main, complete agricultural co-operation in its elementary form and set themselves the goal of getting about 85 per cent of all peasant households into agricultural producers' co-operatives in 1956.

(2) Areas where co-operation is on better foundations and where a number of co-operatives of advanced form are already functioning should, in the main, complete the change-over to co-operation of advanced form by 1957. Each district of the remaining areas should, in 1956, set up and run one or more large co-operatives of advanced form (each with a hundred or more peasant households) to serve as examples; and by 1958 they too should practically complete co-operation of advanced form.

In going forward to the advanced form of co-operation certain conditions must be observed: the change must be of the free will and choice of the members; the co-operative must have people capable of giving proper leadership; and it must be possible for over 90 per cent of the members to earn more after the change. When all such conditions in the elementary form of co-operatives are ripe, they should at different times, group by group, go over to the advanced form of co-operation, otherwise the growth of their productive forces will be hampered.

(3) Every agricultural producers' co-operative must make suitable arrangements to see that those of its members who lack manpower, are widows or widowers, who have no close relations to depend on, or who are disabled ex-service men, are given productive work and a livelihood, so that they have enough food, clothing and fuel, can bring up their children properly, and see that the dead are decently buried, so that they are assured of help during their lifetime and decent burial thereafter.

(4) During 1956 attempts should be made to settle the question of admitting to the co-operatives former landlords and rich peasants who have given up exploitation and who have asked to join. This can be done on the following lines: (a) Those who have

behaved well and worked well may be allowed to join co-operatives as members and change their status to that of peasants. (b) Those who have conducted themselves neither well nor badly, but have behaved fairly well, may be allowed to join as candidate members, with their status for the time being unchanged. (c) Those who have behaved badly the *Hsiang* People's Council should allow them to work in the co-operatives under supervision; those who have committed sabotage should be brought to trial as the law directs. (d) Whether they acquire the status of co-operative member or not, former landlords or rich peasants shall not, for a specified time after joining a co-operative, be allowed to hold any important post in it. (e) Co-operatives must work on the principle of equal pay for equal work, and pay former landlords or rich peasants in the co-operative the proper rate for the work they put in. (f) Sons and daughters of landlords or rich peasants who were under eighteen at the time of the land reform, or who were still at school, or who had taken part in work before the land reform and had been under the thumb of other members of the family, should not be treated as landlords or rich peasants, but should be allowed to join the co-operatives as members, be reckoned as of peasant status, and given work suited to their abilities.

(5) Counter-revolutionaries in the rural areas should be dealt with as follows: (a) Those who have committed sabotage or had committed other serious crimes in the past, and against whom there is great public feeling, should be put under arrest and dealt with in accordance with law. (b) Those who committed crimes which were commonplace in the past, but have not committed sabotage since liberation, and against whom public feeling is not great, should be

allowed by the *Hsiang* People's Council to work in the co-operative under supervision, to be reformed by work. (c) Those who have committed minor crimes and since made amends, those who have served their sentence, been released and behaved well, and those who committed crimes but did deserving work in the campaign to suppress counter-revolutionaries, may be allowed to join the co-operative—some as members, no longer regarded as counter-revolutionaries but as peasants, and others for the time being as candidate members, not classified as peasants—depending on what they have done to make amends and what merit they have earned. In no case, however, whether they are admitted as members or not, must they be allowed to take on important posts in the co-operative for a specified time after joining. (d) Such counter-revolutionaries as have been allowed to work in the co-operatives under supervision should be paid for their work by the co-operative on the principle of equal pay for equal work. (e) Other members of the families of counter-revolutionaries should be allowed to join co-operatives, and enjoy the same treatment as anyone else without being discriminated against, provided they took no part in crimes committed by the counter-revolutionaries.

(6) In the twelve years starting with 1956, in areas north of the Yellow River, the Tsinling Mountains, the River Pailung, and the Yellow River in Chinghai Province, the average annual yield of grain should be raised from the 1955 figure of over 150 catties to the *mon* to 400 catties.¹ South of the Yellow River and north of the Huai the yield should be raised from the 1955 figure of 208 catties to 500 catties. South of the Huai, the Tsinling Mountains and

¹One catty=1.1023 lb. One *mon*=0.1647 acre.

the River Pailung it should rise from the 1955 figure of 400 catties to 800 catties per *mou*.

In the same twelve years the average annual yield of ginned cotton should be raised from the 1955 figure of 35 catties to the *mou* (the average for the whole of China) to 60, 80 or 100 catties depending on local conditions.

Everywhere vigorous steps should be taken to see that output targets set in state plans for grain, cotton, soya, peanuts, rape, sesame, hemp, cured tobacco, silk, tea, sugar-cane, sugar-beet, fruit, tea-oil and tung-oil trees, are reached. Besides this, all areas must take more energetic measures to develop all other marketable industrial crops. In large mountainous areas vigorous efforts should be made to grow all possible marketable industrial crops, provided that they not only produce enough food to make themselves self-sufficient, but also to build up a surplus against times of natural calamities. In those parts of South China where conditions permit, vigorous efforts should be made to develop tropical crops.

Agricultural producers' co-operatives should encourage their members to grow vegetables on their own private plots by way of improving their standard of living. Peasants who live on the outskirts of cities or near industrial or mining districts should go in for market gardening in a planned way so that the supply of vegetables to these places can be ensured.

More medicinal herbs should be grown. Those which grow wild should be protected and, wherever possible, gradually brought under cultivation.

(7) All agricultural producers' co-operatives, besides producing enough food for their own consumption and to meet the requirements of the state, should, within 12 years starting from 1956, store enough

grain for emergency use for a year, a year and a half or two years, according to local conditions. All provinces (municipalities or autonomous regions), administrative regions (autonomous *chou*), counties (autonomous counties), districts, *hsiang* (nationality *hsiang*) and all agricultural producers' co-operatives, should draw up detailed plans to meet this requirement. During the same period, the state too should store sufficient reserve grain for one to two years for use in any emergency.

(8) Live-stock breeding should be encouraged. Cattle, horses, donkeys, mules, camels, pigs, sheep and all kinds of poultry should be protected and bred. Special care should be taken to protect the females and young and improve breeds. State live-stock farms should be extended.

The prevention and cure of animal diseases is an important part of live-stock breeding. As far as possible, all areas should, within a period varying from 7 to 12 years, practically eliminate the most serious animal diseases such as rinderpest, hog cholera, Newcastle disease, pork measles (cysticercosis), contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, foot and mouth disease, lamb dysentery, sheep mange, and glanders. For this purpose, within seven years starting from 1956, veterinary stations should be set up in all counties in agricultural areas and all districts in pasture areas. Veterinary work should be improved and extended. The co-operatives should have personnel with basic training in the prevention and cure of animal diseases.

Care should be taken to protect pastures, improve and grow grass for cattle fodder and encourage silage. Agricultural producers' co-operatives and live-stock breeding co-operatives should see that they have their own supplies of fodder and grass.

(9) There are two main ways of increasing the

yield of crops: taking steps to increase production, and imparting better techniques.

(A) The chief steps to increase production are: (a) water conservancy projects and water and soil conservation; (b) use of improved farm tools, and gradual introduction of mechanized farming; (c) efforts to discover every possible source of manure and improve methods of fertilizing; (d) extension of the use of the best and most suitable strains; (e) soil improvement; (f) extension of multiple cropping areas; (g) planting more high-yielding crops; (h) improving farming methods; (i) wiping out insect pests and plant diseases; and (j) opening up virgin and idle land and extending cultivated areas.

(B) The chief steps to impart better techniques include the following: (a) provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions should collect data on the experience of the best co-operatives in their own areas in increasing yields, compile and publish at least one book a year, so as to spread this knowledge as widely and rapidly as possible; (b) agricultural exhibitions; (c) conferences of model peasants called at regular intervals by provinces (municipalities or autonomous regions), administrative regions (autonomous *chou*), counties (autonomous counties), districts, *hsiang* (nationality *hsiang*), with awards and citations to peasants who distinguish themselves in increasing production; (d) visits and emulation campaigns, the exchange of experience; and (e) imparting technical knowledge and encouraging peasants and cadres to take an active part in learning better techniques.

(10) Water conservancy projects and water and soil conservation. All small-scale water conservancy projects (for example, the digging of wells and ponds and the building of irrigation canals and dams), the harnessing of small rivers and water and soil

conservation work should be carried out by local governments and agricultural producers' co-operatives systematically and on a large scale. This work and the large-scale water conservancy projects and the harnessing of the larger rivers undertaken by the state should virtually eliminate all ordinary floods and droughts in 7 to 12 years, starting from 1956. The engineering industry, commercial undertakings and supply and marketing co-operatives should see that pumps, water-wheels, steam engines and other devices for raising water are made available.

Local governments and agricultural producers' co-operatives, basing their work on the unified plan for developing the economy of the mountainous areas, should wherever possible carry out the water and soil conservation work required by agricultural production, live-stock breeding and forestry, so that within 12 years striking results are achieved and soil erosion is, in the main, stopped.

Within twelve years starting from 1956 small hydro-electric power stations should be built where water power is available, each of them to serve one or several *hsiang*. This, alongside the great water conservancy and power projects undertaken by the state, will gradually bring electrification to the countryside.

(11) Promote new types of farm tools. Starting from 1956, within three to five years 6 million more ploughs with two wheels and two shares should be in use, together with a considerable number of sowers, cultivators, sprayers, dusters, harvesters, shellers and silage cutters. Good repair services should be maintained. Agriculture will be gradually mechanized as the industrial development of the country forges ahead.

(12) Within twelve years, starting from 1956, local governments and agricultural producers' co-

operatives in most areas should have made themselves responsible for providing more than 90 per cent of all manure and other fertilizers needed—and in some places the whole of it. To work towards this position, peasants everywhere should be encouraged to do everything they possibly can to increase the amount of fertilizer, paying special attention to pig-breeding (and in some cases sheep-breeding), and providing adequate green manure crops. Local governments should take active steps to develop the manufacture of phosphate and potassium fertilizers, extend the use of bacterial fertilizer (including soya bean and peanut root nodule bacteria), and collect and utilize to the fullest extent urban waste and manure from other miscellaneous sources. At the same time the state will vigorously promote the chemical fertilizer industry.

(13) Energetic steps must be taken to breed and extend the use of improved strains suitable to local conditions and encourage work to improve seed. Within two or three years starting from 1956 picked seed should be in pretty general use for cotton growing, and within seven to twelve years the same should be true of such important crops as rice, wheat, maize, soya, millet, *kaoliang*, potatoes, rape, sesame, sugarcane, tobacco and hemp. All agricultural producers' co-operatives should set aside land specially for growing seed as such. State farms should make themselves centres for increasing the amount of picked seed.

(14) Agricultural producers' co-operatives should take energetic steps to improve the soil and do everything they can to turn poor into fertile land.

(15) Extend the area of multiple crops. In twelve years starting with 1956 the average multiple crop index set for various areas will be raised to the

following levels: (a) areas south of Wuling Mountains, 230 per cent; (b) areas north of Wuling Mountains and south of the Yangtse River, 200 per cent; (c) areas north of the Yangtse River and south of the Yellow River, Tsinling Mountains and River Pailung, 160 per cent; (d) areas north of the Yellow River, Tsinling Mountains and River Pailung and south of the Great Wall, 120 per cent; and (e) in areas north of the Great Wall, multiple crop areas should also be expanded as much as possible.

(16) More high-yield crops should be grown. First, the area under rice should be extended, and all available water resources used to grow more. In the twelve years starting 1956 the area under rice should be increased by 310 million *mou*, maize by 150 million *mou* and potatoes by 100 million *mou*.

(17) Methods of cultivation should be improved. Deep ploughing, careful cultivation, proper rotation of crops, intercropping and close planting, sowing in good time, thinning out and protecting young plants and improving field work—these things must be done to bring about good yields and good harvests.

(18) In seven or twelve years starting 1956, wherever possible, virtually wipe out insect pests and plant diseases that do most harm to crops. These include locusts, armyworms, rice borers, maize borers, aphides, red spiders, pink boll-worms, wheat smut, wheat nematode and black rot on sweet potato. Local plans should include any other serious insect pests and plant diseases that can be wiped out. Greater attention should be paid to plant protection and quarantine measures to achieve this end.

(19) The state should reclaim waste land in a planned way and extend the area under cultivation. Wherever conditions permit, agricultural producers' co-operatives should be encouraged to organize branch

co-operatives to carry out such reclamation. The work should be linked with the general plan of water and soil conservation so as to prevent any danger of water loss and soil erosion.

(20) Expansion of state farms. The area cultivated by state farms should be increased in the twelve years starting 1956 from the 1955 figure of 13,360,000 *mou* to 140 million *mou*. Vigorous work must be put in to improve the running of state farms, to raise their output, practise the strictest economy and cut down cost of production, so that state farms are the models of farming technique and management which they are expected to be.

(21) In the twelve years starting 1956 we must clothe every possible bit of denuded waste land and mountains with greenery. Wherever possible trees should be planted in a systematic way near houses, villages, along roads and rivers, as well as on waste land and mountains. To achieve that end, agricultural producers' co-operatives should set up decent-sized nurseries of their own to grow saplings, in addition to the nurseries started by the state.

We should plant and tend not only forests (including bamboo groves) for timber, but also other trees of economic value such as mulberry and oak (for feeding silkworms), and tea-trees, trees for varnish and fruit, and oil-yielding groves.

Afforestation plans should include the creation of wind-breaks, sand-breaks and shelter belts to protect farmland, the head-waters of rivers, sea coasts and cities.

Local agricultural producers' co-operatives should plant and look after trees along railways, roads and rivers, and the income derived from this source should accrue to the co-operatives. Afforestation work along railways and roads should tally with specifications

made by the government departments concerned with railways and communications.

Firm steps should be taken to prevent insect pests and plant diseases in forests, and to improve measures to protect forests and combat forest fires.

(22) Energetic steps should be taken to raise the output of marine products and develop fresh-water fisheries. In the case of sea fishing, more safety measures should be adopted and more deep-sea fishing done. In the case of fresh-water fish farming more should be done to breed good stock and prevent fish diseases.

(23) If agriculture, forestry, live-stock breeding, subsidiary rural production, and fisheries are to develop to the full, if the national wealth and the income of the peasants are to grow, co-operatives must make fuller use of manpower and raise labour productivity. In the seven years beginning with 1956, every able-bodied man in the countryside ought to be able to put in at least 250 working days a year. Serious efforts should be made to draw women into the work of agricultural and subsidiary production. Within seven years, every able-bodied woman in the countryside should, besides the time she spends on household work, be able to give at least 120 working days a year to productive work. In addition, all those in the countryside who can contribute only "half manpower" or who are fitted only for light work should be encouraged to do well at whatever work they are fit for and suited to. At the same time energetic efforts should be made to improve technical skills, to improve labour organization and management, and so steadily raise the labour productivity of all members of co-operatives.

(24) Agricultural producers' co-operatives should work on the maxim "industry and thrift" in all they

do. Industry means giving full encouragement to members to work conscientiously, to branch out into new fields of production, to develop a many-sided economy and to exercise minute care over everything. Thrift means being strictly economical, lowering the cost of production and opposing extravagance and waste. In all capital construction plans co-operatives should make the fullest use of their own manpower and the material and capital at their disposal.

(25) Improve housing conditions. As production by the co-operatives grows and the income of their members increases, agricultural producers' co-operatives should encourage and assist members to repair or build houses for their families and thus improve their housing conditions. This should be done in a prepared, planned way, at different times and group by group, taking needs and possibilities into account, and on a voluntary and economical basis, for it will help them with their work, their political and cultural activity, and improve their health conditions.

(26) In seven or twelve years from 1956 determined efforts should be made to virtually wipe out wherever possible all diseases from which the people suffer most seriously, such as schistosomiasis, filariasis, hookworm, kala-azar, encephalitis, bubonic plague, malaria, smallpox and venereal diseases. Energetic steps should be taken to prevent and cure other diseases such as measles, dysentery, typhoid fever, diphtheria, trachoma, pulmonary tuberculosis, leprosy, goitre and Kaschin-Beck's disease.

To this end every effort should be made to train medical workers and gradually set up health and medical services in counties and districts, and clinics in villages.

(27) Wipe out the "four evils." In five, seven or twelve years beginning 1956 we should practically

wipe out the "four evils"—rats, sparrows, flies and mosquitoes—wherever possible.

(28) We should improve our research in agricultural science, provide better technical guidance for agriculture and train in a planned way large numbers of people to handle the technical side of agriculture. A systematic effort is needed to start, improve and extend bodies undertaking research in agricultural science and those providing technical guidance. These bodies include colleges of agricultural science, regional and other specialized institutes of agricultural science, provincial agricultural experimental stations, model county breeding farms, and district agricultural instruction centres. In this way agricultural research and technical guidance will be of better service to developing agriculture. In the twelve years from 1956 agricultural departments at all levels should, to meet the needs of co-operative economy, between them be responsible for training five to six million experts of primary and intermediate grades for technical work in agriculture, forestry, water conservancy, live-stock breeding, veterinary work, farm management and accounting for agricultural producers' co-operatives.

(29) In five or seven years from 1956, dependent on the situation locally, we must virtually wipe out illiteracy. The minimum standard of literacy must be 1,500 characters. In every *hsiang* we should have spare-time schools to raise the educational standard of our cadres and the peasants. In the next seven or twelve years, again depending on the local situation, we should extend to all rural areas compulsory elementary education. Primary schools in the countryside should mostly be run by agricultural producers' co-operatives. In seven or twelve years, too, we should establish in the rural areas a

wide network of film projection teams, clubs, institutes, libraries, amateur dramatic groups and other bodies for education and recreation. In the next seven to twelve years, every *hsiang* should have a sports field and sport should be a common sight in the countryside.

(30) Starting from 1956 we shall, in the next seven to twelve years, depending on local circumstances, extend the radio diffusion network to all rural areas. All *hsiang* and all large producers' co-operatives in agriculture, forestry, fishery, live-stock breeding, salt producing and handicrafts are called on to install either rediffusion loudspeakers or wireless sets proper.

(31) In seven to twelve years from 1956, varying with local circumstances, all *hsiang* and large co-operatives should have a telephone service. Radio telephone-telegraph equipment should be installed wherever it is needed. Inside seven years all villages are to be provided with a decent post and telegraphic service and a proper distribution of newspapers and periodicals.

(32) In a matter of five, seven or twelve years, starting from 1956, depending on differing local conditions, the whole countryside must be provided with networks of roads. All roads between one province (municipality or autonomous region) and another, between administrative regions (autonomous *chou*), counties (autonomous counties), districts and *hsiang* (nationality *hsiang*), must be built to specifications laid down by government departments concerned with communications. All roads must be constantly and carefully kept up.

In places served by water-ways, navigable channels should be dredged and kept in good order under whatever conditions are possible to improve communications.

(33) In seven to twelve years from 1956, de-

pending on local circumstances, a network of hydrographical and meteorological stations and posts should be in the main completed so as to improve the work of providing agriculture with reliable weather and meteorological forecasts. All areas should pay attention to such forecasts so that they can ward off such calamities as flood, drought, gale and frost.

(34) In the main, co-operation among handicraftsmen and salt producers, the fishing and water-side population, should be complete in 1957. Plans should be drawn up to extend co-operation in live-stock farming in the light of local conditions.

(35) Commercial bodies and supply and marketing co-operatives in rural areas should complete the reorganization of their buying and selling machinery in 1957, improve planning for the circulation of goods and ensure that all rural areas are given good service in the supply of goods and the purchase of agricultural produce.

(36) In 1957 there must be a rural credit co-operative in practically every *hsiang* to provide credit and encourage saving.

(37) Protection of women and children. The principle of equal pay for equal work must be rigidly adhered to wherever women do productive work. During busy times of the year on the farms agricultural producers' co-operatives should run crèches. When work is given out the health and physique of women members must be taken into consideration.

Organizations concerned with health should train midwives for the rural areas, do all they can to see that modern methods of delivering babies are used, provide post-natal care and take steps to cut down the incidence of maternal diseases and the infant mortality rate.

As co-operation in agriculture goes from strength

to strength and as production rises and the peasants begin to live better, suitable regulations and restrictions should be made in regard to the employment of children in auxiliary work, with consideration to their age and strength.

(38) Young people in the country should be given every encouragement to show initiative in their work, to study and acquire scientific knowledge and skill. The young people in the rural areas should become the spearhead, the shock force in productive, scientific and cultural work in the countryside.

(39) Starting from 1956, in the next five to seven years steps should be taken in the light of local conditions to wipe out unemployment in the cities and provide work for all urban unemployed. The unemployed can find work not only in the cities but also on the outskirts of towns and cities, in the countryside proper, in areas where land reclamation is going on or in mountainous regions, in agriculture, forestry, live-stock breeding, subsidiary occupations, fishing, or in the fields of science, culture, education and health in the rural areas.

(40) Workers in the cities and peasants in the co-operatives must give each other every support. The workers must turn out more and better industrial goods which the peasants need, and the peasants must grow more and better grain and industrial raw materials which industry and town-dwellers need. Besides this, workers in the cities and peasants in the co-operatives should arrange get-togethers, visit one another, and write to each other. They should keep in constant touch, give each other encouragement and swap experience so as to promote the development of industry and agriculture and help consolidate the alliance between the workers and the peasantry led by the working class.

SOME EXPLANATIONS ON THE DRAFT NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (1956-1967)

LIAO LU-YEN

Chairman, Comrades and Friends:

The Draft National Programme for Agricultural Development in 1956-1967 put forward by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China elaborates and carries forward the earlier "seventeen-point" programme. On various occasions in November 1955, Chairman Mao Tse-tung exchanged views on the development of our agriculture with the secretaries of 14 provincial Party committees and the secretary of the Party Committee of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region. The "seventeen points" were decided on as a result of these consultations. In January 1956, after further consultations with responsible comrades from various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, Chairman Mao Tse-tung expanded these 17 points into 40 to make the first draft of this programme. In the past few days, the Central Committee of the Party has invited 1,375 people gathered in Peking, including scientists working in industry, agriculture, medicine, public health and the social sciences, leading members of the democratic parties and people's organizations, and workers in the fields of education and culture, to group discussions of this draft. Some good points raised in these discussions were adopted and the necessary revisions made in the draft. Other useful points also emerged during the discussions. They will not be ignored; they will be taken up and dealt with later on in our practical work,

but they were not considered suitable for inclusion in the programme.

The revised version of this draft programme, adopted by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on January 23, is now being submitted to the Supreme State Conference for discussion. As I am working in the Ministry of Agriculture and am also in the Department of Rural Work of the Central Committee of the Party, the Central Committee of the Party has delegated me to explain some points in this draft.

The following are a few points that I would like to make.

First, the Draft National Programme for Agricultural Development in 1956-1967 is put forward at a time when the agricultural co-operative movement is on the upsurge throughout the country.

The situation in our country has changed radically as a result of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's report, "The Question of Agricultural Co-operation," delivered last July, and the decisions adopted on the basis of this report in the following October by the sixth plenary session (enlarged) of the seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. Let us recall how things were in the first half of 1955. At that time, as a result of the influence of rightist conservative ideas, particularly in agricultural co-operation, the socialist transformation of agriculture had been brought to a standstill; in some cases the trend was even reversed; the spirit of progress was being suppressed in the countryside, the spirit of reaction was in the ascendant; the socialist initiative shown by the peasants was checked and capitalist ideas began to gain ground; the planned purchase and supply of grain, a socialist measure of paramount importance, came up against opposition from the forces of capital-

ism both in town and countryside. At that time, not a few people were worried because the growth of agriculture lagged behind the needs of industry; some even became sceptical of the policy of socialist industrialization of our country. At that time, although we never lost faith, although we were quite convinced that the disequilibrium between industrial and agricultural development would certainly be corrected, we had not yet mastered the most effective way to deal with this problem; we were not able to rid these people of their worries.

But now things are different. Since the Central Committee of the Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung grasped the key to the situation, that is, agricultural co-operation, and correctly tackled this problem, the second half of 1955 saw a radical change in the situation. There was an unprecedented upsurge of socialist initiative among the overwhelming majority of the peasants; a few well-off peasants, rich peasants and former landlords were the only exceptions. The tide of socialist revolution rose throughout the countryside. In a few brief months in the second half of 1955, the number of peasant households which joined agricultural producers' co-operatives increased from 16,900,000 to 70 million—that is, from 14 per cent to over 60 per cent of all peasant households. In some provinces and rural areas under municipal authorities, practically all peasant households have taken up co-operative farming in its elementary form. At the present time, more and more peasant households are joining co-operatives, and the percentage is still rising. It is estimated that before the spring ploughing this year, except for certain provinces and autonomous regions, all provinces and municipalities will have completed ahead of time the task set in Point One of the Draft National Pro-

gramme for Agricultural Development. In other words, the plan for agricultural co-operation in its elementary form will be completed ahead of time.

In areas where agricultural co-operation has a fairly sound foundation, the growth of co-operatives from the elementary to the advanced form (collective farms—*Ed.*), the transition from a semi-socialist to a socialist stage, has taken on the character of a mass movement. In other areas, actual steps are being taken to set up collective farms. Liaoning Province now has 4,655 collective farms with more than 1,600,000 peasant households in them; this is 60 per cent of all peasant households in that province. In the Sinsiang Special Administrative Region in Honan Province, the switch to collective farms has been virtually completed. And there are a great number of whole counties, districts and *hsiang* where co-operative farming has reached this higher stage. It is estimated that before the spring ploughing this year, one-third of the total number of peasant households in the country will be in collective farms. If all agricultural producers' co-operatives raise their output this year, it is very likely that the task set in Point Two of the Draft National Programme for Agricultural Development will be realized ahead of time, that is, the drive for advanced co-operative farming will be completed in the main by 1957 or 1958, depending on local conditions.

In the past six months, the number of agricultural producers' co-operatives has been growing, and growing rapidly. Are they well founded? Judging from the facts, most of them are. With this swift flowing tide of socialist revolution, there is no longer any question of cadres urging the masses to join co-ops; quite the contrary: plans for promotion of co-operative farming made by leading bodies at every level have been outstripped again and again by the eager-

ness of the masses to join co-ops. The bulk of co-op members are in fact already turning their eyes to socialism; they are concentrating their efforts on increasing both agricultural output and subsidiary production. There is a great deal less thinking about narrow personal gains and losses. At the same time, now that the co-operatives have gained experience and the Model Draft Regulations for the Agricultural Producers' Co-operative have been published, all the many concrete problems which crop up and concern the economic interests of co-operative members are being handled more carefully and in a more reasonable way. Generally speaking, relations between poor and middle peasants in the co-operatives are now normal and healthy. The essential thing—and the most important of all—is that all the agricultural producers' co-operatives have made or are making plans to increase production, while the peasants are showing the greatest keenness in their work. In 1955, there was a record harvest; grain output was more than 20 per cent higher than in the peak pre-liberation year; cotton output was 70 per cent higher. Ploughing and planting in the autumn and winter of 1955 have been done more satisfactorily than in any previous year. In many places, autumn and winter drought has been mastered and the plan for sowing winter wheat fulfilled and overfulfilled. The peasants are now busy with their winter tasks and preparing for the spring ploughing. Many jobs which in the past were left undone until the spring are now done early in the winter.

I myself am a native of Nanking. I was down there at the beginning of this month, and saw groups of peasants on its outskirts busy at work: even in cold weather like this, some were ploughing the land, some were working on water conservancy projects,

some were stocking up manure. This is something that one rarely saw in the past. And now it is happening not only in the south but in the north as well, according to what comrades from other places tell me. This is something new, but it has become a commonplace throughout the country. During the past few years, we kept on telling the peasants that the saying: "The plan for the year must be made in the spring" was not true. We said: "The plan for the year must be made in the winter," that is, in the winter of the previous year. Not very many listened to us. But today this new slogan has actually been put into practice by the agricultural producers' co-operatives and the peasant masses. There is a drain on supplies of bean-cake, chemical fertilizers, water-wheels, double-wheeled and double-shared ploughs and other new farm tools. This well illustrates how keen the peasants are at work and what initiative they are putting into increasing production.

True enough, in the past six months, agricultural producers' co-operatives have been set up in great numbers, very swiftly, and they are working well. This nation-wide upsurge in agricultural co-operation is resulting in an upsurge of agricultural production throughout the country. This National Programme for Agricultural Development is put forward precisely because at this time agricultural co-operation and production is rising to a new height. It is timely and fully conforms with the needs of the present situation.

Secondly, the National Programme for Agricultural Development (1956-1967) has been drawn up mainly for the peasants and we must rely mainly on the strength of the peasants for its realization. This programme shows the peasants in detail how to carry out the socialist transformation of agriculture and what is the aim of this long-term struggle for the

development of agriculture. It also gives a picture of the prosperous and happy future of the Chinese countryside.

The peasants who have gone in for co-operation—the peasants who are working hard to build their own happy socialist life—urgently need a well defined goal for their long-term struggle. Without this it is difficult for the agricultural producers' co-operatives to work out comprehensive plans.

The peasants not only need a goal for their long-term struggle to develop production: they have also put forward a list of demands concerning their material and cultural life. After raising output, increasing their incomes and being able to eat and dress well, they want to repair their old houses and build new ones, to improve their living conditions, learn to read and write, to raise their general cultural level; wipe out disease and improve sanitary conditions, so as to "have healthy people and abundant wealth." Such a list of things making for improvements in the material and cultural life of the peasants in line with the rising level of their production is just as it should be. We should try to realize these hopes sooner.

As Stalin pointed out, the basic economic law of socialist development is to continuously develop production so as to satisfy the growing needs of the people as the level of their material and cultural life rises. The National Programme for Agricultural Development put forward by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the core of which is the development of agricultural co-operation and production, outlines plans to satisfy the peasants' demands for a better material and cultural life. For this reason, publication of the draft will exert a powerful influence on the peasants; it will call on and mobilize them for action; it will give fresh impetus to the

upsurge of agricultural co-operation and production. When the "17 points" drawn up in November 1955 by Chairman Mao together with the responsible comrades of various local Party committees were spread through the countryside, they played an important part in rallying the peasants for action. Many peasants in many places exclaimed: "Now we can see what socialism is!" Judging from this we may safely predict that the 40 points of this draft will play an even greater part in encouraging the 500 million peasants of China to march bravely forward along the road of socialism.

Realization of this programme depends mainly upon the peasants themselves, upon their manpower and their material and financial resources. The tasks set in this programme include: the promotion of agricultural co-operation, an increase in agricultural output and a number of measures to increase production, extend afforestation and clothe barren lands with greenery, the developing of animal husbandry, fishing and handicrafts, the wiping out of illiteracy, establishment of primary schools, increasing the number of broadcasting and receiving sets, the promotion of cultural, recreational and athletic activities and of health work in the countryside, the improvement of housing, and provision of work for the urban unemployed. Apart from a few of these things which will be done by the state or by the peasants with the assistance of the state, all the rest will be done by the peasants themselves.

Are the peasants capable of handling these tasks? Of course they are. They have a huge amount of manpower. And how about their material and financial resources? Suffice it to say that the value of the grain and cotton they produced in 1955 over and above their output in 1954 was double the amount the gov-

ernment budgeted in 1955 as expenditure on agriculture, forestry and water conservancy. Furthermore, their output is expected to increase every year from now on. That is, their material and financial resources will also increase steadily year by year. So we can be quite positive in stating that the peasants are quite capable of carrying out this programme.

Of course the state should give the peasants all possible financial, economic and technical assistance. But it cannot spend too much on these things, especially in the next few years. Too much dependence on the state, the habit of looking to it for all kinds of investments would place too great a strain on its financial resources and would delay or indefinitely postpone the doing of these things. Furthermore, if the state spent too much money in this way, it would have to reduce its investment in industry, and that would mean retarding the progress of our socialist industrialization. The postponement or abandonment of things which can be done mainly by the peasants themselves, or retardation of industrialization of our country, would neither serve the interests of our socialist construction, nor of our people as a whole, nor of the peasants.

As this programme is mainly for the peasants and will be carried out mainly by the peasants themselves, it should be a convincing document for mobilizing them for action. It should, therefore, be written in a clear and concise style easily understood by the peasants. During the many discussions some comrades suggested additional points for inclusion. Some concerned work which would be carried out entirely by the state, some had only a slight bearing on the development of the countryside and of agriculture, or no direct connection at all, while others concerned only methods of work or execution. We did try to incorporate these

suggestions in the programme, but we found that including them would have made it too long, too complex, too loaded with detail, and this would have tended to weaken its power of getting the peasants on the move. That is why they have not been included. In these many discussions proposals were also made to include the following items in the programme: output targets for various agricultural crops; targets for stock breeding, fishing, forestry and irrigation; targets for the number of tractors and the amount of chemical fertilizers to be produced and so forth. Such targets were actually incorporated in the programme. But they were later deleted because it is better to set these targets after thorough study as part of the various five-year plans and annual plans of the state. In this way it is possible to address the programme to the broad mass of the peasants specifically, to give them a clear idea of the aim of their long-term struggle, and the various things they should do to realize this aim. This makes it a more effective instrument in mobilizing the broad mass of peasants for action.

This doesn't mean, of course, that realization of this programme is an affair for the peasants alone. On the contrary, many points in the programme must be jointly carried out by town and country. Many government bodies will have to work hard to complete work set out in the programme and essential to its realization. Every single department concerned with agriculture must do its work well. But this is not all. Machine-building departments, too, must fulfil the state plan, and produce and supply the peasants with new-type farm implements such as double-wheeled and double-shared ploughs, pumps and other water raising equipment, and agricultural machinery such as tractors. The chemical industry should fulfil, and overfulfil, its task of producing chemical fertilizers.

Commercial enterprises and supply and marketing co-operatives should do a good job in purchasing agricultural and subsidiary products and supplying the peasants with the things they need, whether these are capital or consumer goods. Communications and transport departments should work hard to build up local road networks throughout the country, and telephone and postal services in the countryside. Scientific, cultural, educational and health departments should all work hard to fulfil the tasks set them in the programme. In short, as the programme itself declares in its very first sentence: "The great tide of agricultural co-operation that has swept China is bringing forth an immense, nation-wide growth of agricultural production, and this in turn is stimulating the development of the whole national economy and all branches of science, culture, education and public health."

Leading Party organs and government bodies at all levels in the country "should draw up specific plans, based on the present draft National Programme and taking into account conditions peculiar to each locality. These plans should specify the successive stages of development of every aspect of their local work. At the same time all state departments concerned with economic affairs, with science, culture, education, public health, civic affairs or the judiciary should also review and revise their plans of work in accordance with the present National Programme."

Workers and intellectuals must also be mobilized to give the peasants whatever assistance is needed in carrying out this National Programme for Agricultural Development. Many things listed in the programme—such as new farm implements, tractors, telephone sets, broadcasting and receiving equipment, medicines and medical apparatus—are made by the workers. The

peasants have to depend on help from intellectuals and scientists to carry out many of the tasks set out in the programme—both measures connected with increasing production and cultural, educational and health work. Unless the workers and intellectuals are mobilized to give this aid this programme cannot be realized.

So, although this programme is mainly for the peasants and depends for realization upon their manpower, material and financial resources, it is also for the whole nation. Its realization also depends on whole-hearted co-operation by the people of the entire nation, upon mobilization of all the workers, peasants, intellectuals, and patriotic people in every walk of life.

This draft programme with its 40 points will remain in the form of a draft for the next few months. Workers, peasants, intellectuals and patriotic people in every sphere of work throughout the land are asked to discuss it and give their opinions.

Thirdly, the tasks put forward in the National Programme for Agricultural Development (1956-1967) are forward-looking and feasible. The prerequisites and conditions for their fulfilment exist; they can be completed ahead of time or overfulfilled.

The keynote of the programme is to raise agricultural output swiftly, to produce things in large quantities, to develop agriculture, forestry, cattle-breeding, subsidiary occupations, fishing and other productive activities on the basis of co-operation. Special emphasis is put on raising within twelve years the average yield of grain per *mou* in three different regions from 150, 208 and 400 catties in 1955 to 400, 500, 800 catties respectively; on raising the average yield of cotton per *mou* from the national average of 35 catties of ginned cotton in 1955 to 60, 80 and 100

catties respectively depending on local conditions. These new standards will give China over two and a half times as much grain and three times as much cotton in 1967 as in 1955. If these central targets are reached, there is no doubt that, in keeping with the development of production, we can bring about the improvements in the peasants' material and cultural life set forth in the National Programme for Agricultural Development.

The responsible comrades in the localities are full of confidence and working with great zeal to reach the targets set for increased yields. Some provinces have reported that they can reach these targets ahead of time. When the original seventeen points were relayed to the countryside, the broad mass of peasants were similarly filled with confidence and enthusiasm in fulfilling the targets for increased production.

What are these prerequisites and conditions which ensure these increased yields? The most important is the fact that China has a huge population, a vast amount of labour power, a pretty good climate, and that there are vast potentialities in using labour power and land to increase production. By the time co-operative farming, especially socialist co-operative farming, is the rule everywhere; a system of collective ownership and the principle of "to each according to his work" will replace the system of private ownership of means of production. This will free the productive forces. This will foster an astonishing development of the initiative and creativeness of the broad mass of peasants in their work; it will permit us to use the available labour force more rationally and more effectively, to greatly improve the utilization of labour power and labour productivity in general, and enable us to make fuller and more reasonable use of land, draught animals and farm tools.

Co-operative farming by pooling the land wipes out borders and unnecessary paths between fields and so brings more land under cultivation. (Statistics show that this can bring 5 per cent more land under cultivation, that is to say, add another 80 million *mou* to the country's arable land.)

Co-operative farming makes it possible to carry out water conservancy projects, water and soil conservation, and land and soil improvement on a large scale. Co-operative farming makes it possible to transform arid land into irrigated fields, and barren and waste land into fertile soil.

Co-operative farming makes it possible to use to the full the abilities of all men and women—those who are able-bodied, those who are not fully able-bodied, and those who can do light tasks—enabling them all to engage in many fields of work to help develop production in agriculture, forestry, cattle-breeding, subsidiary occupations and fishing.

Co-operative farming makes it possible to have a single management for the farm, to cultivate crops best suited to the various types of soil, to put more labour power into improving the land, to improve methods of cultivation by deep ploughing and careful weeding, better techniques of sowing and planting; to improve the organization of field work and increase yields per *mou*.

In short, co-operative farming will develop potentialities for increasing production as never before, make it possible to do things on a bigger scale, and have more strings to our bows in doing jobs and to get more careful cultivation, all of which will greatly increase agricultural output, the wealth of society and the income of co-operative members. The reality of all this has been proved in practice by numerous co-operatives in various parts of the country. Today

there are already groups of co-operatives, some whole *hsiang*, districts, and even a few counties where the average grain and cotton yield per *mou* has reached or even surpassed the targets which the National Programme has set for the next twelve years. Since these typically high-yield co-operatives, *hsiang*, districts, and counties have reached, or even surpassed these targets, we have every reason to believe that other co-operatives and other *hsiang*, districts and counties in the same areas under more or less similar conditions can reach the targets too. Since these typically high-yield co-operatives, *hsiang*, districts and counties have reached or surpassed the targets under the circumstances of today, we have still more reason to believe that with development of industrialization in the next twelve years, and the gradual increase in the number of tractors, water pumps, amount of chemical fertilizers, insecticide and farming machinery in general, and with more large-scale water conservancy projects, it is quite possible for the various regions of the country to reach and even surpass the targets set out in the National Programme.

The demands for communications, posts and telecommunications services, cultural, educational and health facilities set out in the National Programme are things that have already been realized in many agricultural producers' co-operatives and villages. New solutions have also been found for the problem of resettling over a million city unemployed—a problem many people felt would be difficult to solve in a short time. The Chiahsing Region of Chekiang Province has asked for 100,000 people from Shanghai. Kiangsi Province has also asked for half a million urban unemployed capable of doing farm work. Needless to say sparsely populated remote regions have an even greater need of manpower. The more than one

million unemployed left over from pre-liberation days will all get jobs in a few years as a result of arrangements made both in the cities and countryside.

That is why we say the tasks and demands set forth in the National Programme for Agricultural Development are both forward-looking and feasible. They are not conservative, nor adventurist. It is quite possible to meet these targets ahead of time or overfulfil them. This way of doing things has its advantages; it stimulates the local government initiative.

Fourthly, by putting forward the National Programme for Agricultural Development (1956-1967) immediately after correctly solving the problem of agricultural co-operation, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung firmly grasped the key link—agriculture; this enables our socialist cause to forge ahead still more swiftly.

The essential part of socialist construction is socialist industrialization of the country and the core of industrialization is development of heavy industry. Industry leads agriculture, the city leads the countryside and the workers lead the peasants—these are unchangeable, fundamental principles of socialism that are not to be doubted and cannot be brushed aside.

But ours is a big country. It has 600 million people. There are more than 500 million peasants, exceeding five-sixths of the population. Chairman Mao Tse-tung in his article *On Coalition Government* pointed out that "the peasants (are) the mainstay of the market for China's industry. It is the peasants who are, and alone can be, the largest suppliers of foodstuffs and raw materials, and who consume the largest amount of manufactured goods." No other country in the world has as big a domestic market as

ours. The purchasing power of this market is still very low (though slightly higher than in pre-liberation days). But its potential power is enormous. Once the National Programme for Agricultural Development is realized, we shall have a domestic market with a fantastically great purchasing power. Can there be any other way to develop China's industry, save by relying on our own domestic market? Of course we can manage to export some of our industrial products, but we must rely chiefly on our own domestic market. At the present time there are about 80 million people living in cities and industrial and mining areas, and each year they need huge quantities of grain and other foodstuffs. Is there any other source to which we can turn to satisfy this demand, besides our own, our rural areas? The purchasing power of our 600 million people is bound to rise steadily, and they will present a formidable demand for light industrial products. Should we try to get raw materials for our light industry mainly from foreign countries, instead of relying on the domestic supply of raw materials? Our agriculture also needs a huge quantity of means of production. If we are to use tractors on all our farmlands that can be tilled by machines, we will need 1,200,000 to 1,500,000 standard 15 h.p. tractors. Between 120,000 and 150,000 worn-out tractors will have to be replaced by new ones every year. If we make extensive use of chemical fertilizers, we will need at least 20 million tons of nitrate fertilizer, besides phosphate and potassium fertilizer. This again means a huge domestic market for heavy industry. Furthermore, the development of agriculture means an important source for the accumulation of funds for socialist construction. So we can see that unless we correctly solve the agricultural problem, unless we bring about a

tremendous development of agriculture, our socialist industrialization will run into serious difficulties.

China is a big country with 600 million people and over five-sixths of them are peasants—this is a fundamental fact which in our work of building socialism we ignore at our peril. Nevertheless, if anyone thinks that socialist industrialization is not the main thing, and refuses to recognize the leadership of the working class, he is making a gross mistake. We take serious note of the important role our five hundred million peasants are playing in the socialist construction of our country. We must take serious note of the extremely important bearing agriculture has on industrial development. By putting forward this National Programme for Agricultural Development (1956-1967) at this moment, during the great upsurge in agricultural co-operation, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party has systematically solved the most difficult and complicated problem of our socialist revolution—the problem of the peasantry and agriculture. As a result, we shall be able to strengthen still further the worker-peasant alliance on a new basis, accelerate the progress of socialist industrialization and fulfil the fundamental task of our country during the transition period ahead of time.

F

DECISIONS ON AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION

Adopted at the Sixth Plenary Session (Enlarged)
of the Seventh Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China
October 11, 1955



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ON
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Printed in the People's Republic of China

DECISIONS ON AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION

*Adopted at the Sixth Plenary Session (Enlarged)
of the Seventh Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China*

(These decisions were adopted on October 11, 1955, in the light of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's report "The Question of Agricultural Co-operation" delivered at a meeting of secretaries of provincial, municipal and autonomous region committees of the Communist Party of China on July 31, 1955)

I

At the present moment, a profound movement of socialist transformation is taking place in the rural areas. Between the spring of 1954 and the summer of 1955 the number of agricultural producers' co-operatives rose from 100,000 to nearly 650,000. The number of peasant households in the agricultural producers' co-operatives rose from 1,800,000 to 16,900,000. That is about 15 per cent of all peasant households in China. The progress of the movement is, however, uneven. In many parts of the old liberated areas it has already assumed the form of a huge mass movement. This is because the peasants there have a richer experience of revolutionary struggle, and mutual-aid teams (which serve as a foundation for co-operation) have existed there for many years. For instance, in provinces in North China, like Shansi, 41 per cent of the peasant households have joined the co-operatives while in Hopei, 35 per cent have joined.

Thirty-four per cent of all peasant households in the three northeastern provinces are in co-operatives. In some *hsiang*,¹ districts and even counties in these regions, 60, 70 or even 80 per cent of all peasant households have joined co-operatives. In the provinces in Southeast, Central-South, Southwest and Northwest China that were liberated later on, most *hsiang* already have their first groups of agricultural producers' co-operatives. This has paved the way for a great expansion of the agricultural co-operative movement.

The facts confirm the estimate of the Central Committee of the Party that the tide of social reform in the countryside—in the shape of co-operation—will soon sweep the entire country. It has already reached some places.

II

Faced with the daily growth of the agricultural co-operative movement, the Party's task is to lead the movement forward, boldly and according to plan, not timidly. It must be understood that in leading the peasants to overthrow imperialism and feudalism, our Party carried out a bourgeois-democratic revolution. But the aim of the working class is to continue the advance and follow up that revolution by leading the peasants to embark on a socialist revolution. In the earlier stage of the revolution the class struggle in the rural areas was chiefly a struggle between the peasants and the landlord class. The peasant question which had to be solved then was that of land. In this new stage of the revolution, however, the class struggle in the countryside is chiefly between the peasants on the

¹ An administrative unit of one or several villages.—
Translator.

one hand and rich peasants and other capitalist elements on the other. It is essentially a struggle over the choice between two roads—the development of socialism or of capitalism. The question to be solved is a new peasant question—the problem of agricultural co-operation. New relationships within the worker-peasant alliance and the leading role of the working class in this alliance must be established and strengthened on the basis of concerting the development of socialist industrialization and agricultural co-operation.

China's industry is growing rapidly. Facts show that if the development of agricultural co-operation fails to keep pace with it, if the increase in grain and industrial crops lags behind, China's socialist industrialization will run into great difficulties. The situation has already changed fundamentally, but the attitude of some of our comrades to the peasant question still remains at the old stage. They fail to see the sharp struggle over the choice between the two roads which is now taking place in the rural areas. They fail to see the active desire of the majority of the peasants to take the road to socialism. They are satisfied that the peasants have obtained land from the landlords, and want to keep things as they are in the villages, or contend that the speed at which agricultural co-operation develops should be very slow. They fail to understand that this means abandoning the active leadership of the Party in the movement for agricultural co-operation and allowing capitalism to develop freely in the rural areas. This would result in undermining the worker-peasant alliance, losing working-class leadership of the peasantry and so heading the cause of socialism for defeat. Comrades with such misguided views are afraid to trust the masses. They are pessimistic about the policy on co-operation of the Central Committee of the Party and about the

leadership of the local Party committees at various levels. They assume that our Party can hardly consolidate the several hundred thousand small co-operatives that already exist, and that any large-scale expansion is certainly inconceivable. They have put forward a Right-opportunist policy of "drastic compression," and in some places dissolved a large number of co-operatives by compulsion and "orders from above." Yet this pessimism is in practice shown to be unfounded by the growing consolidation of the several hundred thousand co-operatives which already exist, the increased output of the great majority of them, and the active desire of the peasant masses to join them. The bankruptcy of this Right opportunism is thus exposed and shown up for what it really is—a reflection of the demand of the bourgeoisie and the spontaneous growth of forces towards capitalism in the rural areas. The Sixth Plenary Session holds that the criticism made by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee against Right opportunism is absolutely correct and necessary. We can bring about a fundamental change in the Party's rural work and alter the situation in which leadership lags behind the mass movement only when this Right opportunism is thoroughly criticized and repudiated. This change is vital if progress in the agricultural co-operative movement is to continue till complete victory is won.

III

It is possible to develop agricultural co-operation primarily because we have established in our country a people's democratic dictatorship headed by the working class, and because this people's democratic dictatorship is now engaged in organizing our socialist

construction. At the same time, it is possible because the majority of the peasants are willing to take the socialist road in order to get rid of exploitation and poverty. The majority here referred to are mainly the poor peasants who have not yet risen to a better economic position, the lower middle peasants among the new middle peasants who were formerly poor peasants, and the lower middle peasants among the old middle peasants.¹ Since the land reform the economic condition of these sections of the peasantry has improved to varying extents, but many peasant households still have their difficulties or are still not well-off, while some have again lost their share of land because of exploitation by rich peasants or speculative merchants, or because they were unable to withstand natural calamities. Therefore, if the Party fails to give the peasants active guidance along the socialist road, capitalism will inevitably grow in the rural areas and the separation of the rural population into two extremes will become serious. Actual experience has taught the peasants that they cannot go on living as they used to—farming scattered, tiny plots on their own—that the only way out is for a large number of people to come together, pool their labour and work under collective management. The advantages of this method were first shown by the numerous mutual-aid teams and, even more, later, by the large number of agricultural producers' co-operatives which were established. Agricultural producers' co-operatives can organize labour power rationally so that productivity can be raised more rapidly; they can systematically and effectively use land and extend the area under

¹ Old middle peasants are those who were middle peasants before the land reform. New middle peasants are those who have risen to the status of middle peasants since the land reform.—Translator.

cultivation: they can resist or reduce the ravages of nature, and, with state help, gradually introduce technical reforms in agriculture. For these and other reasons, they are able to bring about a speedy development of the productive forces in agriculture and give the peasants substantial benefits. That is what accounts for the growing popularity of agricultural producers' co-operatives among the peasants.

As the past few years' experience shows, the following procedure will enable the co-operative movement to develop on an even firmer foundation:

1. As the movement progresses, an acute struggle will be waged against the rich peasants and speculative merchants, and the peasants themselves will be educated in the midst of the struggle. The mass of the middle peasants in particular must be educated and convinced so that they can stop vacillating between the socialist and capitalist roads. Therefore, the movement must be given a firm core—a core formed of the active elements among the poor peasants who have not yet been elevated to a better economic position and those of the lower middle peasants among the new middle peasants who were formerly poor peasants. It should also include part of the active elements of the lower middle peasants among the old middle peasants. The first step to be taken by the Party in the co-operative movement should be to organize these people, so that they can set an example and convince other peasants.

2. Although these sections of the peasantry—the poor peasants and the lower middle peasants among both new and old middle peasants, stand fairly close to each other as far as their economic condition is concerned, their active desire to join the co-operatives will for a time differ in degree for various reasons. Therefore, every year we should carry out work among

them so that they will, over the next few years, organize themselves group by group, according to the degree of their understanding, into new co-operatives, or be absorbed into existing ones. Patience must be exercised towards those who, for the time being, do not wish to join, even if they are poor or lower middle peasants. The principle of voluntariness should never be violated; they should not be dragged into co-operatives against their will. A peasant may put forward and withdraw his name for membership several times before he finally makes his mind up. He should be given plenty of time to consider the matter.

3. Well-to-do middle peasants (that is, the upper middle peasants among both the old and new middle peasants) have better farm tools and draught animals, their land is more intensively cultivated, its yield is higher, or they derive a bigger income from subsidiary occupations. As long as they still do not realize that the benefits derived from co-operative farming are greater than—or at least, for the time being, equal to—those obtained by working on their own, they will not readily join a co-operative. If they join reluctantly, frequent conflicts are bound to arise among the members over the practical question of benefits. That is why, when a co-operative is organized, it is not advisable at the start to accept well-to-do middle peasants unless they show a genuine willingness to join, still less to drag them in against their will. Efforts should be made to influence them by showing them the advantages of co-operative farming, letting them wait and see for a bit and not enrolling them till their understanding grows.

4. The middle peasants are the permanent allies of the working class and the poor peasants. Good relations should be maintained with them both inside and outside the co-operatives. Their interests should

never be infringed nor their property taken from them. The backward ideas of the middle peasants, particularly the tendency towards capitalism of the well-to-do middle peasants, should be properly countered by convincing argument, not dealt with by arbitrary administrative methods. The purpose of criticism must be to achieve unity. It must never be used as a pretext for attacking the middle peasants.

5. Before setting up co-operatives it is essential that the masses should be mentally prepared and that Rightist tendencies in the Party should be censured and overcome. Our Party's principles, policy and measures on agricultural co-operation must be publicized, systematically and repeatedly, among the mass of the peasants. And not only should the advantages of co-operation be made known to them; they should also be made aware of the difficulties that may arise in the course of co-operation and how such difficulties can be overcome.

6. The masses should be prepared organizationally for the formation of co-operatives. Agricultural producers' mutual-aid teams must be promoted on a really widespread scale; wherever possible they should be combined into joint teams so as to lay the groundwork for turning them into co-operatives. Joint committees of mutual-aid teams and co-operatives may be established in villages where there are mutual-aid teams and co-operatives. These should hold regular meetings, to which representatives of individual peasants should be invited so that experience can be exchanged and arrangements made for whatever mutual help is needed and possible. This will pave the way for the future merging of co-operatives, the gradual transformation of mutual-aid teams into co-operatives and the drawing of individual peasants step by step into the co-operatives.

7. Short-term training of cadres for running co-operatives is an important preparation for the setting up of co-operatives. Those to be trained should be carefully chosen.

IV

The growth of the co-operative movement should go hand in hand with the consolidation of existing co-operatives. It is one-sided and wrong to pay attention only to consolidation and disregard expansion, to deny that an increase in the number of co-operatives would help raise their quality. It is equally one-sided and wrong to pay attention only to expansion and to disregard consolidation, attaching importance only to the number of co-operatives and ignoring their quality. Therefore, once they are established, co-operatives should take steps to check over their work systematically. Checking over of the co-operatives should be carried out not just once, but twice or three times a year, so as to keep on improving their quality.

1. Each co-operative, in the light of its own special characteristics and current practical problems, should draw up a policy and measures for checking.

2. The work of checking should be carried out group by group, starting with those co-operatives which have the most problems. The varied experience gained in checking over different types of co-operatives should be made known to help push forward the entire movement.

3. Those carrying out the work of checking should have a warm and helpful attitude and approach this work with care. It should not be done in an oversimplified and arbitrary manner. It is utterly wrong to decide beforehand the number of co-operatives that must be cut down and then forcibly dissolve them.

It is also entirely wrong to be harsh towards those co-operatives which have been "spontaneously organized." They should be given warm help after careful consideration of their cases.

4. In checking over co-operatives, attention should be focussed on production, for that is the key issue. In the course of organizing production various problems should be unearthed and solved methodically; ideological work among co-operative members should be intensified; management improved; and the Party policy on the co-operative movement of voluntariness and mutual benefit thoroughly carried out.

5. During such checking, attention should also be paid to improving the make-up of the co-operatives, reshuffling their leading members as need arises, and training of new key personnel from among the poor peasants.

6. The *hsiang* Party and Youth League branches must be relied on both for establishing co-operatives and checking them over. The key to the successful running of co-operatives lies in the strengthening of the work of Party and Youth League branches. Therefore, the work of building and checking over co-operatives should be closely associated with the building and strengthening of the Party and Youth League branches in the countryside. In carrying out all such work the local cadres in the rural areas should be the mainstay, cadres sent from above should be an auxiliary force.

V

At the present stage agricultural producers' co-operatives in our country are generally of an elementary, semi-socialist type, characterized by the pooling

of land and a single management. This kind of co-operative is a transitional form to the fully socialist type. Private ownership of land and some other important means of production is, in the main, or to a considerable extent, retained, and privately-owned means of production are not to be hastily turned into common property. That is to say, both during the period of establishing and of checking over co-operatives, the private property of the members should be dealt with in a reasonable way, in line with the principle of mutual benefit, so as to make it easier to expand the co-operatives and put them on a sound footing. This means that co-operatives pay a certain amount of compensation for the use of private land, draught animals and large farm tools, and reasonable prices for such private means of production as draught animals and farm tools when transferred to the co-operatives as common property.

The means of production owned by members of co-operatives differ in number and quality. Moreover, it is necessary for different co-operatives in different areas to take varying circumstances into account when they decide on how and when the means of production owned by members are to be hired or transferred to the co-operatives as common property. In view of this, suitable agreements must be reached between co-operative members, and chiefly between the poor and middle peasants, on all these questions, as well as on the question of subsidiary occupations.

1. As regards the land belonging to members of the co-operatives:

a. Methods of assessing the yield of land to be pooled in the co-operatives should be based on the quality of the land, giving due consideration to the economic interests of those members the yield of whose land is, owing to lack of means, relatively low but

can be raised after being pooled in the co-operative. Likewise, due consideration should be given to the value of the labour and fertilizer previously applied to the land by its owner on the basis of its actual yield for a normal year. In this way, conflicts arising out of differences in the actual yield as well as in the latent productivity of the land can be solved amicably between the poor and middle peasants, and this will make for greater enthusiasm on the part of the members to raise the productivity of the land and to invest in it.

b. Different methods are used in different areas to decide what dividends will be paid on land pooled in co-operatives. Generally speaking, the method of giving a fixed dividend is good for encouraging the members' enthusiasm for work. The method of giving dividends on land and paying for labour according to a fixed ratio is suitable, however, in newly organized co-operatives or in areas where the yield tends to fluctuate. In certain places some methods supplementary to these have been adopted. Whatever method is used, attention should be paid to the following points:

The amount paid out in dividends on land should generally be lower than the amount paid out for labour. It is wrong to set the dividend on land too high. But at the same time consideration should be given to those co-operative member households which are short of labour power but have more land, especially those of the old, weak, orphaned or widowed, so that they can get a suitable income. It is just as wrong to fix the dividend on land too low.

The proportion of income decided on as dividend for land should not be arbitrarily standardized. Consideration should be given to the difference in conditions between areas which have relatively less land

and more people, and those which have more land and fewer people, as well as to the specific circumstances of certain areas which grow industrial crops requiring more field work.

In view of the peasants' predilection for the private ownership of land, the amount of dividend which the co-operatives decide to pay on land should remain constant for a certain period, say two or three years after a co-operative is founded, and should not be lowered each year; still less should dividends on land be discontinued prematurely.

c. Co-operative members should be allowed to retain small plots of land of their own, amounting to about two to five per cent of the average individual land-holding in the village, for growing vegetables, or for subsidiary agricultural products and occupations. The produce of such plots may be kept for home use or sold on the market. Some co-operatives have refused to allow their members to retain any land for their own use. That is wrong.

2. As regards draught animals and farm tools belonging to members of the co-operatives:

a. Great care must be taken while deciding whether draught animals belonging to members shall be transferred to the co-operatives as common property. During the first year or two after they are formed, and while they are still economically weak or lack administrative experience, the co-operatives may retain the private ownership and rearing of draught animals, and hire them on a temporary or long-term basis so that the co-operatives may avoid incurring too many debts or losing animals through improper feeding. As productivity increases, the co-operatives may purchase the animals in such ways as circumstances permit. Those co-operatives which bought draught animals when they were established need not,

however, reverse their decision, provided that they are organized on a sound basis and economically fairly well off and that the original owners of the animals or other members of the co-operative raise no objection.

In some places, there is no difficulty in getting fodder but the charge for the hire of draught animals is rather high. In cases like this, if it is beneficial to the production of the co-operatives to buy the animals somewhat earlier and if the owners consent, the co-operatives can do so provided local conditions permit. In other places, because of production needs or the local custom among the peasants of feeding their draught animals jointly, co-operatives may, in the period before the animals are purchased, adopt the method of individual ownership of animals and co-operative rearing (or co-operative rearing during busy seasons and private rearing during slack seasons). This is permissible if it is convenient for farm work and the draught animals can be fed properly.

b. Contracts for the hire or purchase of draught animals should be signed after the co-operatives have conducted thorough negotiations with members who own the beasts. Reasonable fees should be fixed for the hire of animals depending on their condition, and reasonable prices and terms of payment should be fixed for the purchase of animals by co-operatives. When payment is made by instalments, a certain amount of interest should be paid to owners before the final instalment is cleared. The length of time taken to pay off the instalments may vary according to economic conditions in various areas and co-operatives. In general, three years is reasonable; anyhow, it should not be longer than five. There are some co-operatives which set too low a price on draught animals and too long a period for payment; there are even cases where

no definite date is set and no interest is paid at all. This has led to members neglecting their animals. It must be put right.

c. Co-operatives should make appropriate arrangements for the use of the big, medium and small draught animals which are hired, bought by the co-operatives or owned and used privately. In order to breed more draught animals, special care should be given to pedigree beasts and the protection of young animals.

d. In dealing with large and fairly large farm tools owned by members, too, co-operatives can, after renting for a certain period, buy them over one by one. Co-operatives should pay a reasonable sum for the hire of such tools and pay by instalments if they are bought. There are some co-operatives which use their members' farm tools for prolonged periods but pay nothing for their hire or upkeep, and no compensation when they are damaged. This must be corrected.

3. As regards means of production for subsidiary occupations such as groves of trees, fish-ponds, etc. belonging to members of the co-operatives:

a. A distinction should be made between those subsidiary occupations which are best run individually and those which are best run collectively. It is unsuitable to bring into the co-operatives means of production used in subsidiary occupations which can be made better use of under individual management, and it is even more unsuitable to make them the property of the co-operatives. Those which can be better used under collective management, which will help improve the economic status of all members to a greater extent, may be gradually brought under the management of the co-operatives after negotiations with the owners,

either by hiring them or buying them on the instalment plan.

b. Members' small holdings of trees (including fruit trees, bamboos and other trees used for industrial purposes) may in general be left to the management of members themselves. Where members own groves or orchards and there is need for unified planning of agricultural and forestry production, they may be brought with the owners' consent under the single management of the co-operative, but the private ownership of them remains. The method of distributing income from such groves and orchards must be settled through thorough negotiations among members.

The question of fish-ponds owned by members may be dealt with according to circumstances in the same way as that of groves and orchards.

VI

In order to put their collective economy on a sound basis, agricultural producers' co-operatives should gradually build up common funds in two main forms, namely, a shares fund and a reserve fund.

The shares fund is built up in the following way. Every member makes a contribution towards the costs of production covering seed, fertilizer, fodder, etc., or towards the cost of draught animals and tools bought from members. The amount of the contribution is based on the amount of land pooled (or in some cases on an agreed ratio between the land and labour contributed, or in others, where land is plentiful and payment for it low, on labour only). The share each should pay should be properly worked out, and should be within the power of the majority of members to

pay. Payments to the shares fund may be made in cash or kind. If the amount paid in kind is more than is needed, the balance should be credited to the member concerned as investment. Poor peasants who cannot afford to contribute to the shares fund may be helped by state loans.

The amount to be set aside each year as a reserve fund for increasing the co-operative's means of production must be decided according to the actual circumstances. Generally speaking, it is better in the first few years that it should not exceed five per cent of the total annual income from agriculture and subsidiary occupations (gross output less production costs). Later, as output grows, this proportion can be suitably raised. The fund set aside for the welfare of members should, in the first few years, generally speaking, not exceed one per cent of a co-operative's total annual income. Depending on local conditions, the relative amounts to be set aside for the reserve and welfare funds may be slightly higher in co-operatives in areas cultivating industrial crops.

When a member withdraws from a co-operative, he may take with him his share contribution but not any of the reserve fund or welfare fund. There must be a revision of the regulations given in the "Decisions on the Development of Mutual Aid and Co-operation in Agricultural Production" issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in March 1953, in as far as they specify "complete freedom for members to withdraw both their invested capital and their contributions to the reserve fund" when leaving the co-operatives.

Apart from the shares fund and the reserve fund, members should be encouraged to invest in the co-operatives, which should repay capital so invested, with interest, at regular intervals.

VII

Agricultural producers' co-operatives must adopt measures to ensure the growth of their productive powers and prove in practice that co-operatives are much superior to individual farming and mutual-aid teams.

1. They should draw up their annual production plans and long-term over-all production plans, make full use of all favourable factors in the co-operatives or in the locality, unearth the key factors which make for increased output, and develop the latent capacity in agricultural production.

a. They should improve farming skills and methods by such means as deep ploughing and intensive cultivation, planting rationally in close rows, increasing the number of crops harvested annually, using good seed, popularizing new farm tools and fighting plant diseases and pests.

They should pay attention to learning from veteran farmers and absorbing all that is valuable in their experience; they should take energetic measures to teach the young men and women members to improve their farming skills.

b. They should undertake capital construction where necessary and possible, for example, building small water conservancy projects, terracing fields, improving the soil, work on conservation of soil and water, buying draught animals and farm tools. They should use locally-produced natural fertilizer and make great efforts to accumulate and prepare fertilizer. Appropriate payment should be made to members who hand over their accumulated fertilizer to the co-operatives for public use.

c. They should expand the area under cultivation and plant high-yield crops. Wherever there are

water-ways or other water sources, the acreage of rice should be extended as much as possible in order to further increase grain output.

d. A diversified economy should be developed in accordance with local conditions and with the plans of the local state organs, to include agriculture, handicrafts, livestock breeding, forestry, fruit growing, fishery and other subsidiary occupations.

To develop the economy of hilly, well-forested areas where livestock breeding prevails, producers' co-operatives may be organized to combine agriculture, forestry and livestock breeding.

2. The valuable experience of those co-operatives which have successfully built up a system of fixed responsibility for a specified job should be publicized, and labour power should be rationally organized. Where such a system of responsibility cannot be practised all the year round, it may be adopted on a temporary or seasonal basis to prepare the ground for a year-round system of responsibility.

a. Systems should be introduced to specify the responsibilities of production brigades and groups and their individual members as regards cultivation, livestock breeding and the care of farm tools. Labour discipline should be tightened up.

b. A labour production quota (that is, a standard work-day) system covering both quantity and quality should be introduced on a piece-work basis, on the principle that "he who works more is paid more and he who works less gets less."

c. A regular inspection system should be introduced whereby the work of the production brigades and groups and their individual members can be examined at all levels and any work that falls below standard improved in good time.

d. A system of rewards for above-quota production should be adopted, tied to a seasonal or year-round system of responsibility. Those who overfulfil their production plans should be rewarded and those who fall behind because of slackness should have deductions made from their pay. In the event of natural calamities, production quotas should be revised taking into account the resultant difficulties. Those who work hard in combatting calamities and exceed their revised production quotas should be rewarded. Those who do little or nothing to combat natural calamities and so fail to reach the revised quotas should be penalized.

3. An industrious and thrifty attitude should be encouraged in running co-operatives. Financial management and book-keeping should be improved. Financial work should be such as to supervise and ensure a growth in production and a proper distribution of income. Slack financial management should be cut out and waste and extravagance checked.

a. A limit should be set to all expenditure. The simple and convenient system of "fixing a maximum expenditure for each item" should be widely adopted. Those who economize should be rewarded, and those guilty of corruption or waste penalized.

b. Reliable book-keepers should be selected and a mutual-help network set up among book-keepers of co-operatives to exchange experience.

4. Political, cultural and educational work should be improved to raise the level of socialist consciousness among co-operative members and develop their keenness and creativeness.

a. Our country's socialist cause and the momentous significance of agriculture in the economic life of the nation should be widely publicized among co-operative members. The state plans for economic

construction, particularly the agricultural production plan and the plan for the purchase of agricultural produce, should be publicized among co-operative members and they should be shown how to properly implement the policy of the state on rural work and the planned purchase of grain and other farm produce.

b. The idea of collective concern for the co-operative and for common property should be instilled in members, and efforts should be made to gradually overcome individualist tendencies. Behaviour detrimental to labour discipline should be checked.

c. Unity and mutual help should be promoted among production brigades and groups and individual members, and emulation in labour introduced. Unremitting research into and improvement of farming technique should be fostered. Care should be taken to bring the energies of the women and the younger members of the co-operatives into full play.

d. Democracy should be promoted within the co-operatives and members encouraged to put forward rationalization proposals to improve the work.

e. Plans should be drawn up to eliminate illiteracy over a period of years and to raise the cultural level of members, particularly of cadres.

f. Co-operative members should be educated to raise their political vigilance so that they can wage an unrelenting struggle against all forms of counter-revolutionary sabotage.

VIII

Financial and economic departments concerned, and especially agricultural administrative departments, must treat financial and technical aid for the agricultural co-operative movement as one of their most important tasks.

1. Besides issuing loans to poor peasants to help them take up shares in agricultural producers' co-operatives, and thus facilitate co-operation between them and the middle peasants, the People's Bank and the Agricultural Bank should gradually increase the amounts loaned to agricultural producers' co-operatives for investment in capital construction, reduce interest rates where appropriate, and extend the period of repayment of loans which can be set at three to five years.

2. Departments concerned with agriculture should set up agro-technical stations in a planned way and make them centres for passing on technical aid by the state to agricultural producers' co-operatives (e.g., demonstrating the use of improved types of farm tools, the cultivation and use of better seed, methods of improving farming skills and eliminating insects and pests).

The work of state farms should be improved so that they give better assistance to the co-operatives and set an example to be followed.

3. Administrative departments concerned with the engineering industry, and with trade and handicraft production should make reasonable reductions in prices not only of farm tools but also of insecticides and insecticide spraying equipment. The quality of these products however must not be lowered when prices are reduced; on the contrary, efforts should be made to improve their quality.

To keep pace with the growth of the agricultural co-operative movement, all departments concerned with the engineering industry should pay special attention to research on the design, assembly and repair of improved types of farm tools. The first tractor plant should be completed as quickly as possible, and preparations begun at the earliest possible date for

the second and third. They should also produce more machinery and equipment for water conservancy undertakings. Departments concerned with the chemical industry should increase the output of fertilizer.

4. Departments concerned with agricultural administration should pay attention to the training of a large number of book-keepers and gradually send a sufficient number of book-keeping instructors, who can travel from place to place to give guidance to co-operative farms in improving their book-keeping and accounting methods. Book-keepers in district or *hsiang* branches of the People's Bank, the Agricultural Bank and the supply and marketing co-operatives should do their best to help agricultural producers' co-operatives with their book-keeping and accounting.

IX

As the co-operative movement develops, many former landlords, rich peasants and counter-revolutionaries of various sorts will undoubtedly engage in all kinds of sabotage. We must be alert to the serious danger of such sabotage in the agricultural co-operative movement. Quite a number of landlords, rich peasants and counter-revolutionaries have already wormed their way in various guises into co-operatives. Some have even seized important positions in them, pushing their way into the leadership in an effort to turn them into their tools or destroy them by underhand means. They try to undermine the Party leadership in co-operatives, attack and victimize the active elements among the masses and the cadres of the co-operatives, slaughter livestock, destroy farm crops and even commit such crimes as arson and assassination.

Some landlords, rich peasants and counter-revolutionaries have even organized sham co-operatives. It must therefore be laid down that:

1. In places where the great majority of peasants have not yet joined co-operatives, for the next few years landlords or rich peasants must be resolutely debarred from joining co-operatives. Only in those places where the great majority of peasants have joined co-operatives and the co-operatives are on a sound basis can former landlords or rich peasants be permitted to join in different groups at different time, and then only on condition that they are law-abiding and have for a long time ceased to exploit others and have themselves engaged in work. This may be done in order that their reform can be continued through collective work in production.

2. Landlords or rich peasants who have already joined the co-operatives should be dealt with individually according to how they have behaved since joining. Those who have engaged in sabotage must be resolutely expelled. Cases of serious misdemeanour should be handed over to the courts. Only those who work and are law-abiding may be permitted to remain and continue their reform in the co-operatives.

3. Measures appropriate to the circumstances must be taken to clean up and reorganize those co-operatives in which landlords, rich peasants or counter-revolutionaries have gained control of posts.

4. Sham co-operatives organized by landlords, rich peasants or counter-revolutionaries must be dissolved. Educational work suited to each individual case should be carried out among the poor and middle peasants who joined such co-operatives; they should be reorganized in a proper way.

In various provinces there are still backward villages where the agrarian reform was not carried

out in a thorough-going way. Such villages total approximately 5 per cent of all villages. Feudal landlords, rowdies, counter-revolutionaries and other bad elements in these places are still exploiting and oppressing the peasants, either openly or in secret. In such villages, it is also possible to organize the active and reliable elements among the poverty-stricken peasants to form co-operatives. At the same time, it is essential to get the masses fully on the move as soon as possible, resolutely wipe out the feudal and counter-revolutionary forces, and so create the conditions necessary for smooth development of agricultural co-operation.

X

To give active, planned leadership to the movement for agricultural co-operation, national, provincial (or autonomous region), administrative region (or autonomous *chou*), county (or autonomous county), district, *hsiang* (or nationality *hsiang*) and village plans should be drawn up for the co-operative movement to be carried out in stages. In making such plans, attention should be paid to specific differences which the co-operative movement shows in different places, as well as to similarities.

Because different conditions obtain in different areas, the progress of agricultural co-operation may, generally speaking, differ in the following ways:

1. In places where the mutual-aid and co-operative movement is relatively well advanced, and where, by the summer of 1955, between 30 and 40 per cent of all peasant households had joined co-operatives, the movement can, generally speaking, be expanded by the spring of 1957 to embrace 70 or 80 per cent of

the peasant households. That is to say, in such areas, the building of semi-socialist co-operatives can be basically completed by that time. Provinces in North and Northeast China and a larger or smaller area in certain other provinces will fall into this category.

2. Over a large part of the country, by the summer of 1955 approximately 10 to 20 per cent of all peasant households had joined co-operatives. In such areas the work of building semi-socialist co-operatives can be basically completed before the spring of 1958.

3. More time is needed to build co-operatives in areas where the foundations of the mutual-aid movement are relatively weak and where there are still only very few agricultural producers' co-operatives. These are for the most part border areas. There are some border areas where land reform has not yet been carried out and no mutual-aid teams or co-operatives have been organized at all. In such areas, it is necessary to advance fairly slowly, or even wait and see for a long time.

In drawing up plans for agricultural co-operation, the Communist Party committees in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions should select areas where conditions are ripe to try out the establishment of agricultural producers' co-operatives of an advanced (that is, entirely socialist) type. In some areas where the work of building semi-socialist co-operatives has been basically completed, plans may be drawn up to transform co-operatives of an elementary type into co-operatives of an advanced type, bearing in mind the need for increased production, the degree of the people's political consciousness and local economic conditions. Such a transformation should be carried out step by step—that is, by the trial establishment of a few co-operatives of an advanced type and a gradual, stage-by-stage increase in their number.

In areas where many nationalities live together co-operatives may be formed either by people of a single nationality or of several different nationalities.

In areas where livestock breeding is the only occupation of the people, experimental livestock breeding co-operatives may also be established if conditions permit.

Plans for agricultural co-operation in the various areas should include such branches of the economy as forestry, livestock breeding, fishing, salt production and other occupations. They should also include plans for supply and marketing co-operatives, credit co-operatives, handicraft producers' co-operatives, transport co-operatives, and plans for cultural and educational work and for the growth of the Party and the people's organizations.

In drawing up plans for agricultural co-operation, the Party committees at all levels, and first and foremost the *hsiang* Party branches and county Party committees, should simultaneously work out all-embracing, long-term production plans based on local conditions, all with the development of agriculture as their central aim.

XI

In planning agricultural co-operation, particular attention should be paid to the plans for *hsiang* and villages, because such plans are the foundation of the whole plan of agricultural co-operation. Party committees at all levels should give the Party organizations of a number of selected *hsiang* or villages guidance in the preparation of comprehensive plans for stage-by-stage development in the light of local conditions. This will build up experience that helps to guide the whole

movement. Such plans should include the following measures:

1. The making of a concrete analysis of class relationships in the village and the way in which the mutual-aid and co-operative movement is being organized.

2. The making of arrangements for the establishment or expansion of mutual-aid teams and agricultural producers' co-operatives stage by stage and group by group. This should be done on a voluntary basis, taking into account the degree of understanding of various strata of the peasantry, their social relations and where they live and work.

3. The making of suitable arrangements to train and supply key personnel for the establishment of mutual-aid teams and agricultural producers' co-operatives, taking into account the interests of the whole movement for agricultural co-operation in the *hsiang* or village.

These plans should be carefully studied by the cadres and active elements among the peasants; they should be repeatedly discussed with the mass of the people. Running things by simply issuing orders must be avoided and necessary revisions made from time to time as the work goes ahead.

XII

The Party organizations of provinces (or autonomous regions), administrative regions (or autonomous *chou*), counties (or autonomous counties), districts and *hsiang* (or nationality *hsiang*) should pay close attention to rural questions and energetically improve the quality of their leadership in rural work. The leading responsible comrades of local Party committees

at all levels should spare no pains in learning to become experts in agricultural co-operation. In short, what is needed is initiative, not passivity; active leadership, not its relinquishment.

Those in the leadership should base their work on the method of learning from the mass movement, familiarizing themselves with the actual situation, summing up experience and adopting a flexible approach in guiding the movement. Ignorance coupled with unwillingness to learn, the issuing of arbitrary orders and an irregular tempo of work—these are things which violate the principles on which the growth of the movement must be founded in actual practice. They represent subjectivism, not Marxism. There can be no correct leadership unless such subjectivism is opposed.

The leadership should respect and encourage initiative and creative ability among the masses; it should protect and foster these growing, developing forces. To impede or discourage the growth of new things emerging in society, instead of helping them wholeheartedly, or to try and force their growth artificially, in a rash and impetuous way, before conditions are ripe, instead of taking appropriate measures to foster their natural birth and development—are both methods which injure the tender shoots of the new. They are opportunist, not Marxist methods. There can be no leadership unless such opportunism is opposed.

The aim of the co-operative movement is to lead about 110 million peasant households from individual farming to collective farming and then go on to bring about technical reform in agriculture; it is to eliminate the last vestiges of capitalist exploitation in the rural areas and establish socialism. This is a tremendous change affecting the livelihood of several hundred

million people, and it is inconceivable that difficulties should not crop up. Opportunists and subjectivists lose the ability to exercise sober judgement and overcome the difficulties with which they are confronted, either because they do not realize that they need to rely on the masses and the Party, or because they have no confidence in them. However, ours is a well-tempered, well-steered Party, a Marxist-Leninist Party closely linked with the people. Throughout the thirty years and more of its existence, our Party has weathered many storms in the revolution and faced many serious difficulties. But its close unity with the masses enabled it to overcome such difficulties one by one and lead the people's revolution to victory. The building of socialism is the cause of hundreds of millions of people. In the industrialization of our country, in the building up of agricultural co-operation and in every other aspect of our work, we should give full play to the creativeness and initiative of the masses, work in a realistic spirit and shun complacency and impetuosity. It is the conviction of the Sixth Plenary Session that if we do this we shall overcome all difficulties and go on to new and greater victories.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE DRAFT DECISIONS ON AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION

(A Speech Delivered on October 4, 1955 at the Sixth Plenary
Session of the Seventh Central Committee of
the Communist Party of China)

Chen Po-ta

Comrade Mao Tse-tung's report on agricultural co-operation, delivered on July 31, 1955 at the meeting of secretaries of provincial, municipal and autonomous region committees convened by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, summed up many years' experience of the agricultural co-operative movement in our country. It pointedly criticized the main ideological errors—Rightist errors—now existing in our Party on the question of expanding agricultural co-operation, and gave policy directives on a series of questions, such as the necessity and possibility of agricultural co-operation, the practical way forward and the steps to be taken, and the way to lead agricultural co-operation. These directives of Comrade Mao Tse-tung have enabled all our Party comrades to prepare themselves ideologically and organizationally for the coming upsurge in the socialist mass movement in the countryside, and to avoid serious mistakes at this vital turning point in history.

On the basis of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's report, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee has

prepared draft Decisions on Agricultural Co-operation which are now submitted to this plenary session. As I am in charge of part of the work in the Rural Work Department of the Central Committee, the Political Bureau has appointed me to give explanations of the draft Decisions.

I wish to draw attention to the following points:

I

THE POLICY OF EXPANDING AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION

(1) The draft Decisions point out that the nature of the peasant question is different in each of the two stages of the revolution. Our Party must adapt its policy in the rural areas to a new turn in the revolution and to new changes in class relations and in the forms of class struggle in the rural areas since the land reform. Rightist mistakes made by some comrades arise precisely from their failure to see this new situation and the new changes.

As you all know, our Party's general line in the period of transition has three parts: socialist industrialization, socialist transformation of agriculture and handicrafts, and socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce. These parts cannot be separated one from the other, because the work of socialist construction and socialist transformation covers the whole national economy. A socialist economy must include the two main branches of production—industry and agriculture. As Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out in his report, socialist industrialization is not something that can be carried out in isolation, separate from agricultural co-operation; our

country must, therefore, adopt the policy of keeping agricultural co-operation in step with socialist industrialization. We cannot stand with one foot planted on socialist industry and the other on a small-peasant economy. The victory of socialism is unthinkable unless we win over the five hundred million strong rural population to take part in socialist construction. There is a rising tide of socialist industrial construction; and in view of this, it is highly significant that Comrade Mao Tse-tung has in good time put the expansion of agricultural co-operation as an important item on the agenda of work for the whole Party.

(2) Our Party led the bourgeois-democratic revolution for almost thirty long years. The work of every comrade in the Party centred round the struggle for victory in this revolution. It is quite natural, therefore, that some comrades are not mentally prepared for the transition from this stage of the revolution to the stage of socialist revolution. But our Party has Comrade Mao Tse-tung at its head and is armed with Marxism-Leninism; even when it was working to overthrow the system of land ownership by feudal landlords, it was preparing to lead the peasants on from the point where the land was returned to the tillers to socialist co-operation. Comrade Mao Tse-tung in his report recalled the history of the agricultural co-operative movement in our country; this is also the history of the gradual putting into practice of the policy of our Party on agricultural co-operation.

It would be as well for us to review Comrade Mao Tse-tung's exposition of this Party policy in his works written in various periods. As you all know, as early as the time of the First Revolutionary Civil War Comrade Mao Tse-tung, in his *Report of an Investigation into the Peasant Movement in Hunan*, described

the co-operative movement as an important part of the peasant movement, though, in view of actual conditions at that time, mention was made only of supply and marketing co-operatives and credit co-operatives.

During the Second Revolutionary Civil War, Comrade Mao Tse-tung, drawing on the experience of mutual-aid working groups and ploughing teams created by the masses in the revolutionary bases, pointed out the great role played in agricultural production by this kind of mutual aid in labour (that is, co-operative organizations for agricultural production). (See Comrade Mao Tse-tung's *Survey of Changkang Hsiang*.)

During the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression, Comrade Mao Tse-tung gave two famous speeches, *On Co-operation* and *Let Us Get Organized*, in which he called on the people in all the anti-Japanese bases to organize this rudimentary form of mutual-aid production group in large numbers on a voluntary mass basis. Later, in other works (such as *On Coalition Government*), Comrade Mao Tse-tung continued to draw attention to this question. At the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Party in 1949, speaking of economic construction after the liberation of the country, Comrade Mao Tse-tung said:

If we have only a state sector in the national economy and no co-operative sector, it is impossible to lead the individual economy of the labouring people gradually on to the road of collectivization; we cannot consolidate the proletariat's leadership in the political power of the state. Anyone who ignores or underestimates this point will be making a grave mistake.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Central Committee of our Party, on the basis of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's views, passed the "Decisions on Mutual Aid and Co-operation in Agricultural Production" in December 1951, and the "Decisions on the Development of Agricultural Producers' Co-operatives" in December 1953. All this shows that the Party has consistently adhered to the policy of agricultural co-operation; this is not something put forward all of a sudden. Some of our comrades are somewhat taken aback by this policy because they have not had time to study the question seriously. The main reason for this is that many of our comrades joined the Party during the bourgeois-democratic revolution against imperialism and feudalism, and are acquainted, in their day-to-day practical work, only with the programme of that revolution (that is, our Party's minimum programme) but are not yet familiar with the Party's programme relating to socialist revolution (that is, our Party's maximum programme). That is why, as with many other important new questions, we must take up the question of agricultural co-operation again and devote serious study to it; and in the course of our study we must realize what our mistakes are and correct them, so as to correctly grasp our Party's principles and policy, and raise our knowledge of Marxism-Leninism to a higher level. That is the task confronting all Party comrades.

(3) The draft Decisions criticize the illusions harboured by certain comrades who are quite content with things as they are in the countryside, and with the small-peasant economy. The Party must criticize such mistaken ideas. At the Third Conference on Mutual Aid and Co-operative Work called by the Cen-

tral Committee in October 1953, Comrade Mao Tse-tung had this to say:

If positions in the countryside are not held by socialism, capitalism will assuredly occupy them. How then can we say that we will take neither the socialist nor the capitalist road?

It is an invariable law that, once the feudal land system is overthrown, a struggle begins in rural areas in which the choice lies between the capitalist and the socialist roads. It is either the one or the other: there is no middle course. Some comrades took quite a radical stand in their attitude towards the bourgeois-democratic revolution, but once they pass through that stage of the revolution, they remain quite content with the peasants' having got back their land. So they loiter at the crossroads, between socialism and capitalism, and are actually more interested in preserving the small-peasant economy than in giving a lead in its transformation to a socialist agriculture. Such comrades fail to realize that a small-peasant economy is not a paradise for the peasantry, but a garden in which capitalism grows. We have Lenin's dictum on this:

Small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale.

It is impossible to compromise with a small-peasant economy. To entertain such an idea is mere self-deception.

We can cite plenty of facts to prove that where the mutual-aid and co-operative movement has grown, the poor peasants in general have rapidly improved their economic condition, the tendency towards class differentiation has been slight, the grain question has

been easily solved and a lively spirit prevails in the villages. On the other hand, where the mutual-aid and co-operative movement has failed to take root or its growth has been slight, in such places, even though the landlords no longer own the land, even though the peasants are, to a greater or lesser extent, living better, there are still many poor peasants whose economic condition has not improved, there is already the beginning of a new trend towards class differentiation, with some poor peasants again losing their land, some old middle peasants sinking to the status of poor peasants, and a certain number of new rich peasants emerging. In places like this we have run into a fair amount of trouble in our work, and, taking advantage of this backward state of affairs, landlords, rich peasants and all sorts of counter-revolutionary elements are attempting a come-back.

The recent report of the Kansu Provincial Party Committee to the Central Committee said that some comrades feared there might be "disturbances" or that "emperors" might arise if we gave the co-operative movement its head. Facts, however, prove that "emperors" do not spring up in places where the mutual-aid and co-operative movement has grown, where socialism has dug itself in and broadened out, where the peasants have reached a higher level of political consciousness fairly fast. They spring up in places where the level of political consciousness among the peasants is low, where the co-operative movement has not taken root, where the struggle against feudalism has not been properly carried out. From the Kansu Provincial Party Committee's report we reach the conclusion that the growth of co-operation is the only way to guarantee the peasants the land they hold, to go on consolidating the worker-peasant alliance, to strengthen the leadership of the working

class in that alliance after land reform, and to make any counter-revolutionary come-back utterly impossible.

(4) There is bound to be some resistance to the transformation to a socialist agriculture. It is inconceivable that there should not be. What Comrade Mao Tse-tung's report sets out to do is precisely to destroy the ideas behind this resistance. Agricultural producers' co-operatives are a newly emerging force, and we know that any such force encounters resistance from conservative forces. The agricultural co-operative movement will be no exception.

The conservative forces are two. On the one hand, there is the class enemy—the landlords, rich peasants and other capitalist exploiters in the countryside. On the other, there is the spontaneous tendency towards capitalism inherent in the dual character of the peasants (mainly well-to-do middle peasants) with all the prejudices and customs inseparable from prolonged individual farming. Since such forces do exist in society it is natural that they are reflected in our Party in various forms. This is specially true of the sentiments of some well-to-do middle peasants. The recent dissolution of large numbers of co-operatives, the acts of "drastic compression," certainly originated in the conservative outlook of some of our comrades who are content with the small-peasant economy. Such misguided activity, viewed as a social phenomenon, is not accidental, but reflects pressure from the bourgeoisie and the rich peasants or the well-to-do middle peasants who tend to move spontaneously in the direction of capitalism. On the one hand, we have the peasant masses (and first and foremost, the active elements among the poor peasants and the lower sections of both the old and the new middle peasants) who have the active desire to follow the Party's lead and organize co-operatives. On the other

hand, we have the bourgeoisie and the rich peasants or the well-to-do middle peasants with the spontaneous tendency towards capitalism, who want to stifle it. That is the contradiction that exists in our society.

The comrades who make mistakes fail to see the two sides of this contradiction. They do not realize that if we are to consolidate the worker-peasant alliance, we need, on the one hand, to give full play to the peasants' active desire to take the road to socialism, and, on the other, to continue to reform and overcome the backward ideas they still have. Such comrades, as Comrade Mao Tse-tung points out, "usually take the standpoint of the bourgeoisie and the rich peasants or that of the well-to-do middle peasants who have a spontaneous tendency to take the capitalist road. They think in terms of the few, rather than take the standpoint of the working class and think in terms of the whole country and people." That is why they find themselves in an extremely awkward position among the peasant masses. On the one hand, they publicize the general line among them and call on them to take the socialist road; on the other, they refuse to approve the setting-up of co-operatives, or impose restrictions on those already in being by invoking "countless taboos and commandments." On the one hand, they want to train the more active elements among the peasants to organize co-operatives. On the other, in some places such strange things take place as actually "training active elements to withdraw from the co-operatives" or "convening a conference of co-operative members who want to quit them, so pursuing the 'task' of compression." Some peasants say, "The general line calls on us to take the road of co-operation, but when we start our co-operatives, you refuse to give your approval and prevent us from taking that road." Others complain: "You

told us that small-peasant economy was no good. Now you are deliberately telling us to go back to individualism." Some cadres say, "We've learnt to organize co-operatives. We've never been taught how to scrap them!" These are all legitimate complaints.

But a newly emerging force is irresistible. Everyone knows that when our Party was first formed, when it was leading the peasant revolution and guerilla warfare and establishing bases, many people refused to recognize it because at the outset it was small. But what happened? Our Party and the newly emerging force which it represented triumphed, and those who refused to recognize it were the ones who failed. Those who refused to recognize the Party finally had to do so. Nowadays there are many people who adopt an attitude of "non-recognition" of the co-operatives. They will fail too.

What lesson can we draw from all this? That we must shake off the dead hand of conservative forces; that we must look ahead; that we must pay attention to those things among the people which are new and positive. We must not keep looking back, only seeing what is backward and negative. As the draft Decisions say, the leadership has a responsibility to respect and encourage the creativeness and initiative of the masses and protect this newly emerging force.

II

PRACTICAL WORK IN EXPANDING AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION

Once we have the policy, the main thing is how to do the work well.

- (1) We must follow Comrade Mao Tse-tung's

injunction to handle the work "in the light of actual conditions," "work out proper measures suited to varying local conditions and give timely guidance." Comrade Mao Tse-tung said:

We should realize, here and now, that an upsurge in socialist transformation will soon come about all over the country's rural areas. That is inevitable.

What do we mean by an upsurge? We mean the stage at which the movement draws in the broad masses and is no longer limited to a few active elements. This upsurge will come about not simply as a result of what the Party's leading body or a few individuals want, nor can it be forcibly created. It will come about when objective conditions are ripe, when the issue involves the broad masses, not only a few people.

Some comrades say: "If the leadership says there is an upsurge, then there must be an upsurge!" This is a very thoughtless way of talking, to say the least. Let us see why Comrade Mao Tse-tung chooses the present moment to say that a nation-wide upsurge in the agricultural co-operative movement is inevitable.

In his report we find that there are three main reasons for this:

First, the tremendous expansion of our national economy resulting from the First Five-Year Plan, particularly, our socialist industrial construction and its achievements, daily increase the peasants' enthusiasm for co-operation.

Secondly, China's mutual-aid and co-operative movement already has a fairly long history; the movement for mutual aid which has developed extensively in various places has, in fact, laid foundations for

organizing co-operatives. Moreover, the superior ability to increase output demonstrated by most of the hundreds of thousands of co-operatives already formed is an encouragement to great numbers of peasants.

Thirdly, this upsurge has already started in some areas.

All this heralds a nation-wide upsurge in the agricultural co-operative movement. If we fail to see these signs, if we fail to discern this main trend in our life, we shall inevitably be left behind by the masses and, as Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said, in this upsurge of co-operation, simply totter along like a woman with bound feet, or become so stunned by success as to be quite incapable of shouldering the task of leadership. Of course, this is not to say that the nation-wide co-operative movement will develop everywhere according to a uniform pattern and advance in different places at the same rate. The draft Decisions clearly state that development of the movement will be uneven. It points out that in the main three different types of situation exist in different parts of our country. In view of this new situation, where a national upsurge in the co-operative movement is imminent, we must consider all the various local differences that exist and pay suitable attention to these differences at all times in our work. Only by so doing can the agricultural co-operative movement be set on a common path of healthy growth. In May 1948, the Central Committee of the Party, giving instructions on the work of land reform and the strengthening of the Party, said:

It is necessary to train cadres to be skilled at analysing the actual situation and deciding on their task and method of work at a definite place and time according to the actual conditions in

different areas and their varying historical backgrounds.

There is no doubt that this directive of the Central Committee is just as applicable in leading the co-operative movement today.

(2) This upsurge in the co-operative movement comes about because, on the one hand, objective conditions make it possible, and, on the other, because of the hard and careful work the Party has put in. It does not come about by itself. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has pointed out that the key to running the co-operative movement well is for the Party leadership to be really in the lead; the leading body of the Party must throw itself heart and soul into the work; it must show initiative, enthusiasm and hearty welcome, and so give leadership to the whole movement (see the preface to *How to Run Agricultural Producers' Co-operatives*). That is to say, it must be able to link the Party's leadership with the enthusiasm of the masses in organizing co-operatives. Provided the Party goes on giving sound leadership, it is possible to hasten the onset of this upsurge in co-operation. On the other hand, if the Party fails to give good leadership, there will be no upsurge even when conditions are ripe for it; and even if an upsurge is already in being, it will probably meet setbacks for want of correct Party leadership. Isn't it true that in some places where the upsurge actually started cadres and people became downcast and despondent because it was met with the wholly wrong policy of what was called "drastic compression"?

Good leadership, in the first place, means that leading Party organizations must take care not to advance blindly, they must show more foresight. To achieve this, every province, county, district and

organizing co-operatives. Moreover, the superior ability to increase output demonstrated by most of the hundreds of thousands of co-operatives already formed is an encouragement to great numbers of peasants.

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It is necessary to train cadres to be skilled at analysing the actual situation and deciding on their task and method of work at a definite place and time according to the actual conditions in

different areas and their varying historical backgrounds.

There is no doubt that this directive of the Central Committee is just as applicable in leading the co-operative movement today.

(2) This upsurge in the co-operative movement comes about because, on the one hand, objective conditions make it possible, and, on the other, because of the hard and careful work the Party has put in. It does not come about by itself. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has pointed out that the key to running the co-operative movement well is for the Party leadership to be really in the lead; the leading body of the Party must throw itself heart and soul into the work; it must show initiative, enthusiasm and hearty welcome, and so give leadership to the whole movement (see the preface to *How to Run Agricultural Producers' Co-operatives*). That is to say, it must be able to link the Party's leadership with the enthusiasm of the masses in organizing co-operatives. Provided the Party goes on giving sound leadership, it is possible to hasten the onset of this upsurge in co-operation. On the other hand, if the Party fails to give good leadership, there will be no upsurge even when conditions are ripe for it; and even if an upsurge is already in being, it will probably meet setbacks for want of correct Party leadership. Isn't it true that in some places where the upsurge actually started cadres and people became downcast and despondent because it was met with the wholly wrong policy of what was called "drastic compression"?

Good leadership, in the first place, means that leading Party organizations must take care not to advance blindly, they must show more foresight. To achieve this, every province, county, district and

hsiang should have a comprehensive plan and not "allow things to be done piecemeal, tinkering with things here and there" (preface to *How to Run Agricultural Producers' Co-operatives*), as Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said.

In his article "On Practice," Comrade Mao Tse-tung wrote:

We often hear the remark made by a comrade when he cannot bravely accept an assignment: "I have no confidence." Why has he no confidence? Because he has no systematic understanding of the nature and conditions of the work or has had little or even no contact with this kind of work; hence the laws governing it are beyond him.

Now on this question of co-operation, there are some comrades who have no understanding of the situation or understand only one side of the picture but not the whole; there are others who have quite a bit of material to work on, but fail to apply the Marxist-Leninist method of class analysis to the question. Such comrades cannot grasp the laws governing the co-operative movement. They cannot see the essential, the main aspects, and so they lack foresight and confidence in their work. The result, as Stalin has said, is that "they row conscientiously, pulling hard all the time; their boat floats smoothly, with the current, but not only don't they know whither the current is carrying them, they do not wish to know."

Not long ago, in a report to the Central Committee, a Provincial Committee of the Party stated:

In carrying out the actual work, there are many organs of the Party committee at every level which have still failed to make a deep, consistent and diligent study of the work of the co-operatives, nor do they go very deep in their

understanding of the key questions of the movement or in summing up their experience in extending the movement. That is why, while we can carry out measures which are correct, we also accept measures which are wrong, even though we have a feeling that they are not quite right.

This is really working in a daze! The reason why the possession of "a comprehensive plan for co-operation" can become an important method of putting an end to this sort of daze is because such planning makes it necessary for all Party bodies which have a genuine sense of responsibility towards the revolution to strive to grasp the whole situation, and to study it. They are then bound to learn to apply the Marxist-Leninist method of class analysis in considering issues that arise. In this way they gradually familiarize themselves with what was formerly unfamiliar; they gradually learn the laws of the co-operative movement and this enables them to foresee things. Naturally in drafting a comprehensive plan, especially in the beginning, things are liable to happen very often which are not quite right, and these must be systematically corrected in the light of the actual situation. However, things should be easier once we have a plan—a plan which has been framed collectively as a result of thorough and repeated surveys and study, and which has been adopted only after the leadership has issued it as a draft to all Party bodies lower down, and after it has been thoroughly discussed and amended at all levels from below. Such a plan will encourage us to work energetically; it will remind us to pay regular attention to and examine the various problems which confront us in every field of our work. As our movement develops, it will show us where we are right and where we are wrong.

(3) Pay attention to the relation between numbers and quality.

Between spring and summer of this year some comrades advocated "lopping off some of the co-operatives," their "theory" being that "when you've got too many co-operatives, it's difficult to manage them." This "theory" has gone bankrupt. What we actually find in plenty of places is that the more co-operatives are set up, the more active the masses are, the fewer problems arise in the co-operatives, the easier it is to improve and consolidate them, and the greater their success in increasing yields. Why? Because as more and more co-operatives are set up, they attract more attention from the whole Party. Then, because there is more opportunity to make comparisons between them and compete one with another, they have the chance to exchange experience, the more backward co-operatives have an incentive to catch up with the more go-ahead, and that makes it far easier for cadres to do a better job. Moreover, it stands to reason that as the socialist positions expand while the capitalist positions contract, more forces become available to withstand the spontaneous tendency towards capitalism. However well a co-operative starts off, it cannot, in the absence of large numbers of co-operatives giving one another mutual encouragement and co-ordinating production among themselves, expand reproduction to a greater extent, and it is bound to be seriously handicapped in its task of providing its members with a better life. We can, therefore, reasonably draw the conclusion that a change in quantity will, at a certain stage, bring about a change in quality: quality cannot be improved independently of quantity. It is wrong to work on the supposition that consolidation of the co-operatives can be divorced from the work of increasing their number, or to make

a sweeping generalization that the fewer co-operatives there are, the easier it is to consolidate them.

That is not to say that we should go on to draw another unwarranted conclusion from all this, and imagine that the growth of co-operatives is simply a question of numbers and that quality can be disregarded. Success in agricultural co-operation is not measured simply by growth in numbers. As Comrade Mao Tse-tung says,

Great emphasis must be placed on the quality of the co-operatives. We must oppose any tendency to neglect quality and concentrate solely on increasing their number or bringing a greater number of peasant households into them.

He makes the point that not only do co-operatives need a series of checkings over to bring about improvements after they have been formed, but that systematic spade-work needs to be done before they are set up. In that way the increase in number can be linked with improved quality. Comrade Mao Tse-tung gave us the warning: "Fight no battle that is not well prepared, no battle whose outcome is uncertain," and added, "If you want to be sure of the outcome, there must be preparedness, full preparedness." That is by way of reminding us that we cannot run a co-operative in a slipshod way; we cannot work in the "help a plant to grow by pulling it up" way.

Some Party members, quite content with their formalistic approach and with no stomach for a mass line which entails doing the hundred and one preparatory jobs needed to establish a co-operative, resort to compulsion and the giving of orders to satisfy their love of impressive figures. There are even some who imagine that "you can shout a few slogans and get socialism in a few days' time." That, too, is a dis-

tortion of Party policy, a distortion which kills the enthusiasm of the masses for co-operatives. In no circumstances will the Party stand this sort of thing.

(4) Interlink plans for co-operation with production plans.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out that land reform is a measure designed to break the shackles of feudal relations of production. It is the first step towards releasing the productive forces in agriculture. "That is the first revolution."

Socialist co-operation is designed to transform the relations of production, to switch them from an individual economic basis to a collective one; it is designed to break the shackles of capitalist relations of production. That is the second step towards releasing the productive forces in agriculture. "That is the second revolution." Unless this second revolution is carried through, we cannot hope for any huge growth in our productive forces.

Our peasants are industrious and hard-working. But in the old days, as a result of the threefold yoke of imperialism, feudalism and capitalism, the productive forces in agriculture were weak and our country had a far lower yield per unit area of many farm products than many capitalist countries. What must we do to overcome this backwardness? Some comrades pin their hopes on small-peasant economy. That is useless. The Central Committee of our Party has refuted this mistaken idea. What then? Shall we put our hopes on capitalism? The capitalist way of increasing production is, as far as the mass of peasants are concerned, a long road strewn with untold suffering. The Party Central Committee has shown that we cannot take that road. The only possible road for us to take then is that of agricultural co-operation backed by a socialist industry. In that way we can swiftly in-

crease the productive forces of our country's agriculture and enable it to catch up with and surpass capitalist countries. All available data show that a co-operative, if it works well, can, from the day it is formed, start increasing production and go on doing so year by year. There have been cases of co-operative members doubling their income in a matter of four, five or six years. For our Chinese peasants who have suffered so much for thousands of years, that is something truly wonderful. The reason is clear: as soon as the peasants get together and organize productive work, they can begin to make use of their tremendous latent productive power.

The Rural Work Department of the Heilungkiang Provincial Committee recently published some materials summing up experience gained in agricultural co-operation. "Investigation," it says, "shows that during its first year the efficiency of labour of a co-operative generally rises from 15 to 20 per cent above that of mutual-aid teams, and 20 to 25 per cent more use can be made of draught animals. This more efficient use of means of production, including draught animals and farm tools, makes it possible to divert part of the productive forces to new production. If all the 22,000 co-operatives in the province were well managed, this means that we should have a productive power equal to the labour of 150,000 people and over 100,000 beasts, besides considerable funds to organize reproduction on an expanded scale. But this is not all. The continual growth of the agricultural co-operative movement will in future provide greater and greater opportunities of increasing productive forces." In other words, agricultural producers' co-operatives have a far greater chance of making full use of favourable conditions to continually increase production.

For this reason every co-operative, right from the start, should set about drafting a plan for increasing production. Every county, district, *hsiang* (or village)—and particularly the *hsiang* (or village)—should, at the same time as it makes comprehensive plans for co-operation, draw up plans to increase production in its area. Such comprehensive production plans will, to a far greater extent than hitherto, give the peasants a long-term target for building up agriculture based on actual local conditions and taking into account the common interests of the various co-operatives in the *hsiang* or village concerned. In this connection, we do not have much experience to go on at the moment, but we do know that as co-operatives spring up group by group or area by area, the need for an all-embracing production plan will be keenly felt. Local Party committees at the various levels must pay proper attention to this matter, and, drawing on the good sense of the masses, start to make a study of it.

* * *

So much by way of explanation of some aspects of the draft Decisions. I think these are the main things I want to talk about. In his report Comrade Mao Tse-tung said:

Needless to say, neither socialist industrialization nor socialist transformation is easy. A host of difficulties are bound to crop up as some 110 million peasant households turn from individual to collective management and go ahead with technical reforms in agriculture. But we should have confidence that our Party is capable of leading the masses to overcome such difficulties.

We should not shirk difficulties, for instance, by being too scared to take the affairs of the co-operatives

firmly in hand. It is even more important that we should not panic in the face of difficulties and, for instance, start "lopping off" large numbers of co-operatives. On the contrary, we must at all times hold ourselves ready to surmount difficulties that may crop up as we push ahead. Even if difficulties are only local, it is still wrong to neglect them.

The policy of co-operation laid down by the Central Committee of our Party is the right one and the steps taken to carry it out are sound. Can there be any doubt that, if all Party comrades unite and follow the lead of the Central Committee of the Party headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, if they keep close to the masses and work hard and well, we shall accomplish this historic task? I should say, none.

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**APPEAL OF THE ALL-CHINA FEDERATION OF TRADE
UNIONS TO ALL THE WORKERS AND STAFF MEM-
BERS IN THE COUNTRY FOR THE FULFILMENT AND
OVERFULFILMENT OF THE FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN
FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY**

Dear men and women workers of the whole country,
technicians, staff members and relatives of the workers and
staff members!

The First Five-Year Plan for Development of the National
Economy has been officially adopted by the National People's
Congress. The First Five-Year Plan is the first great plan of
the Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao Tse-tung
for leading the entire people to construct socialism. It may be
noted that the First Five-Year Plan provides that, within
five years, the state will appropriate capital funds to the value
of 76,640 million yuan (equivalent to more than 700 million
taels of gold*) to build factories, collieries, power stations,
railways and schools, which will lay a solid preliminary
foundation for creating a happy socialist life for all the people
in the country. We are greatly inspired by this great plan.

When we recall the past, what memories we have of the
miserable life our workers had to go through in the old society
of reactionary rule. In those days, to work was to suffer,
to be used as slaves. We were often hungry, cold, beaten
and abused. We were not free to speak as we liked, we had

*1 tael=1½ ounces avoirdupois.

no right to organize trade unions, and no security in our jobs, not to speak of a free and happy life. Comrades, now the conditions are entirely different. Since the victory of the revolution under the leadership of the great Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and the establishment of the People's Republic of China, the status of our working class and working people has undergone a fundamental change. Our working class has become the leading class in the country. During these few years since liberation, under the leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, we have taken upon a conscious attitude toward labor in rapidly restoring the national economy and developing production, and our life is very much improved. But in order to further better our life, it is necessary to do away with the economic backwardness which has enveloped China for years, to carry out the fundamental task of the state in the transition period and to turn our country into a great socialist state.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung has said; "Without industry, there can be no solid national defence, no people's welfare and no national prosperity and power." Only if we bring about socialist industrialization, can we fundamentally turn the weak and poor China into a prosperous and powerful China. The main link in the chain of socialist industrialization is to give priority to the development of heavy industry. The First Five-Year Plan provides: the industrial construction programme is the core of the First Five-Year Plan, and the 156 industrial projects to be built with Soviet aid are in turn the core of the industrial construction programme. By 1957, China will be able to produce 4,120,000 tons of steel, 15,900 million kilowatt-hours of electricity and 113 million tons of coal per year. We will also be able to produce heavy metal-cutting lathes, power-generating equipment, metallurgical

and mining machinery, motor lorries, tractors, ships and aeroplanes. The realization of the First Five-Year Plan will lay the preliminary foundation for socialist industrialization.

In the First Five-Year Plan, we will also have to foster the growth of agricultural producers' co-operatives and handicraft producers' co-operatives, thus laying the preliminary foundation for the socialist transformation of agriculture and handicrafts. We will also have to transform capitalist industry and commerce into various forms of state-capitalist enterprises, thus laying the preliminary foundation for the socialist transformation of private industry and commerce. In five years, our agriculture, communications and transportation, city construction, commerce, culture and education will be correspondingly developed. At the same time, the state will allocate large sums of money to improve our working and living conditions, so that the material and cultural life of all the working people in the country will be further improved.

The task laid down by the First Five-Year Plan for industrial and other construction is to lay the preliminary foundation for a prosperous, powerful and happy socialist state. This is an important step in carrying out the fundamental task of the state in the transition period. After about three Five-Year Plans, we can turn our country into a great socialist state; while after several decades, say forty to fifty years, we can catch up and surpass the most advanced capitalist countries in the world, and become a powerful and highly industrialized socialist state. By that time, every Chinese citizen will lead a prosperous and happy life. The fundamental task of the state in the transition period and the First Five-Year Plan, drawn up by the great Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, is to make it possible for the people all over the country and for our children

and grand children to lead a happy, socialist life, which is the long-term and basic interest, and also the greatest interest of all the Chinese people.

We know that a happy, socialist life can only be created by the arduous labour and toil of hundreds of thousands of people. All tasks set by the First Five-Year Plan, no matter to what sphere they belong, are gigantic and arduous. The First Five-Year Plan has in all fields provided the people with glorious, though difficult tasks. To fulfil the First Five-Year Plan is not an easy task and not without difficulties. Its fulfilment depends on the efforts of all the people, particularly those of the working class. We must follow the example of the Soviet people in constructing socialism, their strict observance of economy in all fields and their undaunted spirit in long years of struggle. For the realization of socialist industrialization, for the long-term and basic interest as well as the greatest interest of all the people and our future generations, we must carry on fully the fine tradition of our people of diligence, frugality and perseverance, overcome all difficulties, and strive for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the First Five-Year Plan, and for our new and happy life!

The First Five-Year Plan for Development of the National Economy is not only a plan of industrial construction, but also a plan for the development of agricultural and all other branches of the economy. The labour of all the workers and staff members in industrial production, capital construction, communications and transportation, commerce, state farms, handicrafts, cultural and educational institutions and water conservancy projects, of all workers and staff in state, co-operative, joint state-private, and private enterprises, of all the personnel of state economic departments and all other state institutions, is necessary to the fulfilment of the plan. The successful fulfilment of the First Five-Year Plan requires

the selfless labour of every one of us. Everyone of us shoulders a share of this important responsibility in the fulfilment of the plan, and the labour everyone of us undertakes is a matter of supreme honour.

Men and women workers, technicians and staff members! Development of labour emulation is the most effective means of fulfilling the Five-Year Plan and in constantly raising labour productivity. Let everyone of us take an active part in the movement, discuss thoroughly the production plan of our own enterprise and draw up individual and collective pledges. Everyone of us and every enterprise must strive to fulfil all aspects of the state plan and reach the various targets required by the state plan. Everyone of us should use our brains, and devote the best of our ability to fulfil our individual and collective pledges with distinction. We must give a new and bigger impetus to the labour emulation drive so that it reaches new height. This is the best guarantee for the fulfilment of the First Five-Year Plan as a whole.

In labour emulation drives, we should practise the strictest economy in all fields, so that large funds necessary to socialist industrialization can be accumulated. We should see that every person, every machine, every cent and every minute is used fully and effectively in the construction work of the Five-Year Plan. It is the duty of everyone to practise strict economy. We must economize on the use of raw material, reduce costs of production and the expenses of distribution. We should improve on the quality of products, reduce and eliminate rejects. We should keep the machines and tools in good condition, and so to prolong their life. We should lower the cost in capital construction, guarantee the quality of the projects, and implement the policy of "Quality, speed, economy and safety". We should strictly observe all working rules and procedures and consciously maintain

labour discipline. Every person should combat waste in a responsible manner as befits the masters of the country.

Comrades! If we are to accomplish the task of socialist industrialization, we not only need to be highly enthusiastic, but must also be equipped with a high cultural and technical level and skill. We must try our best to improve our culture, study techniques and study Marxism-Leninism. We must particularly study the advanced experiences of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies and learn from the experts from the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies here in China assisting us in our construction. In the many new, improved and expanded projects of the Plan, the equipment are up to date and production techniques are new and complicated. Only by raising our own cultural and technical level, by mastering and improving our managerial skill, can we effectively make use of the potentialities of these new equipment. Domestically we should also have to learn from one another. The advanced should help the backward, the backward should catch up with the advanced, so that everyone will progress. All advanced experience is the precious asset of our country and people, and should be rapidly spread among all.

Men and women advanced workers and model workers! You should display greater initiative and creative ability, try your best to improve your cultural and technical level and skill and do your job even better. You must never be self-complacent. You must never lose contact with the mass of the people. You must maintain and spread the honour bestowed on you by the people and the state. You must serve as example among the workers, as key personnel, as links between the leadership and the mass of the workers, uniting them and guiding them forward in the struggle to overfulfil the Five-Year Plan.

Men and women technicians! You have a weighty responsibility in the struggle to fulfil the Five-Year Plan. The state as well as the people urgently expect you to fully play your part in the great work of socialist construction. You must redouble your efforts to raise your political and technical level, to bring theory into ever closer relation to practice, strengthen your contact with the workers, direct and help them to study and master new techniques, improve and raise their technical level. Combine your scientific and technical knowledge with the practical experience of the broad masses of workers, and put all of your knowledge into the glorious task required of you in the Five-Year Plan.

Men and women staff members! You are mental workers. All production departments, communications and transport departments and economic administrative institutions require you to work with enthusiasm and intelligence. You should study politics, acquire more vocational knowledge, learn how to manage an enterprise and continuously improve your skill. You should keep in close touch with the workers, firmly rely on them and serve them, and together with them, manage to run our enterprises properly.

Men and women educational workers! The state urgently requires you to accomplish your work of training personnel for construction. Your labour is closely connected with the future of our country. Your task is heavy, but glorious. You should study Marxism-Leninism harder than ever, raise your ideological level, improve your teaching methods, raise your standard of teaching, and guarantee the fulfilment of the whole educational plan of the state within the allotted time. Men and women teachers in spare time schools for workers! Your labour is of great significance for the improvement of the cultural and technical level of the workers. You should wholeheartedly help the workers to overcome their

difficulties in studying culture and technique, and constantly strive to improve the educational and technical level of the workers in a systematic manner.

Men and women workers, technicians and staff members in private enterprises! Together with the workers and staff in the state and joint state-private enterprises, you are shouldering the glorious task of realizing the Five-Year Plan. Like them, you should give your best work. You have another especially important task, namely, to assist the government to supervise the capitalists to see that they accept the state policy of using, restricting and transforming capitalist industry and commerce, so that, through the forms of joint state-private enterprises, and the state placing orders with private enterprises for manufacturing and processing, as well as acting as agents of the state enterprises, they will be gradually taken into the path of state capitalism, thus laying the foundation for socialist transformation of private industry and commerce. This is a very complicated and difficult task, it is also an extremely complicated and acute class struggle. All the workers and staff should continue to raise their class consciousness, strengthen unity among themselves, combat the influence of capitalist ideology and resist all forms of attack launched by the capitalist class.

Relatives of the workers and staff! Your relatives are gloriously working for the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan. You should see that you yourselves are further organized, help one another in a spirit of fraternity, study hard, take an active part in social activities and work to attain progress in every aspect of life. You should carry out your house work with the aim of making your homes more harmonious, pleasant and happy. You should give every attention to the health of your relatives, see that they have enough rest, help

them to preserve their health and play their full part in construction.

Men and women trade union workers and trade union activists! The Communist Party and the state rely on the trade unions to improve your organisation of the great masses of workers, continuously raise their political consciousness, cultural and technical level and skill, encourage them to rally more closely around the Communist Party of China, and strive for the fulfilment of the First Five-Year Plan and the fundamental tasks of the country in the transition period. The Party and the state expect the trade unions to be vigilant in combating all acts of corruption, waste, bureaucracy and violation of laws. We must develop to the full the role of the trade unions and see that they carry out their responsibilities. Workers and staff members of the whole country must supervise the work of their own trade unions so that they will carry out their responsibilities. Trade unions at all levels should keep in close touch with the workers, display the spirit of democracy, pay attention to the living conditions of the workers, step up the labour emulation drive to a new upsurge and in every way mobilize the workers to ensure the fulfilment of the First Five-Year Plan.

Comrades! The fulfilment of the First Five-Year Plan relies on the common efforts of all the workers, peasants and other working people. If we do not have the active support of the peasants, it is impossible to bring about socialist industrialization. The consolidated alliance of the workers and peasants under the leadership of the working class is the basis for the victory of the people's revolution, as well as the basis for the fulfilment of the First Five-Year Plan and the victory of the socialist revolution. We need all the peasants in the whole country to devote themselves earnestly to the development of agricultural production, to produce

large quantities of grain, and such industrial raw materials as cotton, jute, cured tobacco, sugar-cane, sugar-beet and oil-bearing crops. The peasants in the whole country also require us to produce promptly tractors and all kinds of modern agricultural machinery, large quantities of fertilizers and insecticides, to produce better, cheaper and more industrial goods, so as to satisfy their needs to develop production and to improve their living conditions. Workers, technicians and staff on state farms and tractor stations, you must work conscientiously and set a good example to all the peasants in the country, influence and help them to develop agricultural producers' co-operatives, and take the path to a prosperous, socialist life. All the workers and staff in the whole country should in their daily work increase production, practise strict economy, combat waste, continuously raise labour productivity and lower the cost of production, so as to further strengthen and consolidate the alliance between the workers and the peasants.

In order to fulfil the First Five-Year Plan and secure the victory of socialist industrialization, we must work for a peaceful external environment. Recently, due to the common efforts of all peace-loving countries and peoples, international tension has been relaxed to a certain extent. But a part of our sacred territory-Taiwan, has not yet been liberated, the question of universal disarmament has not been concretely settled, the threat of atomic war has not been removed, the American armed forces are still occupying our Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits, and the military bases and military blocs encircling us are not yet withdrawn. The possibility of a sudden attack on us still exists. While we are working selflessly for the accomplishment of the First Five-Year Plan, we must continue to be very vigilant. We must strengthen our national defence, stand firm in support to the struggle

for the liberation of Taiwan, strive to prevent and be ready to deal with any contingencies that may arise, guarantee the smooth running of socialist construction and defend peace in Asia and the world.

The First Five-Year Plan is the plan of the Chinese people for their advance victoriously towards socialism. Our victory will mean defeat of the enemy. But our internal and external enemies will never reconcile themselves to their defeat, they will resort every vile means to plot against us. All of us and all the people of China must greatly elevate our vigilance, strengthen our unity, keep our eyes open and resolutely, thoroughly and completely wipe out all counter-revolutionary elements, for the defence of socialist construction.

Dear Comrades! Our First Five-Year Plan has been in operation for two years. We have successfully completed the plans for 1953 and 1954. The tasks for the coming three years will be heavier and more difficult. In the last two years we have overcome many difficulties, in the future we will have to overcome still more. Our work is heavy, everyone of us should exert himself to the utmost, raise the dauntless and unconquerable spirit of our people and strive for the fulfilment of the First Five-Year Plan in all respects. We have the leadership of the great Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the consolidated alliance of the workers and peasants, the assistance of the great Soviet Union and Peoples' Democracies as well as the support of all peace-loving peoples in the whole world. Having all these favourable conditions, if we rally closely around the Communist Party of China, work diligently, overcome all difficulties, increase production and practise strict economy, the successful fulfilment and overfulfilment of the First Five-Year Plan is assured.

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MARCH TOWARDS
S O C I A L I S M

**CHINESE WORKERS MARCH
TOWARDS SOCIALISM**

FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS
PEKING 1956

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PREFACE

Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese working class, which has gone through years of heroic struggle, has proved that it was not only the vanguard of the Chinese people in overthrowing the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, but is also the leading force in the construction of New China.

Over the past six years since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese working class, united with the people of the entire country, has stepped onto the path of socialist construction, and begun to transform the face of the country, gradually improving the material and cultural life of the working people. The Chinese trade unions have done tremendous work in organizing and educating the workers.

However, we know that our industry has a very weak foundation, and our experience in building up modern industry is inadequate. The same can be said of our experience in trade union work in the period of construction. In order to reconstruct our country, we have gone through and overcome innumerable difficulties and have achieved the good results we have obtained today. We have only just begun our socialist

construction, and difficulties still lie in our way. Many shortcomings still exist in our trade union work, which we will continuously endeavour to overcome. But we have full confidence that we will be able to accomplish our work efficiently.

The Chinese working class and the people of the whole country are more confident of success today than at any time in the past. We are striving to turn our country into a great socialist land, and at the same time, in co-ordination with the workers and peace-loving people of other countries, we will play our part in the struggle for the solidarity and unity of the workers all over the world and in the defence of world peace.

THE ALL-CHINA FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

The All-China Federation of Trade Unions is the only central body of the Chinese trade union movement. It has more than 12,400,000 members, and has become a strong force in the peaceful construction of the People's Republic of China as well as an important part of the Asian and world trade union movement.

Before liberation, the Chinese workers were not allowed to form their own trade unions. But now, they are not only completely free to do so but also have this freedom confirmed in law. In 1950, the Central People's Government promulgated the Trade Union Law, defining in explicit terms the legal status of trade unions—the mass organizations of the working class. The Trade Union Law stipulates: All manual and non-manual workers whose wages constitute their sole or main means of livelihood, irrespective of nationality, sex, or religious belief, shall have the right to organize trade unions; trade union committees at all levels shall be set up by election at general membership meetings or representative conferences; the administration of the enterprise or the owner should inform the trade union organization in advance, if they want to dismiss workers or staff members. In the state-owned enterprises, trade

unions shall have the right to represent the workers and staff members in administering production and in concluding collective agreements with the managements. In private enterprises, trade unions shall have the right to represent the workers and staff members in conducting negotiations and talks and concluding collective agreements with the owners, and in participating in the work of the labour-capital consultative councils. Trade unions have the duty to protect the interests of workers and staff members, to ensure that the managements or owners effectively carry out all labour protection regulations, labour insurance, wage standards, factory sanitation and safety measures as stipulated in the laws and decrees of the Government and other relevant regulations and directives, and to take measures for improving the material and cultural life of the workers and staff members.

As the Chinese working class is the leading class in the state, the interest of the country and of the whole people is also the vital interest of the Chinese working class. The workers enjoy broad democratic rights; participating in the administration of state affairs, quite a number of workers have been elected deputies to the National People's Congress and the various local People's Congresses, while many others have been elected to the People's Councils of all levels. The Chinese trade unions represent the workers in drafting the laws and decrees concerning production and labour, as well as the material and cultural life of the workers; and they resolutely support and carry out all the policies, laws and decrees

which they have helped the People's Government to frame, functioning as a strong backbone of the people's democracy.

The present All-China Federation of Trade Unions—the highest leading body of the Chinese trade unions—was elected at the Seventh All-China Congress of Trade Unions.

Held in 1953, the Seventh Congress elected an Executive Committee of 99 full members and 42 candidate members, and an Auditing Commission of 17 members. Liu Shao-chi was elected Honorary President, Lai Jo-yu was elected President, and Liu Ning-I, Liu Chang-sheng and Chu Hsueh-fan Vice-Presidents. The 10 members of the Secretariat are: Lai Jo-yu, Liu Ning-I, Hsu Chih-chen, Chen Shao-min, Li Chieh-po, Liu Tse-chiu, Li Tsai-wen, Tung Hsin, Chang Wei-chen and Chang Hsiu-chu. The following departments have been set up within the All-China Federation of Trade Unions: General Office, Organization Department, Propaganda Department, Production Department, Wages Department, Labour Insurance Department, Department Concerned with Workers' Housing and General Living Standards, Labour Protection Department, Women Workers Department, International Liaison Department, Administration of Communal Labour Insurance Establishments, Finance Department, General Affairs Department, Physical Culture and Sports Department, Workers' Press, Workers' Daily, and Trade Union Functionaries Training School of ACFTU.

The Chinese trade unions are set up on the principle of industrial unionism. Members working in the same enterprise are organized in the same primary industrial trade union. For instance, in the Harbin Flax Mill, all the spinners, weavers, maintenance workers, printing and dyeing workers, technicians and staff members are organized in one primary trade union organization—the Working Committee of the Chinese Textile Workers' Trade Union in the Harbin Flax Mill.

On a national level all trade union members working in the same industrial branch of the national economy are organized in the same national industrial union. This makes it easier for the unions to function within the industrial framework of the country and so play their full part in solving the various problems connected with production as well as those in relation to working conditions, living and welfare and education. The national committee of each industrial union is elected by the national congress of the industrial union concerned. Local trade union organizations are also organized along industrial lines where there are enough workers to make this possible. The trade union councils at provincial, city, county or town level are formed from the various industrial unions and other local trade union organizations in the given province, city, county or town.

At the present time, under the leadership of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions there are 3 trade union councils of municipalities directly subordinate to the central authority, 22 provincial trade union councils, 2 trade union councils of an autonomous region, 163 city trade

union councils and various county or town trade union councils, in addition to 18 industrial unions. Among the industrial unions there are 13 which have national committees, viz, Railway Workers' Trade Union, Electrical Workers' Trade Union, Posts and Telecommunications Workers' Trade Union, Textile Workers' Trade Union, Coal Miners' Trade Union, Educational Workers' Trade Union, Commercial Workers' Trade Union, the Trade Union of Workers of the First Machinery Industry, the Trade Union of Workers of the Second Machinery Industry, Road Transport Workers' Trade Union, Heavy Industry Workers' Trade Union, Seamen's Trade Union and Petroleum Workers' Trade Union. Three have preparatory committees, viz, the Building Workers' Trade Union, the Agricultural and Water Conservancy Workers' Trade Union and the Forestry Workers' Trade Union. Two have working committees, viz, the Light Industry Workers' Trade Union and the Salt Industry Workers' Trade Union.

The trade union organization of China is built on the basis of democratic centralism in accordance with the Constitution of the Trade Unions of the People's Republic of China. The leading bodies of the trade unions at all levels are elected from the bottom up at the general membership meetings or at representative conferences, each committee electing the members of that directly above it. They should report their work at regular intervals to the membership through general membership meetings,

representative conferences and through their own papers, developing criticism and self-criticism, especially criticism from the bottom up, so that the work of the trade union organization is placed under the supervision of all the members. All trade union organizations must carry out their work in accordance with the Constitution of the Trade Unions and the decisions of their organizations, all such decisions are adopted by a majority vote of the members present at meetings of the union organization concerned. The lower organizations must carry out the decisions made by those above them. All sections are bound by the Constitution to report at regular intervals to the membership on their financial accounts. The leading bodies of the trade unions are strongly based on their local organizations and the broad mass of the members.

Over the past few years, membership of the Federation has increased rapidly. In 1949 the total membership was more than 2,373,000; in 1950, 5,170,000; in 1951, 7,297,000; in 1952, 10,200,000; in 1953, 12,229,000; in 1954, 12,454,000; in 1954 the trade unions of China had 200,000 primary organizations, with 2,730,000 members taking an exceptionally active part in the work.

BUILDING SOCIALISM

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the country has entered upon the road of transition to socialism. The Preamble of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China says: "From the founding of the People's Republic of China to the attainment of a socialist society is a period of transition. During the transition the fundamental task of the state is, step by step, to bring about the socialist industrialization of the country and, step by step, to accomplish the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce."

The First Five-Year Plan for Development of the National Economy of the People's Republic of China began from 1953. The implementation of the Plan is an important part of the general task of the state in the transition period—to lay, in five years, the preliminary groundwork for the socialist industrialization and socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts, as well as the groundwork for the socialist transformation of private industry and commerce. With this as the basis, we can guarantee the building of a socialist society in our country after fulfilling another two five-year plans.

The tasks of the trade unions of China are to unite and help all the workers, technical personnel and staff to fulfil the First Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule, to gradually improve the material and cultural life of the working class and all the labouring people and to struggle for the gradual realization of socialist industrialization of the country and transition to a socialist society.

The Chinese workers, in order to achieve a happier and better life as quickly as possible, are showing an unconquerable fighting spirit, tackling all difficulties and working heroically to build up their country. Many examples could be given of the great efforts they are making: In constructing the railway line to Urumchi in Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, on the plains of Northwest China, the workers had to overcome great difficulties. They had to build bridges across the rushing waters of the Yellow River, cut long tunnels in the rarefied atmosphere of Wushiaoling Mountain, move roads and change rivers from their ancient courses. But they were inspired and encouraged by the call of Chairman Mao and by the warm support given them by the people of various nationalities in Northwest China. They also felt the necessity to exploit the resources of the frontiers of their motherland, to bring the rich products of the Northwest such as petroleum, non-ferrous metals and coal to other parts of the country, and to transport to Northwest China the large machines needed for industrial construction. The workers proudly said: "We trample all the difficulties under our feet and leave time behind us in making new records. Bridges

will appear on the rivers like the growing of bamboo shoots in spring and railways will stretch forward rapidly along the valley." The workers constructing the Sikang-Tibet Highway on the plateau of Southwest China had to climb the Chueherh Mountain which is 5,300 metres above sea level, enduring extreme cold reaching 30 degrees below zero. They struggled against mountain floods and frozen rivers. They conquered rocks and shifting sand, overcoming the problems of building in an earthquake region, and countless other obstacles. They finally reached Lhasa, and completed the construction of this highway which created conditions favourable to the political, economic and cultural development of our brother nationalities on the Sikang and Tibet plateau.

The workers constructing the Han River Bridge never stopped their work even during fierce storms. The divers worked in a torrent running at a rate of more than one metre per second, assemblers and crane operators worked on the pillars at a height of 30 to 40 metres above the ground. The construction work of this modern steel bridge was completed in January 1955, having taken a little over a year.

The Chinese workers have already brought about a high tide of socialist construction. In the factories and mines all over the country, socialist emulation drives have been initiated by the workers under the leadership of the trade unions. In formulating the production plan the experience and enthusiasm of all the workers is drawn upon. In the different enterprises the production targets are not something which has been arbitrarily set by the management, but deci-

sions have been reached after full discussions by the management, workers and all those concerned. These discussions, which involve all the workers in the enterprise and are initiated by the trade union committee, decide the amount of production that can be achieved. In this way every worker regards the fulfilment of the state production plan as his own affair, and is particularly concerned that his workmates and himself do their part well. Men and women workers constantly put forward rationalization proposals, popularize advanced experiences, improve their skill, and study and master new Soviet technique, with a view to complete the First Five-Year Plan ahead of time.

Wang Chung-lun, a planer in the tool workshop at the Anshan General Machine-Building Plant, made a new "universal fixture" which enabled him to complete the work of four years and forty-seven days in 1953. The other workers in the workshop also completed the work of two years and seventeen days in that year.

Although in 1954 the task assigned to Wang Chung-lun was much heavier than in the previous year, at the end of the year he overfulfilled his quota by 90 per cent. The other workers in the workshop, on their part, also finished their assignments one month ahead of schedule. Wang Chung-lun explains: "We are exerting all our efforts to fulfil the tasks assigned to us by the Government, so that we may quickly turn our country into a happy, prosperous and powerful socialist state." Many other examples from every branch of industry in every part of the country could

be cited to show how the Chinese workers are overcoming difficulties to build a better life.

While the workers of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company were discussing their production plan for 1956, the steel makers of No. 8 open-hearth furnace worked carefully over the time needed for a heat of steel and found that they could shorten it by 30 minutes. By further cutting down the time for overhauling the furnace and the time for loading the furnace bottom, they were able to produce 16,700 tons more steel for the state. Workers of other furnaces, following the lead, set new targets for overfulfilling their production plan. It is estimated that the whole plant will be able to complete its five-year plan in four years and produce much more steel for the country.

In the Dairen Industrial Vehicle Plant, members of the Sun Yung-tsai Team of the forging shop have already started their 1958 plan in early February 1956. By putting into practice 37 major rationalization proposals in three years, they have increased productivity one and a half times. Chuang Ming-keng, a turner of the Chishuyen Railway Repair Works, has completed his five-year quota in two years and eight months. Recently, he pledged himself to finish seven years' quotas in four years. Motor-car driver Ho Chang-hsien of the Hupeh Provincial Transport Bureau has embarked on his September 1957 plan in January 1956. He said to his fellow-workers with full confidence that after three more months he would be able to start his second five-year plan. Young lathe-turner Wang Hsin-nien of the state-owned

Shihchiachuang Freight Car Repair Works completed his production quota of the First Five-Year Plan on December 16, 1955, which meant two years and fifteen days ahead of schedule. Thus he had machined 20,032 extra steel wheels enough to equip 2,500 freight cars for the state with standard quality and no rejects.

Tsao Yung-kang, a planer in the machine shop of the Shanghai No. 2 Textile Machinery Works, started his production quota of August 1958 on November 15, 1955. In less than three years starting from 1953, he has already done the work equivalent to six years eight months and fifteen days without making any waste or hitches in production. The outstanding young fitter, Sun Chuan-fu, of the rotating electric machine shop of the state-owned Shanghai Electric Machinery Works has completed the work of fifty-six months and three days in thirty-four and one-half months. By November 18, 1955, he started to do the work planned for September 1957. In less than three years, from January 1953 to November 1955, he produced over 40,000 spare parts which met all the requirements; since liberation, he has improved both his tools and method of operation twenty times. Now he has pledged himself to fulfil his first five-year plan in three years and two months without any rejects.

Sheng Li, a well-known lathe-turner and model worker of Shanghai, completed his five-year quota in the Shanghai Machine Tool Works in three years' time. He is now proceeding with his second five-year plan. In the past two years, he improved thirty-nine kinds of tools as well as methods of work, thus raising his labour productivity by one to five times. Chang

Ah-hsi, a young foundry worker of the Shanghai Hsin-chung Generators Plant (a joint state-private enterprise), completed his five-year plan in two years and ten months, and has pledged himself to finish eight years' work during the First Five-Year Plan period.

These advanced workers have, with their heroic labour, set excellent examples for the workers of the whole country to follow. To learn from the advanced ones has now become an urgent and common wish among the broad sections of workers and employees. The socialist emulation campaign is spreading far and wide throughout the country as never before. All the evidence shows that we have full confidence in fulfilling our First Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

In 1950 there were 683,000 workers in China taking part in socialist emulation drives, in 1951 the number went up to 2,380,000, and now socialist emulation is developing in every enterprise.

From 1950 to 1953 the workers put forward 1,643,708 rationalization proposals, of which 781,956 have been put into practice. In 1954, 848,000 were made, of which 463,000 were put into practice.

The Constitution of the People's Republic of China provides: "Work is a matter of honour for every citizen of the People's Republic of China who is able to work. The state encourages citizens to take an active and creative part in their work." Over the past few years, the socialist emulation drives launched in all industrial departments have brought a great number of advanced workers to the fore. Large numbers of ordinary men and women workers, because of their

remarkable contributions in the development of our industry, have been elected model workers and are highly respected by all the working people.

In August 1954, the Central People's Government promulgated a provisional regulation regarding rewards for inventions, innovations and rationalization proposals on production. This regulation has greatly encouraged the creative enthusiasm of the broad mass of workers and employees, helping them to use fully their working experiences and knowledge for making inventions, innovations and rationalization proposals. During that year 135,600 workers were rewarded for their proposals. This measure has been of great help in overcoming the difficulties in the socialist industrialization of the country, in successfully fulfilling the national plans and in speeding up the development of the national economy.

In 1954, there were 153,900 workers in the whole country who were elected model workers, and 220,400 who were elected advanced workers.

We are building a socialist economy in our country because, in the last analysis, we want to secure the maximum satisfaction of the constantly rising material and cultural requirements of the whole society. To achieve that end, it is necessary to develop constantly the social productive forces, raise labour productivity and secure the continuous expansion and perfection of socialist production on the basis of higher techniques. In order to expand our socialist construction on a large scale, quickly, effectively and economically, it is essential that we rely on the close

co-operation between manual and mental workers, on the fraternal alliance of workers, peasants and intellectuals.

Since liberation, the social and political status of intellectuals has undergone a fundamental change, and the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government have shown great respect for them. Large numbers of new-type intellectuals who are akin to the workers have grown up. Old technicians have made progress and are gradually developing a new outlook. Many old engineers have become intimate friends and helpful teachers of the workers. Working closely together with workers, many technicians have put forth hundreds of thousands of valuable proposals.

Experts, professors, engineers and many other scientific and technical personnel throughout the country regularly give workers systematic lectures on basic scientific and technical knowledge, such as lectures on physics, chemistry, machine-building and electrical engineering.

Professor Chao Hsueh-tien has worked out the "quick method of blueprint reading for mechanics." Trained with this method, a skilled worker of a lower grade, after attending ten hours' lectures and going through ten hours' practice, will be able to read ordinary blueprints of parts of a machinery, to read simple blueprints for assembling and to put together blueprints of a work object and work accordingly. Many workers have recently requested Professor Chao to prepare another book on "Quick Method of Engineering Drawing." In response to this, Professor Chao has made a plan to complete this new book by June

1956. His new book will help workers to learn engineering drawing quickly and to enable them to manifest in concrete forms their enthusiasm in creation and inventions and in making rationalization proposals.

In the last six years, scientists and technicians carried out tremendous work and achieved successes in the fields of geological survey and prospecting, designing and engineering of capital construction and trial manufacture of new products.

As a result of learning industriously from Soviet experience, Chinese engineers and technicians are now able to design and construct many kinds of modern factories, mine pits, bridges, water conservancy projects; and their ability to design big machines, locomotives and ships has also greatly improved. From 1952 to 1955, about 3,500 new products were manufactured, some of them are as good as those made in the most industrialized countries of the world.

China is a people's democratic state led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance which is the basic force of building socialism. The rapid development of industrial construction has hastened the upsurge of the socialist transformation of agriculture; and the emergence of the high tide of agricultural co-operation in return created conditions for industrial expansion, thus speeding up the tempo of socialist industrial construction.

To support the movement for agricultural co-operation, workers and staff members of farm implement factories throughout the country have launched an inter-factory emulation. Through this emulation

to help increase agricultural production, they are striving to improve the quality of products, to reduce production costs, to increase the types of new products and to turn out, in good time and in greater numbers, cheaper and better new farm implements. Workers and staff members of all enterprises engaged in producing or supplying means of production and consumer goods are making great efforts to bring the potentialities of their enterprises into full play, so as to satisfy the constantly rising material and cultural needs of the peasants.

The trade unions of China consistently educate the workers and staff with the importance of worker-peasant alliance. The broad mass of workers and staff have strengthened their ties with the peasants through various means and ways. These include joint friendly gatherings, exchange of visits, presentation of books and pictorials to peasants, help rendered to set up libraries and clubs, teaching peasants to use and repair new farm implements, teaching members of agricultural producers' co-operatives to keep accounts, sending film projection teams and amateur artiste groups to help peasants develop their cultural and recreational activities, encouraging relatives and friends in the villages to take the lead in joining agricultural producers' co-operatives, to offer quality seeds to the co-operatives and to invest their savings in the co-operatives as production funds. All these activities have not only promoted mutual understanding between workers and peasants, but, of more importance, have enabled the workers to render assistance to peasants in technical and cultural matters. It is

through these activities that the workers educate the peasants in communism. The broad mass of workers and staff are setting an example for the peasants, inspiring them to raise their labour enthusiasm and rallying them to work together in building socialism in our country.

At the beginning of 1954, trade union organizations at provincial and municipal levels organized workers' delegations from mines and big factories to visit the peasants, invited the peasants to visit the factories and hold worker-peasant social gatherings and discussions. According to statistics made in 3 municipalities directly under the central authority, 10 municipalities under the provincial authority, 4 provinces and the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, 436 workers' delegations with 38,549 delegates have been organized; and there have been about 1,440,000 occasions on which groups of workers and peasants visited one another and held parties and discussions. Through this, the unity between the working class and the peasantry is further strengthened.

The rapid development of China's peaceful construction is inseparable from the disinterested assistance of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, which have not only sent us the best technical equipment and many experts to offer us practical help, but have also trained a considerable number of Chinese engineering technicians, workers and cadres in the process of construction. This kind of economic and technical assistance, which is comprehensive, dis-

interested and systematic, has no comparison in the history of mankind. Chou Chuan-tien, deputy-director of the iron works of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, puts it this way: "The experience of the Soviet Union in the building of socialism has enriched our knowledge and improved our ability in iron-smelting, something which those engaged in this field in old China could not possess even in a matter of several decades." The three major projects of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, the new-type heavy rolling mill, seamless tubing mill and No. 7 blast furnace which were launched in 1953, were built with Soviet help; from designing, building, and installing the machinery to the trial runs and then finally production, everything was done with their assistance. With the completion of these projects, the Anshan Iron and Steel Company will gradually develop and expand; heavy structural steel, heavy rails and seamless tubing which we could not produce before can now be produced in great quantities to supply the country's need. From now on, we will have steel rails for our railways, seamless tubing for geological drillings, steam pipes for power plants and structural steel for huge factory buildings. The disinterested assistance of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies has made this possible by adding new strength to our industry, giving impetus to the development of our national economy and bringing immeasurable benefits to the people.

In the field of the iron and steel industry, steel workers, having learned the advanced experience of the Soviet Union in the control of material, in regular

change of charging frequency, in steam blowing and high temperature air blasting, have increased the rate of utility of the blast furnace. For the first eight months of 1955, the average rate of space required in blast furnaces throughout the country for each ton of iron smelted was reduced by 4.7 per cent in comparison with 1954. In 1955, steel makers popularized extensively such advanced experience of the Soviet Union as loading the furnace bottom with thick layers of agglomerate, quick repairing of cold furnaces and high-speed smelting. After having applied the Soviet experience of loading the furnace bottom with thick agglomerate, all the open-hearth furnaces under the administration of the Iron and Steel Industrial Bureau have increased output and shortened the time for repairing hot furnaces; in the first five months of 1955 alone, more than 4,960 extra tons of steel were made in these furnaces.

During October 1955, steel workers of Anshan, Chungking, Shanghai, Taiyuan and other cities embarked on an enthusiastic drive of learning the advanced method of steel making of the outstanding Soviet steel worker G. V. Kolesnikov. The steel makers of the open-hearth furnaces of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company were especially keen in this campaign. The steel workers of No. 1 open-hearth furnace tried out the new method right after the day of Kolesnikov's demonstration. The result was two hours and ten minutes less than the standard time required for the ordinary quick method of steel making.

In iron-ore mining, the workers have also learned the new Soviet method of drilling with hard alloy tubes, the wet drilling method and the straight-line explosion method which have resulted in higher excavation rates.

The engineering workers, in 1955, continued to apply the high-speed cutting method of the Soviet Union, the Vasili-Kolesov and Ulanov lathe-operating methods, the multi-cutter and multi-edge cutting method, the Shirov high-speed boring method, the omni-planing method, as well as cutting with processed electric spark, etc. Workers of the Shanghai Machine Tool Works, having mastered the high-speed cutting method, have increased their work efficiency by 100 per cent.

In 1955, over 90 per cent of the state-owned collieries adopted the advanced Soviet method of excavation. By using such method of cutting coal, the rate of yielding in the state collieries reached above 80 per cent while the old method used to yield only 30-40 per cent of coal.

The electrical workers, learning from the Soviet method of using inferior quality coal and adjusting the load of generators, saved a considerable amount of electricity. In 1955, as a result of load adjustments, about 300 million kilowatt-hours were saved for the state which were enough to supply an industrial city with two million population.

In carrying out the great task of building socialism, the Chinese people have received the magnanimous and disinterested help of the Soviet Union. The Chinese people fully realize that assistance from the

Soviet Union is an important factor in developing their national economy and in turning China from a backward agricultural country into an advanced industrial one. The all-round and large-scale assistance rendered by the Soviet Union has enabled us, within a few years after liberation, to rapidly rehabilitate our economy and, on this basis, to launch the construction of our national economy in a planned way. The 156 major projects which the Soviet Union is helping us to construct form the important groundwork for realizing our First Five-Year Plan in building socialism. By the end of 1955, twenty-nine of these projects were completed and started operation. They are now working day and night for the socialist construction of our country and accumulating wealth for the Chinese people.

Over the last few years, the Soviet Union has sent a large number of outstanding experts to China to help us solve various technical problems in the socialist construction. They have been working arduously, setting an example to their Chinese work-mates and have helped train large groups of cadres for China. The Chinese people fully realize that the rapid development of their national economy and the gigantic achievements of their socialist construction are inseparable from the assistance of the Soviet Union. The Chinese people will never forget the great, selfless and fraternal friendship of the Soviet Union which is based on the spirit of internationalism. The Chinese people, in building socialism, have to learn more industriously from the Soviet Union, to integrate the advanced Soviet experience with the practice of

China's socialist construction, thus to further the cause of socialism in China.

Special mention should be made here of the sincere and disinterested assistance given to China by the Soviet Union in the field of utilizing atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The Soviet Union has made a plan to build for China an experimental atomic pile with a capacity of 6,500 kilowatts and to help in the training of scientists and technical staff on the peaceful utilization of atomic energy.

At the end of 1955, the Soviet Union specially sent a delegation of prominent scientists to China to give further help in the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. While here, the delegation made a report on the Geneva Conference for the peaceful development of atomic energy to Chinese scientists. With the help of the Soviet Union, China will soon be able to master the most advanced technique of exploiting atomic energy. Undoubtedly, this is extremely important to the cause of socialist construction in China.

While marching towards socialism, the Chinese trade unions are confidently leading the working class to build a happy life for themselves. The trade unions rally millions of men and women workers in their ranks, and mobilize the great strength of the working class to realize the national construction plans. Our efforts are fully manifested in the magnificent achievements obtained in the development of our national economy.

The scale of our socialist industrialization can be seen from the increase in the investments on

capital construction. In 1953 total investments on capital construction exceeded those in 1952 by 96 per cent, while in 1954 budgetary investments for this purpose again exceeded those in 1953 by 28 per cent. Up to 1955, 271 above-norm industrial construction projects had been put into operation. The total value of modern industrial production in 1954 was 4.2 times that of 1949. The following important industrial products can be taken as an example: Taking the output in 1949 as 100, 1954 output of electricity was 250, coal 260, pig iron 1,240, steel 1,370, metal-cutting lathes 850, cement 720, cotton yarn 260, and machine-manufactured paper 450.

The percentage of production by modern industry in the combined total value of commodities increased from 17 per cent in 1949 to 33.7 per cent in 1955. The proportion of capital production in the total value of industrial production rose from 28.8 per cent in 1949 to 45 per cent in 1955. There was also an increase in the proportion of industrial output by state-owned, co-operative and joint state-private enterprises in the total value of industrial production, from 37 per cent in 1949 to about 81 per cent in 1955. These figures indicate the rate at which China is advancing towards industrialization and socialism.

Provisions in the Constitution of the People's Republic of China concerning the gradual realization of socialist industrialization are not just empty talk, but living facts which we are bringing about by our activities. Under the leadership of the Chinese Com-

munist Party and the People's Government, the working people of the whole country are striving heroically to change the face of our country. After the completion of several five-year plans, China will become a powerful, socialist and industrially advanced country.

HIGHER WAGES AND BETTER LIVING CONDITIONS

In our country where the working class holds the state power, the fundamental aim of developing the national economy and expanding socialist production is to gradually improve the material and cultural life of the people. Over the past six years, along with the development of the national economy, a series of measures have been adopted for improving the living conditions and welfare of the workers and staff. The material and cultural life of the Chinese working class has been greatly improved.

In the spring of 1950, the People's Government balanced the financial budget and stabilized the prices of commodities, so ending the inflation which had existed for more than ten years under the reactionary rule of the Kuomintang, and guaranteeing real earnings. On March 1, 1955 on the basis of balanced budget and the stabilization of finance and commodity prices, the Government issued a new currency which has further strengthened the currency system. It is also a very important measure in helping forward the socialist construction of our country and the gradual raising of the living standards of our people.

As the economic conditions of the country improved so the wage system was gradually reformed

in a planned and systematic way, thereby raising the level of real wages. The trade unions take part in all decisions on wages. Representatives of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions take part in discussions with Government representatives in the formulation of the national wage plan, and the Government always consult with the trade unions in the promulgation of wage decrees. It is the duty of the trade unions to see that all these decrees are carried out in the different enterprises, and also to obtain the opinions of the workers for improving the wage system. The actual wages to be received by the individual workers, within the framework of the national wages policy, and the wages plan for the industry, are only fixed after full discussions between the trade unions and the management of the enterprises. In very many cases wages are paid on a graded system, with up to eight grades, each with different levels of wages, according to the skill or value of work performed. In these cases the trade union representatives not only take part in the discussions to decide the amount of wages to be paid to each grade, and the differentials between them, but also the various categories of workers who will occupy the different grades. They also make recommendations and take part in discussions for promoting workers to a higher grade. In the case of jobs which are paid under the piece-work system, the wages to be paid are also decided through discussions between the trade unions and management.

The payment of wages in the state-owned enterprises is in accordance with the socialist principle "to each according to his work." Workers doing the same

work receive the same pay, irrespective of nationality, sex or age, thus the principle of equal pay for equal work has been fulfilled. It is this principle of payment according to work which links the interests of the individual worker with the interests of the country. The enthusiasm and creative ability of the workers and staff have thus helped to further develop production and raise the living standard of the people.

In the past six years, due to the continual rise of wages, the broad mass of workers have done away with poverty and misery from which they suffered before liberation, and are now living a happy life. Let us take the case of twelve families whose men members have worked in the iron-smelting section of the Shihchingshan Iron and Steel Factory for many years. After liberation, from 1952 to 1954, they bought 12 bicycles, 12 wrist-watches, 5 radios, 1 sewing-machine, 58 cotton quilts and mattresses, 3 blankets, 44 leather, fur or woollen suits, 395 articles of cotton clothing, 159 articles of padded clothing, 24 pairs of leather shoes, and they have deposited 1,022 yuan in the bank. Before liberation only one family had an old bicycle which was used by three brothers, and none of them had ever had a wrist-watch or radio.

In 1952, the average wage of the workers and staff in the state-owned enterprises increased by 60 per cent to 120 per cent as compared with 1949, and general wages had reached or surpassed the level existing before the anti-Japanese war period. In 1955, the annual average real wage of the workers and staff of the state-owned enter-

prises increased by 20.5 per cent as compared with that of 1952.

In our country, the real earnings of the workers and staff not only take the form of money wages, but also include various kinds of welfare benefits which are provided for by the state for the promotion of the material and cultural life of the working people, such as labour insurance, the building of houses with low rents for workers and staff, the provision of cultural and educational facilities. Appropriations by the state for this purpose are also increasing every year. It is a main factor in the improvement of the material and cultural conditions of the working people.

The continual increase in the incomes of the broad mass of the workers and staff is directly reflected by the continual increase in their purchasing power.

The social purchasing power in 1951 increased by 22 per cent as compared with 1950; in 1952, it increased about another 25 per cent and in 1953 by a further 20 per cent. In 1954, it showed an increase of 13.8 per cent over 1953.

Many workers deposit money every month in the bank. This was something unheard of in the old China, and is a concrete proof of the improvement in the lives of the Chinese workers.

In the following five factories: the Wuhan State No. 1 Textile Factory, Hankow No. 1 Textile Company, Yu Hua Textile Company, Chen Huan Textile Company and Shen Hsin Textile Factory, one out of every three workers on an average has money deposited in the bank. At the

end of 1953, in the Wuhan branch bank of the People's Bank of China there was an increase of 70,000 current and deposit accounts over the first quarter of 1953, and of these 50,000 were from the working people.

DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNAL LABOUR INSURANCE ESTABLISHMENTS

Article 93 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China provides: "Working people in the People's Republic of China have the right to material assistance in old age, and in case of illness or disability." The rapid development of labour insurance is an important measure taken by the state to ensure the enjoyment of this right by the workers.

Northeast China was the first to be liberated. There the wartime provisional labour insurance regulations in the state-owned enterprises were promulgated in December 1948. After the liberation of the whole country, the Labour Insurance Regulations of the People's Republic of China were promulgated in February 1951. The labour insurance benefits were applied according to the Regulations to the railways, water transport, posts and telecommunications and factories and mines employing more than 100 workers and staff members. While in the enterprises employing less than 100, collective contracts were made to solve problems connected with labour insurance. In January 1953, the Government Administration Council adopted Amendments to the Labour Insurance

Regulations which extended the scope of application and increased the benefits in some provisions.

The salient feature of China's labour insurance is that the managements or owners of enterprises pay to the labour insurance fund a sum equal to 3 per cent of the total pay-roll of all workers and staff members in the enterprises concerned, but the workers do not pay anything to this fund. The fund is managed by the trade union.

The number of persons covered by labour insurance in 1949 was 600,000; in 1950, 1,400,000; in 1951, 2,600,000; in 1952, 3,300,000; in 1953, 4,830,000; in 1954, 5,380,000; and by the end of June 1955, 5,500,000; these figures do not include those who were covered by the labour insurance collective contracts in the small and medium-size enterprises.

The labour insurance fund, which is 3 per cent of the total pay-roll, and the cost of medical treatment and other expenses directly paid by the enterprises, are altogether equal to more than 10 per cent of the total pay-roll of the enterprises concerned.

Before liberation, the workers led a miserable life, hardly able to afford any medical treatment in time of need. Now the trade unions work through the labour insurance organizations for prevention of sickness and injury, and provide treatment to help the sick workers recover their health. Sanatoria and rest homes established in many parts of the country accommodated more than 1,130,000 workers between 1951 and 1954.

These sanatoria situate in some of China's most famous beauty spots, such as the West Lake, Taihu Lake, the Summer Palace in Peking, Lushan, Peitaiho, Chinwangtao and Tsingtao. Workers enjoy a happy time during treatment. For example, on the western outskirt of Peking, there is a sanatorium belonging to the Posts and Telecommunications Trade Union. There are usually 70 to 80 postal workers there, coming from various places in North China for treatment. The patients themselves form a "Patients' Committee." In the morning, some of them play games, some take a walk along the stream or in the woods, and others just rest in cane-chairs in the garden. A time for study is arranged in the morning. There is a library with pictorials, novels, journals and newspapers. A pair of earphones is placed beside each bed so that the patients can listen to music, operas and songs on the radio. Afternoon is the time for treatment. The most happy time is in the evening when there are often film shows or other recreational activities.

The workers' branch of the Tangkangtsse Sanatorium in Northeast China has workers and staff members coming from Shenyang, Anshan, Dairen and other places. Among them was a worker from the sericulture factory in Haicheng who wrote his impressions: "When I was thirteen, I began to work in a privately-owned factory. Once I was sick and the employer told me, 'This is neither a hotel nor a hospital, if you cannot work, you can go.' I was then dismissed. Now under the leadership of the Communist Party, we have become the masters of the country,

not only is there no unemployment, but when we are sick, the Government sends us to a sanatorium. Staying in this magnificent establishment, and comparing it with my previous experience, I really feel that I am in heaven."

There were only 4 workers' sanatoria (including hydropathic sanatoria, tuberculosis sanatoria and rest homes) in 1949 with 655 beds; in 1950, this had gone up to 11 with 2,036 beds; in 1951, 27 with 3,649 beds; in 1952, 67 with 7,899 beds; in 1953, 108 with 11,707 beds; in 1954, 126 with more than 13,490 beds, and in the first half of 1955, there were 129 with more than 15,930 beds. In 1954 there were more than 70 overnight sanatoria with more than 5,000 beds.

There was only one overnight sanatorium attached to factories and mines in 1949; the number rose to 17 in 1950, and to 136 in 1951, 383 in 1952, 1,267 in 1953 and 1,488 in 1954; and at the end of September of 1955, there were 1,562 with 38,998 beds.

The workers are no longer afraid of being without any subsistence in their old age. The retired workers, if they have their own homes, can of course live with their families; if they have no homes, they may go to a home for old people. For example, in Fushun Mining Administration, from July to October 1954, there were 140 old workers who went to these homes. On the day they retired, the various units in the Administration held farewell meetings for them and congratulated them, and wished them happiness in their old age. These retired workers get insurance

benefits equal to 50 to 70 per cent of their original wages. Those who go to the old people's homes can enjoy a tranquil and comfortable life in the company of other old people. They spend their time in taking walks, fishing, strolling in the garden, playing chess, or in other amusements just as they please. There are people to attend to their food, clothes and rooms. Hsia Mao-lin, an old transport worker, said: "I have never dreamt of being so happy in my old age, living in such a lovely home!" Some of the old workers want to pass the rest of their lives in their native place, such as Li Tang of the Victory Mine who had worked in the mine for 39 years, and suffered very much in the old society. After liberation, he worked with great enthusiasm and was given the honourable title of model worker. After he retired, he went back to Haokechuang Village, Laiyang County, Shantung Province to spend his old age. He said with happiness: "Now I am going back to live happily with my whole family."

If those who are qualified to retire want to continue working in the factory or mine, they receive, in addition to their normal wages, a portion of their old-age pensions every month from the labour insurance fund.

Many old workers, enjoying the happiness the new society brings to them, have raised their class consciousness and have shown their initiative in production. Chang Chia-fa, an old worker in the locomotive section of Chungking No. 101 Iron and Steel Works, recalled his miserable life in the old days with emotion: "In the past, it was unemployment and

hunger that I most worried about. But now, the Communist Party and Government look after us with such care, carry out the labour insurance and give me old-age pension whilst staying on work. I must repay the concern bestowed on me by action." He has succeeded, within the short period of over two months' strenuous tutorship, in teaching Li En-kuei and six other apprentices to drive locomotives by themselves. During the Campaign of Resistance to American Aggression and Aid to Korea, he responded to the call of the state to increase production and practise economy by organizing the workers to repair a locomotive with waste materials.

The number of homes for the old and the disabled and orphanages in 1950 was 7, with 615 beds; in 1951, 14, with 1,298 beds; in 1952, 18, with 1,673 beds; in 1953, 20, with 1,839 beds; and in 1954, 21, with 1,656 beds.

The number of workers who enjoyed retirement pensions was 69 in 1949; 156 in 1950; 6,300 in 1951; 12,049 in 1952; and 21,237 in 1953.

The number of workers who are qualified to retire but continue to work and receive old-age pensions was 762 in 1949; 1,715 in 1950; 4,603 in 1951; 6,503 in 1952 and 11,698 in 1953.

In 1954, the number of workers receiving retirement pensions and those who are qualified to retire but continue to work and receive old-age pensions totalled 34,900.

Various kinds of collective welfare are rapidly developing. In old China, workers were beset with difficult problems during periods of birth, old age, sick-

ness, death, injuries, etc., but now many of these problems are solved for them. Those model workers who have made special contributions in their work can enjoy good benefits according to the labour insurance regulations. In carrying out work of labour insurance, attention is constantly being paid to the prevention of sickness and accidents, so that it plays a great role in improving the workers' health and living conditions.

GRADUAL EMANCIPATION FROM HEAVY MANUAL LABOUR

Chairman Mao has constantly taught us that while we should increase our labour productivity, we should also improve the working conditions and the material and cultural standards of the workers and staff members. The protection of the health and safety of the working people is one of the overriding principles in conducting our socialist enterprises.

General inspections of factory hygiene and safety measures have been carried out throughout the country on several occasions since liberation. The trade union organizations have encouraged the workers to put forward suggestions on what improvements should be made and how to bring about such improvements. Such mass campaigns have played an important role. The workers have increased their understanding and knowledge of safety and hygiene through these campaigns and laid down various rules.

Over the past few years, efforts have not only been made to raise productivity, but also to lighten the labour intensity of workers as well as to improve working conditions and to wipe out sickness and injuries sustained at work.

The trade union organizations are responsible for supervising the way in which the administration of

state-owned enterprises and joint state-private enterprises has carried out the existing labour regulations. As far as working hours are concerned, the state-owned enterprises and joint state-private enterprises put into practice the eight-hour day. In those departments of the chemical industry in which the work is detrimental to health, the workers only work six hours a day. Workers who are engaged in work detrimental to health are paid an extra allowance and supplied with nutritious food. The administration of factories and mines should see to it that dietetic canteens and clinics are set up, and that the workers are regularly supplied with fresh nutritious food to preserve their health or combat poisons. It is stipulated by law that women and juvenile workers should be given special treatment and that they should receive equal pay for equal work. Women workers have special treatment and benefits before and after confinement and during the period of nursing. The state-owned factories and mines no longer employ child labour and they have adopted special measures for the benefit of the young workers previously employed, such as lightening their work or reducing their working day in order to enable them to have enough time to study and to take part in various cultural activities. Some of them now have been sent to schools to study.

In 1954, the Ministry of Labour issued a regulation stipulating that all industrial enterprises of the country must work out a plan for labour protection and the provision of safety devices, when they decide on their financial plan for the year. The trade union or-

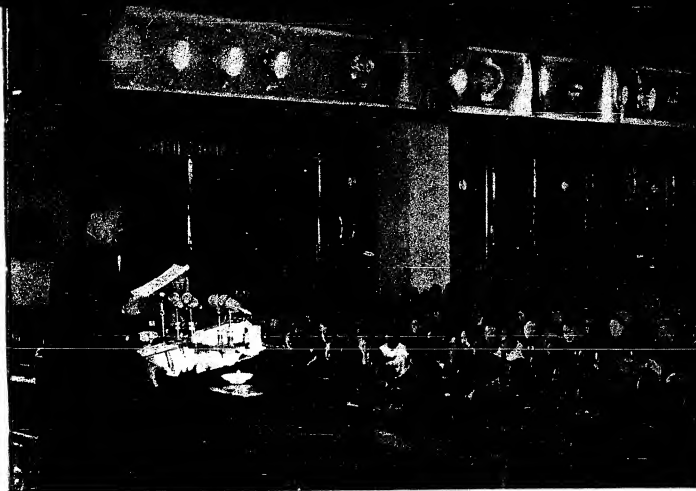
ganization in the enterprise will supervise and ensure the carrying out of decisions of the plan and the labour protection agreement which it has concluded with the management of the enterprise, so improving the working conditions.

For the purpose of improving working conditions, the state has paid out large sums for labour protection. If we take the expenditure on labour protection by the Ministry of Railways as 100 in 1950, then it was 409.2 in 1951, 628 in 1952, 1,291.1 in 1953 and 1,211.3 in 1954.

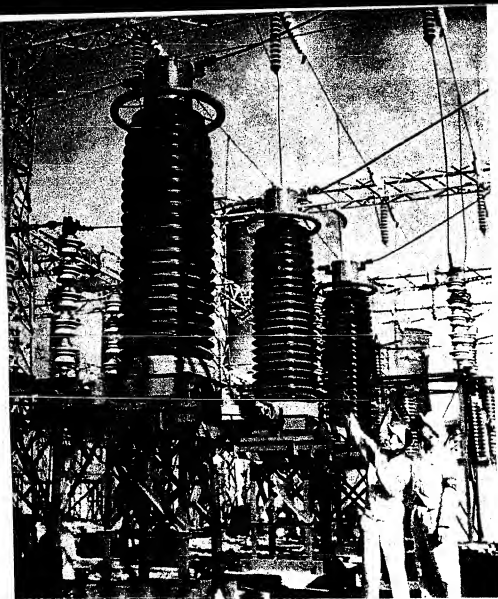
In the coal-mining industry, the national investment on health equipment in 1954 was 48.3 per cent greater than in 1953.

In water conservancy departments, if we take the expenditure on labour protection in 1953 as 100, then it was 267 in 1954 and 3,988 in 1955.

It was impossible to do this during the time of the Kuomintang reactionary rule, since the employers were concerned not about a better life for the people, but about how to squeeze more profits out of them. The workers had to work 10 hours or even 14 to 15 hours a day, all the year round without any holidays, under appalling conditions. The lot of the women and juvenile workers was still more miserable, and the rate of injuries, deaths, disability and occupational diseases was appallingly high. For instance, there was a common saying among the coal-miners in the past that "every third stone is covered with blood," as no attempts were made to provide for their safety at all. Many accidents occurred, such as the explo-



Comrade Lai Jo-yu presenting the Work Report at the 7th All-China Congress of Trade Unions held in 1953

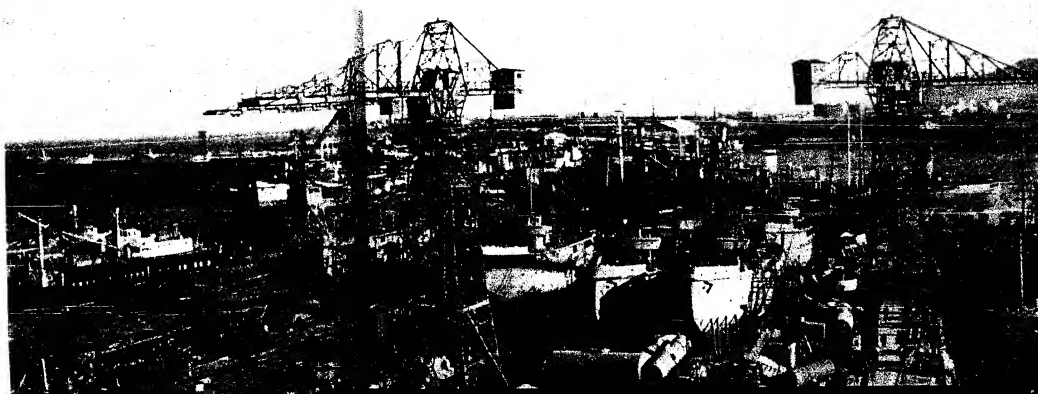


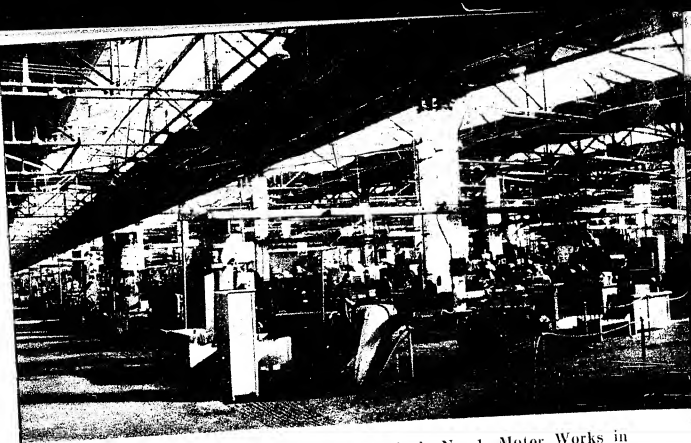
The newly expanded sub-station
of the Fushin Power Plant



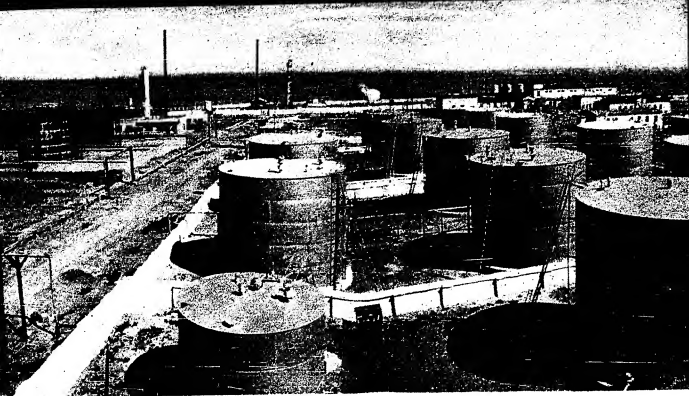
Anshan, the steel centre, is a base of China's socialist industrialization

The Dairen Shipbuilding Company, which was founded jointly by China and the Soviet Union in January 1952, was transferred to sole Chinese ownership on January 1, 1955. In these last few years it has laid a firm foundation for the development of our shipbuilding industry. Picture shows a corner of the dockyard

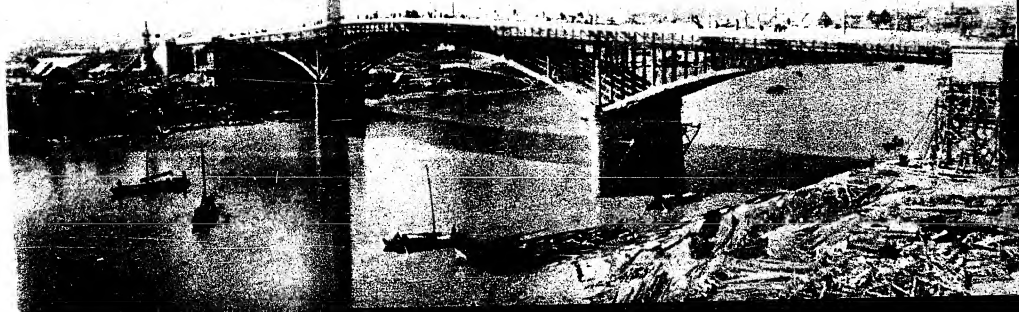




One of the main machine shops of China's No. 1 Motor Works in Changchun



Oil tanks of the Sinkiang Oil Company. The oil industry is developing swiftly in China



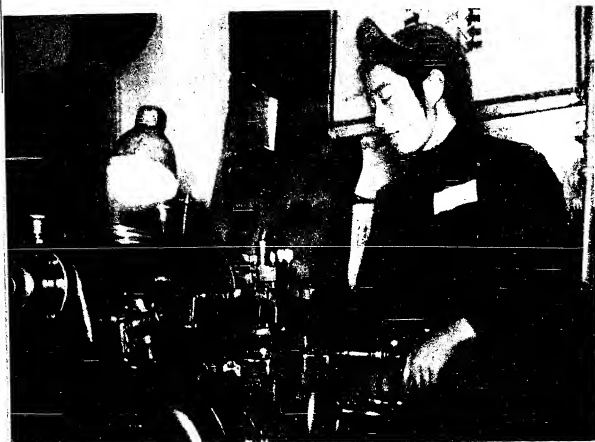
The highway bridge over the Han River has just been completed



Sheng Li, a model worker in Shanghai, who has completed his quota of work for the First Five-Year Plan, is working on 1958 tasks



Lu Sheng-ho (right), a lathe turner of the Dairen Industrial and Mining Wagon Factory who accomplished his whole quota in the First Five-Year Plan on November 20, 1955, is helping another worker, Sung Lien-feng, improve the quality of her work



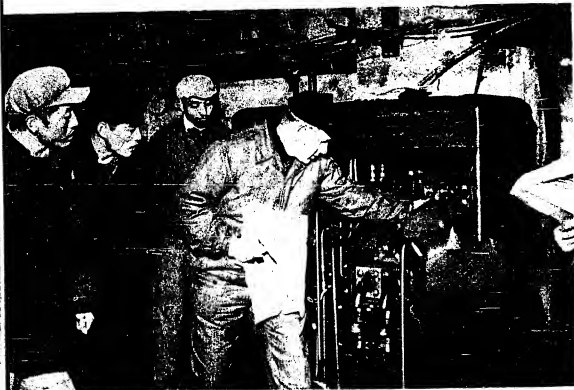
Wang Shu-wen uses the Soviet universal cutting method; she fulfilled her 1955 plan 2 months 14 days ahead of schedule



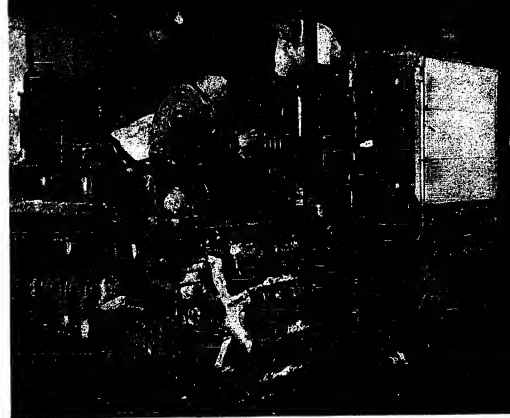
Ai Chao-chang discusses driving technique with other motor drivers during a break. Ai covered 100,000 kilometres of safe driving between January 1951 and October 1955 and has been elected a model worker



Youth Team No. 601 of the Laohutai pit in the Fushun Coal-mines. The team finished its task for the year at the end of October 1955. The leader of the team, Fu Lien-chi (centre), outlines the following day's task

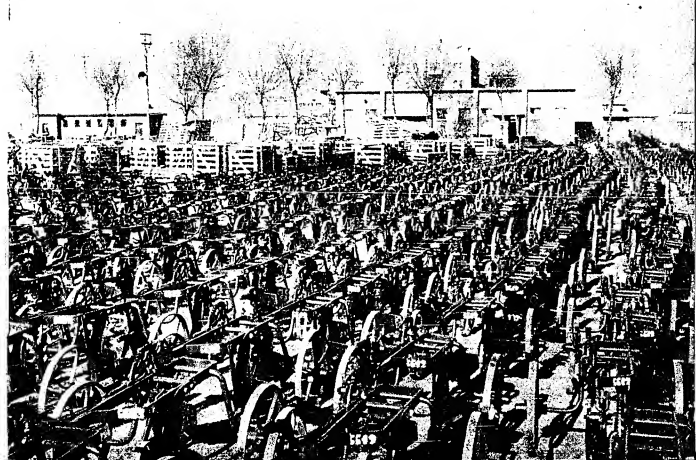


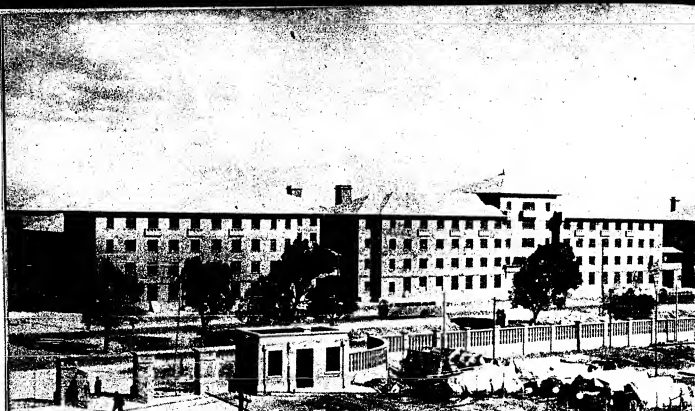
A Soviet specialist is showing Chinese technicians how to operate the first generator at the Kuanting Hydroelectric Power Station



Workers in the Farming Implements Repair Shop of Kiangsu Province repairing tractors for a machine-tractor station

Ready for delivery to the countryside — double-share ploughs made by the Peking Farming Implements Plant





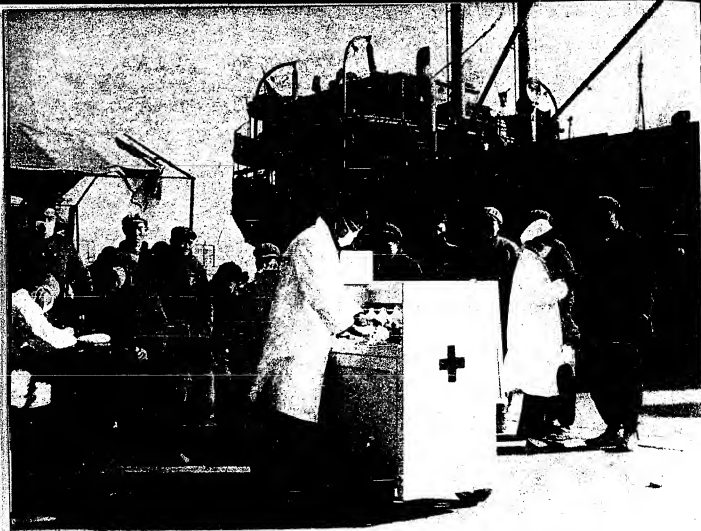
A section of the housing estate for workers of the Peking State-owned Cotton Mill No. 2



The home of a worker employed at the Peking State-owned Cotton Mill No. 1



Chaoyang New Village, one of the workers' districts in Shanghai

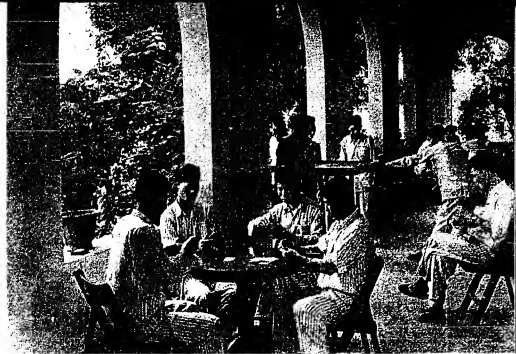


A first-aid and medical service is provided for the dock workers

Miners of the Kailan Coal-mines receiving sunlight treatment



A corner of the Shihmen Sanatorium run by the railway workers' trade union



Young Pioneers reading newspapers to retired workers



In one of the special tram cars provided by the Dairen Tramway Company to convey their employees who are mothers with young children to and from work





Workers of the Peking Farming Implements Plant studying the principles of the internal combustion engine in the laboratory of the factory's spare-time school

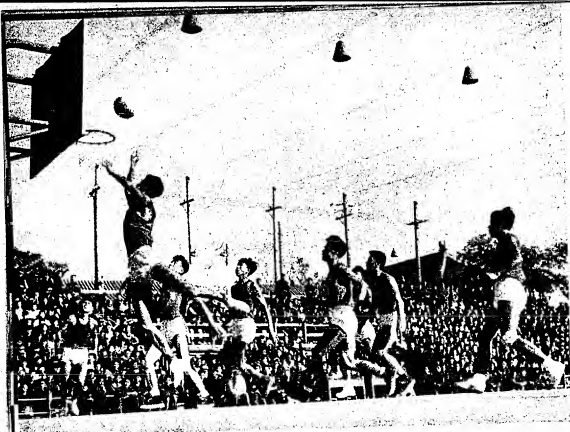
Spare-time students doing their home work — they are workers of the Peking State-owned Cotton Mill No. 1



A women's choir at the Tientsin Workers' Amateur Artists Concert

A group of amateur artists of the Chungking Steel Plant in the room set aside for them as studio





A basket-ball final: Electric Workers vs. Teachers



Lai Jo-yu, President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, presenting the cup to the leader of the railway workers' team who have won the most points in the track and field events

sion in the Penki Mine in 1945 which caused 1,100 deaths. No attention was ever paid to the health of the miners, there was not only no boiled water in the pit for them to drink, but also no clean water, and the workers had to drink dirty water, which caused many of the workers to suffer from diarrhoea. There was not only no one to take care of the sufferers, but the feudal gangsters would drive them with clubs to work in the mine, so long as they were able to breathe. Another example is provided by the light rolling mill of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company. Under the reactionary regime workers had to do heavy manual work in high temperature. After working for a year or two, a strong healthy worker would become very weak, so there was a common saying among the workers that "to work in the light rolling mill is to work in hell, where one has to stake his life for his bread."

Now the conditions are entirely different. Machines have taken the place of heavy physical labour in many industries. For instance, in the coal-mining industry throughout the country, more than 45 per cent of the coal mined are excavated with combines and pneumatic picks and more than 50 per cent using pneumatic or electric drills.

Outmoded instruments such as pick-axes have already been replaced. On the average, 80 per cent of traction on the underground working face and the haulage roadways are mechanized. With the rise of the extent of mechanization, the labour productivity of workers has increased markedly. In 1955, the labour productivity of coal-miners was more than two

times that of 1950. In 1954, state-owned coal-mines had generally installed modern ventilation devices, thus assuring more than 3 cubic metres' fresh air per minute to miners working underground.

Chang Ming-shan, a worker of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, successfully developed, with the assistance of Soviet experts, the Reverse Repeater, which has greatly improved the working conditions of the workers, eliminated occupational diseases and scalding accidents and raised the efficiency of the rollers by 22.5 per cent. A worker named Lu Nai-tao co-operating with a technician called Wu Liang-ya, invented the Automatic Continuous Steel Conveyer attached to the furnace, which has not only raised the efficiency by 21 per cent, but has also freed the furnace workers from working in high temperature and reduced the possibility of injuries from scalding. The workers and staff members of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company enthusiastically put forward proposals for improving technique and for safety methods in production. Many of these proposals have been put into practice and the workers have been released from heavy manual labour and from working in high temperature. The workers of that Company have said, "In the past, we operated machines either knee-deep in water or in extreme heat, but at present we can sit beside the machine and watch it work." All advanced workers in the various factories and mines throughout the country are continually thinking of ways to further improve working conditions and measures for ensuring safety in the operational processes as well as seeking new methods to wipe out accidents.

In order to lower the temperature in the workshops in summer, the textile industry proceeded in the year 1953 to improve and install ventilation and air conditioning equipment on a large scale. Approximately 95 per cent of the spinning workshops in the state-owned mills all over the country have installed air-conditioning plants, so the temperature in the workshops is reduced, and the workers happily say, "While it is extremely hot outside in summer, the temperature in the workshops is as cool as in spring."

Work has been carried on over the last few years on the training of cadres specialized in labour protection. Since 1953, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions has invited experts from the Soviet Union to train cadres and teachers in this field. Teachers so trained have in turn helped the managements of enterprises to train other labour protection cadres. Industrial, provincial and municipal trade union organizations have also trained a number of such cadres. In 1955, according to the statistics of five trade union organizations including Railway Workers' Trade Union, Trade Union of Workers of the Second Machinery Industry, Electrical Workers' Trade Union and the Shanghai Trade Union Council, 18,147 cadres and activists have received preliminary training in labour protection, and more than 1,000 cadres have received systematic training on Soviet practices in labour protection.

During the period of our First Five-Year Plan, the Soviet Union is helping us to construct socialist enterprises which are highly mechanized and have

up-to-date machines, such as the Harbin Flax Mill, the heavy rolling mill, seamless tubing mill and modern electric power station at Anshan. The establishment of these modern enterprises will further free the workers from heavy manual labour.

IMPROVEMENTS IN HOUSING

The People's Government and the trade union organizations of China give a lot of attention to improving the housing conditions of the workers and staff members. Many workers' houses are being built in the industrial cities accommodating large numbers of workers. Between 1952 and 1954 forty workers' housing estates were built in twelve areas in Shanghai with accommodation for 160,000 persons. During the same period, more than ninety public buildings, including schools, creches, clinics, co-operatives, vegetable markets, parks and cinemas, have been built; and of these, five middle schools and twelve primary schools alone can accommodate more than 20,000 workers' children. Roads and bridges have been built and sewerage laid; in these areas there are also post offices and telephones. The Public Bus and Tram Company of Shanghai also opened new bus lines to make it easier for the workers to go to work and return home. In Shenyang houses with more than 509,000 square metres of floor space were built in 1954, and many of these housing estates have grown trees and flowers, with beautiful lawns. One of the regular jobs of the trade union organizations is to help the management of the enterprises to allocate new houses to the workers.

In addition to building new houses the state has taken measures to improve the sanitary conditions of working-class areas. For instance, there are about ten thousand people living in Yaoshui Lane in the Puto District of Shanghai. Before liberation, sanitary conditions were very bad, with rubbish all over the place. There was no sewerage, and epidemics were quite common, giving this lane a very high mortality rate. After liberation the sanitary conditions in the houses were improved. Sewerage was built, taps fixed, street-lamps installed, the worst parts of the road rebuilt and water-tanks and dust-bins were put on the streets.

On moving to the new houses with their families, many workers could not help recall the terrible housing conditions they had suffered before the liberation. At that time, most of them had no real houses and lived in reeking thatched sheds or even in leaky boats. In the dormitories of some factories dozens of workers crowded in one room, sometimes three shifts of workers sleeping in the same room by turn. Under these conditions, fresh air and sunlight were out of the question. Wei Tung-sheng, a stevedore of the Harbour Affairs Bureau of Shanghai who had lived in a thatched shed for more than ten years, said on moving into a new flat. "In the past, whenever it rained outside, it always drizzled inside my shed. I used to think I would live in that shed all my life. How could I dream of living in such a fine house!" Teng Sheng-lou, a mason, said on moving to the workers' flats which he helped to build: "How could a mason live in such a fine building if it had not been for the leaders

ship of Chairman Mao! We built many houses before liberation, but we could not even call a piece of brick or tile our own!"

Before liberation, house rents used to take up 30-50 per cent of a worker's wage; this naturally aggravated the problem of maintaining a living. Soon after liberation, the People's Government promulgated a decree to abolish ill practices in house renting and partially settled the housing problem of workers. New houses built for workers by the People's Government are rented at very low rates; those charged on family houses occupy only 5-8 per cent of the worker's wage, while houses for single persons are charged even less.

Today, together with the rapid development of the peaceful economic construction of our country, many new industrial cities have arisen. The ranks of the working class have been growing continually and the urban population has increased considerably. The state and the trade union organizations are making every effort to improve the workers' housing conditions with a view to meeting the growing needs of the broad mass of workers.

In 1952, the state built many flats capable of accommodating one million workers and staff members. In 1953, workers' flats with a floor space of 12 million square metres were built, and in 1954, 13 million square metres. In 1955, according to the state plan, workers' flats with a floor space of 11 million square metres were expected to be built. To take the various industries as examples. From 1949 to 1952, flats occupying a floor space of 2.5 million square metres were built

for the coal-mining industry—well above the total of miners' dwellings built before liberation. Another 666,208 square metres of floor space were allotted to the same industry in 1953, and a further 604,893 square metres of floor space added in 1954.

From liberation up to 1953, flats occupying 1,410,000 square metres of floor space were allotted to railwaymen's families, and hostels occupying another 250,000 square metres of floor space were built. In the post and telegraph section, flats occupying 3,780 square metres of floor space were built in 1950, 32,675 square metres in 1951, 83,914 square metres in 1952, 160,998 square metres in 1953, 52,533 square metres in 1954 and 53,256 square metres in 1955, making a total of 387,156 square metres for the past six years.

From the time of liberation up to 1953, the state-owned textile mills built flats with more than 800,000 square metres of floor space, in addition to the joint state-private textile mills which also built many new flats for their workers and employees.

In addition to the great number of houses built by the People's Government for the workers, more and more workers are building their own houses as a result of the constant increase in wages. In this respect, the workers have received assistance both from the Government and the administration of their enterprise. Land is provided by the Government or the administration concerned, while sewerage, street light, public toilet and other public facilities are installed

free of charge. In case of financial difficulty, workers can get loans from the administration to be reimbursed in installments. Workers may put forward their favourite designs and ask the administration to give help on it. They can also get help on the supply and transporting of building material, as well as on construction matters. Houses so built are owned by the workers for their free disposal without having to pay any rent. Even the installments on loans to be repaid monthly are generally lower than the rent which the workers used to pay.

Houses built by railway workers on their own cover a total floor space of 7,500 square metres in 1954 and 417,948 square metres in 1955. The coal-miners built 381,552 square metres in 1955. The number of workers' families who built their own houses in 1955 were: 2,095 in Chungking, 1,817 in Penki and 1,092 in Wusih.

WOMEN WORKERS ENJOY EQUAL RIGHTS

The Constitution of the People's Republic of China stipulates: "Women in the People's Republic of China enjoy equal rights with men in all spheres of political, economic, cultural, social and domestic life." These rights of the Chinese women workers have already become a reality.

Before liberation Chinese workers led a very hard life; but harder still was the life of the women workers. Not only was there no place for them socially and politically, but they were paid only half or two-thirds of the wages of men even when they did the same work. At that time the imperialists and bureaucrat-capitalists exploited them as one of the main sources of cheap labour. Even so, it was very difficult for a woman to get a job. For instance, a young textile woman worker Ho Chien-hsiu, now a nationally-famous model worker, was unable to find a job in any textile mill in Tsingtao. Tien Kuei-ying, the first woman railway driver in New China, had to make her living before liberation by fishing on the beach. The vast number of Chinese women, with their great potential knowledge and capacity for work, were obscured in the old China and had to wait for the new society to show their talents.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China the rapid restoration and development of our national economy has opened a broad road for women to participate in social work. Over the past six years the number of women who have participated in industrial construction for socialism have greatly increased and the women workers and employees of the whole country in 1955 totalled 1,970,000, four times more than that in 1949.

In the peaceful construction of their country the women workers of New China have learned to handle the complex technique of modern industry. The number of skilled women workers is increasing daily among the growing and powerful ranks of the working class.

There were no women workers in the Shanghai machine industry in the past, but now women workers amount to 6.9 per cent of the total employed; there were only 11 skilled women workers in Tientsin in 1950, while this increased to 1,307 by 1953; there were very few women workers in the Anshan Iron and Steel Company in the past, while now we have nearly 7,000. Even in the newly-built seamless tubing mill, an up-to-date socialist industry, quite a number of young women workers are operating the complicated automatic machines.

A great many women workers in New China have become enthusiastic workers, showing great initiative in learning new jobs and becoming skilled workers. They have evolved many new methods to increase production. For instance, Wu Yu-lan, a woman worker in the electrical apparatus repairing works of the

Anshan Iron and Steel Company, designed two special relays, and improved the method of work on seven operations, whilst leading the recording machine repair group. Kuo Hsiu-yun, a young operator in the long-distance telephone exchange of the Tientsin Telecommunication Administration raised the efficiency of the telephone lines 22.62 per cent by using a new method. Mastering the principles of the spinning machines, Ho Chien-hsiu of Tsingtao No. 6 Cotton Mill worked out a scientific method of spinning. As a result of popularizing this method, the average amount of yarn produced by state-owned cotton mills all over the country has been increased 12.32 per cent.

Yang Ling-ying, a woman worker in the spooling room of the state-owned Shanghai No. 16 Textile Mill, has achieved full production records ever since the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan without a single day passed not having overfulfilled her production targets. During her three years in the spooling room, she was faultless in her work. Since 1953, she has been twice awarded as a model textile worker of Shanghai and was elected in 1955 to attend the National Conference of Young Builders of Socialism.

Many women workers have made great contributions to production and are awarded the title of model workers.

In 1954 there were 11,600 women model workers at workshop level in the factories and mines. For example, in Tientsin the women model workers on a municipal level in 1954 made up 10.24 per cent of the total number of model workers. The women model workers in Peking accounted

for more than 7.2 per cent of the total in 1954, and that was one and half times more than the previous year. In the textile industry more than half of the model workers are women.

New China's women workers not only receive equal pay for equal work, they also play the same part as men in factory administration. Many women workers have become directors of enterprises. Chao Kao-shih, head of a magnesite brick shop in the refractory material factory of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, was promoted from leader of a team and chief of a section to her present position.

Li Chih-ying of the state-owned Peking No. 1 Cotton Mill was only a sixteen-year-old village girl in 1953, coming from the Laikuangying Agricultural Co-operative in the eastern suburb of Peking. Then she passed her examination to the cotton mill and was sent for training in the trade at the Tsingtao Textile Mill, where she made outstanding records and managed to help others in their studies. After joining the Peking No. 1 Cotton Mill, she was made a group leader of doffers in the spinning room and later on promoted to a team leader in charge of more than twenty workers. She united her team-mates and studied together good working methods to improve their skill. In 1954, she was sent to receive training as an assistant foreman. The only schooling she had in the village was one year in a primary school and literacy class, yet she managed to learn the principles and theories of cotton spinning as well as machine repairing and oiling. As she was assiduous in her studies, she became an assistant foreman in 1955 at

the end of four months' training. Another example is Shih Hsiao-mei, the deputy director of the Shanghai No. 1 Cotton Mill, who was only an ordinary woman worker some time ago.

In 1953 more than 1,680 women workers were promoted to leading positions, and in 1954, an additional 2,390 women workers were promoted.

It is stipulated in the Constitution of the People's Republic of China that marriage, the family, the mothers and children are protected by the state. In addition, women workers enjoy equal rights with men workers in labour insurance, and they are entitled to a total of 56 days' leave of absence from work before and after confinement. In cases of difficult delivery or the birth of twins, women workers are entitled to 70 days' leave. Full wages are paid during leave. Expenses for delivery and pre-natal examination are paid by the enterprise. In the case of child-birth, a woman worker or staff member, or the wife of a male worker or staff member, receives a maternity benefit of 4 yuan with which they can buy about a hundred eggs. Before liberation, it was entirely different. Pregnant women workers would be thrown out of employment. Han Ya-chin, a woman worker in Shenyang No. 7 Rubber Factory, for instance, had been dismissed four times because of pregnancy during 5 years. Such things have been done away with once for all.

In order to lessen the family burdens of women workers and to protect their health, the state sets as a rule that any enterprise covered by the labour insurance shall provide creches independently or jointly wherever there are over twenty children of less than

four years old belonging to the women workers and staff of that enterprise. Where conditions do not permit such a creche, nursing rooms for babies shall be set up wherever there are more than five babies. All expenses incurred for child welfare are to be borne by the state, and complete or partial subsidies are granted to working mothers who have difficulties to provide their babies with proper food. Factories and enterprises are doing what they can to lighten the work of expectant mothers, to provide extra nutrition and dietetic canteens, special rest rooms and even maternity rooms. There are special living quarters for working mothers, special buses for pregnant workers to and from the places of work and women's sanitation rooms attached to each workshop where there are women workers. Such facilities were unknown or rarely provided in the factories before liberation. For instance, among all the food processing and tobacco factories in Shanghai, only one tobacco factory had a small creche before liberation.

Since the promulgation of Labour Insurance Regulations, 2.2 million women workers and the wives of male workers received maternity benefits up to 1954. In order to help women workers to solve the difficulty of taking care of their children, an increasing number of nurseries and nursing rooms have been set up in the state enterprises. There were 1,380 nurseries in the country in 1952, 1,680 in 1953, some 4,000 in 1954, and 5,861 by the end of September, 1955, with accommodation for 173,090 children, in addition to small nurseries in other factories and enterprises.

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In looking after the health of mothers and children, the trade unions always see to it that pregnant women are relieved from heavy work, and are given nutritious food. Dietetic canteens, rest rooms, pre-delivery waiting rooms, nursing rooms and dormitories for mothers are set up, and special buses are provided for pregnant women workers. In many enterprises special rest rooms are provided for women workers. In New China, not only do the women workers have the right of full equality with male workers in social and political life, but the wives of the workers also have these rights. The trade union organizations help them to raise their cultural level and political understanding. Dependents of the workers, who live near the factories or mines, have been organized to study in classes and discussion groups.

CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL ADVANCEMENT

Marching towards socialism, the Chinese workers have become workers with culture. In old China, the labouring people were deprived by the reactionaries of any right to education. Teng Yu-kai, a boiler house worker in Li Hua Rubber Factory in Changsha, Hunan Province, remarked that three generations of his family had never had any education. This was very common among workers in the past when 60 per cent to 80 per cent of the workers were illiterate or semi-illiterate. Since the establishment of the People's Republic of China, the state and trade unions have taken widespread measures to help the workers raise their cultural and technical level. Many illiterate workers have begun to learn to read and write. One result of studying at spare-time schools was that many workers are now able to read blueprints, make designs and calculations and able to learn improved methods of work and obtain scientific and technical knowledge from newspapers and booklets. They have played an important part in making new discoveries, utilizing the full potential of machinery, making rationalization proposals, and improvement of working methods, testing the quality of the products and increasing productivity. Wang Li-hsing, a miner in Chaoke-

chuang Colliery in Kailan, who was illiterate before liberation is now a student in junior middle class. After visiting the Anshan Technical Exhibition, he improved his tool and so increased productivity 7 times. Yang Hsien-chang, a worker in Shenyang Chemical Works, designed a petroleum pump by applying theories he learned in the physics class, and mechanized production. Ma Hsiao-fa, a fitter in the Tientsin Rubber Factory, put forward 35 rationalization proposals, one of them replaced imported carbon with home produced carbon, saving 800,000 yuan for the state and bringing down the cost of production by 20 per cent.

The All-China Federation of Trade Unions has decided to wipe out illiteracy among workers and staff in China within three years beginning from 1956. All the industrial unions have already mapped out their plans in this respect. The Electrical Workers' Trade Union and the Posts and Telecommunications Workers' Trade Union have decided to eliminate illiteracy among their workers and staff by the end of 1956, while the Railway Workers' Trade Union, the Trade Union of Workers of the First Machinery Industry and the Textile Workers' Trade Union have planned to eliminate illiteracy among their workers within two years.

In Shanghai and Hangchow, it is planned to achieve literacy among the workers and staff within two years. The Shihchingshan Steel Works in Peking plans to wipe out illiteracy among its workers in two years. Workers and staff of the Peking Agricultural Machinery Factory and the Chengtse Mine also plan

to wipe out illiteracy and semi-illiteracy in one and half years. They have decided to help the workers to reach the standard of a junior primary school graduate in the Chinese language and arithmetic, and to have about 90 per cent of the new literates enter senior primary schools.

Throughout the country there are 13 different trade union newspapers, the most important being the "Workers' Daily," organ of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, which now has a daily circulation of over 150,000 copies. The periodical "Workers of China," published by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, now has a circulation of 290,000 copies. In 1954 the Workers' Press printed 219 kinds of books introducing the work and theory of the trade unions, the experience and lives of advanced workers, and other reading material for the workers. In 1955, 20 million copies of 271 kinds of books were printed.

In order to help the workers wipe out illiteracy, 1,100 spare-time schools had been set up throughout the country by 1954. The workers and staff members attending such classes totalled 276,432 in 1949; 764,199 in 1950; 2,026,381 in 1951; 2,344,272 in 1952; 2,587,967 in 1953; 3,050,000 in 1954.

In order to develop systematically the intellectual capacity of the workers and peasants who form the mainstay in our national construction, the Government has continued from 1950 to increase the number of short-term middle schools. A first batch of 1,680

students was graduated in 1953, out of whom 1,622 entered college or university, and in 1954 out of 4,187 graduates 3,297 entered college or university. It was impossible in the past for thousands of workers to go to high schools, or even to middle schools. Wang Yen-kai, a graduate from a miners' short-term middle school and afterwards student of the Peking Mining Institute, said: "In the old society, we were called 'black-boys,' but today we have become university students, and that is a thing we had not dared to dream of before!" But today, in a people's democracy led by the working class, it has become a reality that workers go to middle schools and universities. And all members of this army of reservists for socialist construction clearly realize that they have the duty to study and understand why they study, so that they can transform their ideals into a force for progress.

Short-term middle schools have increased in number—from 24 schools with 4,447 students in 1950 to 58 schools with 27,924 students at the end of 1953 and to 87 schools with more than 51,000 students in 1954. The proportion of industrial workers studying in schools is increasing yearly: in 1952 it was 14 per cent, in 1953, 23 per cent, in 1954, 40 per cent and in some places even higher. For example, more than 2,100 industrial workers were among the new students who registered in the 1954 summer vacation classes of eight short-term middle schools for workers and peasants in Shanghai, forming 70 per cent of the total. Out of the 184 graduates from the

short-term middle school attached to the Engineering College of Dairen in the 1954 summer vacation more than 96 per cent were industrial workers.

With the development of national economic construction, the Chinese workers have shown an increasing desire to raise their technical level. In this field, we must first of all be grateful to the disinterested assistance of the Soviet Union and the helpful advice of Soviet experts. We must also gratefully thank the People's Democracies for their technical assistance. From 1950 to 1954, at the Anshan Iron and Steel Company Soviet experts made more than 30,000 important proposals for rationalizing production, more than 10,000 proposals concerning capital construction and more than 8,000 proposals in design, making a great contribution to increasing the production potential of the Company. The Chinese workers have conscientiously learned new Soviet technique and methods to further raise their ability in national construction, as, for example, the Soviet method of blast furnace repair which shortens the time taken for general repairs from six months to one. We have also learned the Soviet method of iron ore mining which has increased the extraction rate from 60 per cent to 90 per cent. We have learned the Soviet method of mechanization of assembly in building which on an average has increased by about 30 per cent the speed of operations: today, it only takes 14 months to build a 12,000-kw power station. Many workers with the aid of Soviet experts have succeeded in mastering new technique and can, after a short time, operate new and compli-

cated machines. Iiu Chao-sen, an apprentice technician working on blast turbines in the blast furnace works of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, was able, thanks to the assistance and directives of Soviet experts, after two years to become familiar with the theory and operating methods, including the assembling, adjusting and working of the turbines, and has even independently assembled complete turbines. Liu Sze-chieh of the Peking airport, who was formerly a watchman, has become a skilled mechanic. Chen Teh-hsiang, formerly a car driver at the Harbin airport, has become a radio technician. Wang Ping-cheng, an unskilled worker in the former Joint Sino-Soviet Petroleum Company, has become a well-drilling engineer.

From 1953 to 1955, the Soviet Union trained for the Anshan Iron and Steel Company more than 360 technical personnel. With the warm and sincere assistance of the Soviet experts, the former Joint Sino-Soviet Non-Ferrous and Rare Metals Company has trained more than 5,000 skilled workers and technicians. Owing to the patient teachings of Soviet experts, 2,000 former cattle breeders or peasants from China's national minorities have been trained as skilled workers and competent technical personnel in the former Joint Sino-Soviet Petroleum Company.

The Chinese trade unions co-operate with managements to organize various technical courses, spare-time technical schools, technical research groups, technical lectures, and demonstrations of advanced methods. With a view to raising the technical abilities

of the workers, they have also arranged for old skilled workers to take young workers as apprentices, with contracts guaranteeing teaching and learning.

At present, there are more than 220,000 workers and staff studying in spare-time schools of higher education and secondary vocational training. Among the higher institutions of spare-time education, there are eleven technological night colleges. Night colleges and correspondence schools are established by such famous universities as the China People's University, Tsing Hua University, Harbin Polytechnical Institute, Peking Institute of Iron and Steel Technology, Peking Institute of Petroleum Engineering, Peking Mining Institute, Changchun Motor-cars and Tractors Institute.

The spare-time secondary vocational schools are set up by the different branches of industries concerned. Special courses are provided there for workers and staff of relevant factories and mines. The goal set for these students is to complete all the courses within four to five years, by the end of which they should become technicians of an intermediate grade.

From 1953 to 1955, there were 7,200 students graduated from the spare-time schools of higher and secondary education throughout the country. Of the first 35 graduates of the Fushun Coal Mining Night College, one has been promoted to the position of assistant director, 14 to the position of shop managers and the rest to other leading posts.

In 1954, more than 450,000 workers all over the country participated in spare-time technical

courses, and 109,000 workers took part in full-time study in technical schools. For example, during these last few years, the Anshan Iron and Steel Company has trained more than 24,200 skilled workers, and more than 45,000 skilled workers have been promoted to higher positions, out of which 740 skilled workers have been promoted to be technicians or engineers, and 593 workers promoted to leading positions in the management. From 1949 to 1953, the mining industry trained 21,541 administrative cadres, trade union and other cadres, 3,552 of whom have become engineers and technicians.

In old China, the workers had no right to education, neither did their children have any right to go to school. In New China not only are the workers themselves obtaining education, but also the number of workers' and peasants' children who benefit from education has increased rapidly. In 1954, the number of students from workers' and peasants' families constituted more than 80 per cent of primary school students, 58 per cent of middle school students and 20 per cent of university students.

FLOURISHING CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Rich and colourful cultural activities, and sports and physical training, have become an inalienable part of the spare-time activities of the Chinese workers.

Before liberation, the Chinese workers found great difficulty in even getting enough to eat and did not have the time or opportunity to take part in cultural and recreational activities, and it was useless to talk about how to develop their artistic genius. In New China, the workers, freed from worrying about their living conditions, have time and energy to take part in any kind of cultural and recreational activity they like.

The People's Government and trade union organizations make every effort to encourage the development of workers' spare-time cultural and recreational activities.

In these last few years, many good worker-writers have appeared. Tang Ke-hsin, a worker in the No. 6 Textile Mill in Shanghai, has written a book called "Spring in the Workshop" which was well received by a large working-class public, and has been translated into many foreign languages. Another worker, Sun Chen-hua of the Chinghua Press, Peking, has composed a song entitled "For a Happy Tomorrow"

which obtained a third prize in the National Songs Competition. Important works have been produced by workers in the fields of writing, painting, wood-carving. . . . Such works as "Gate Number Six," "Not a Cicada," or "The Hearts of Hundreds of Instructors Beat Together" are all lively literary creations by workers.

In 1954, 11,900 groups with 162,000 workers have been organized in spare-time activities, including dramatic, choral and dance groups.

In Peking there were 345 workers' literary and artistic organizations with 8,570 members in 1952, these increased to 496 with 17,183 members in 1953, and reached 1,117 with 24,404 members in 1954.

The rapid development of trade union clubs is one of the important factors guaranteeing the development of cultural and recreational activities of the workers on a large scale. After work, these clubs become the most lively and animated places in the factory. There are quiet rooms where the workers can read newspapers or books, or play chess. They can also participate in sports activities, or engage in choral or dancing rehearsals. The clubs regularly organize all kinds of exhibitions, introducing advanced methods, and models of inventions and innovations, arrange scientific talks, organize lectures on the international situation and internal affairs, film shows and performances by workers' dramatic groups.

Before August 1950, there were only 16 municipal clubs. But by the end of 1954 the number had increased to 1,260. Regarding the

smaller clubs such as primary trade union clubs, before 1950 there were only 773 but by the end of 1954, there were 9,200 basic trade union clubs, 2,700 workshop clubs and 255 hostel clubs.

The number of libraries has greatly increased: there are now 17,486 all over the country with a total of 24,532,082 volumes of books. In addition, mobile libraries visit workshops, construction sites and workers' flats, bringing to the workers the books and newspapers they like. There are in the whole country 25,986 mobile libraries.

The trade union film projection teams covering the whole country have over 1,200 16-mm. projectors and 400 35-mm. projectors, ten times more than in 1951. In 1954, 827 16-mm. film projection teams gave more than 114,000 film shows with a total audience of 110,000,000.

In order to successfully carry out the glorious task of fulfilling the First Five-Year Plan, the working class of China must have not only high political consciousness, education and technique, but also sound physique. Thus the trade unions of China pay great attention to the development of physical culture and sports among workers.

In 1954, the First National Trade Union Physical Culture Conference was convened under the joint sponsorship of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and the Physical Culture and Sports Commission of the People's Republic of China. The Conference decided that a policy of active leadership and systematic development should be adopted for physical culture and sports among workers. It decided to give

priority to work in primary trade unions, the central task there being the further consolidation and extension of radio-broadcast physical exercises, systematic development of diverse forms of physical culture and sports activities and the establishment of sports societies. The Conference decided to strengthen political-ideological work, to recruit sports cadres in trade union organizations at all levels, to put the organizations on a sound basis, and to set aside for sports activities 10 to 15 per cent of funds for recreational and educational activities. It was also decided that suggestions should be made to the management of enterprises that an appropriate amount of money be set aside out of the director's fund for sports activities.

In October 1955, the Workers' First National Sports Meeting was held in Peking. Taking part in the Meeting were over 2,000 men and women competitors of seventeen industries, selected from competitions at all levels, right from the workshops and primary trade unions up to the industrial unions. Altogether more than one million workers took part in competitions of diverse forms at all levels, thus bringing about an unprecedented nationwide upsurge of sports activities among the workers.

Some of the workers and staff have broken national records in sports activities. For instance, Liang Shu-mei, a woman building worker, broke three national records in the 1954 National Swimming Contest. Liu Cheng-pang, a weigher at Yucheng railway station of the Tsinan Railway Administration, broke the national grenade-throw record in the 1953 National

Athletic, Gymnastic and Cycling Meeting. Sun Hung-hsia, a woman worker of the Harbin Electromotor Works, broke the women's national record for 800 metres; Liu Cheng, a woman worker of the Suiyuan Posts and Telecommunications Administration, set up a national record in the women's 80-metre low hurdles.

At the Workers' First National Sports Meeting, ten athletes established new national records in eight track and field events, in cycling and weight-lifting. National records for the men's 5,000 metres and 800 metres were broken respectively by Fu Sheng-hai and Li Chung-lin of the railway workers' team. Li Ping-cheng of the educational workers' team broke the men's national shot-put record which stood for nineteen years; Wang Yi of the same team broke the women's national javelin-throw record. Wu Shu-hua of the light industry workers' team set up a new record in the women's 1,500-metre cycling event. Li Feng-chin of the first machinery industry workers' team, Li Kuei-chih of the heavy industry workers' team and Wu Shu-hua of the light industry workers' team all set up new national records in cycling. Li Cheng-ching, Tsai Chang-hua and Hsu Kuo-ching of the light industry workers' team all set up new national records in weight-lifting.

Some workers were selected to become members of various national teams. For example, railway workers Yao Shih-chung, Cheng Shih-chun and Ma Jen-hua were selected for the national basket-ball and volleyball teams and represented China in international contests. Wang Chuan-yao of the posts and telecommunications workers' team represented China and

scored successes in the table-tennis contest at the World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace and Friendship held in 1953 in Bucharest.

By the end of 1954, 57,400 basket-ball teams had been organized in the factories and mines throughout the country, with 566,000 workers taking part in this game; there were also 21,100 volley-ball teams embracing 200,000 workers and 4,100 football teams with 72,300 workers in them. Athletic meetings were held in all parts of the country in which 541,000 workers participated.

According to the statistics of Peking, Harbin, Shenyang, Fushun and the Locomotive Sports Association, there were 116 sports associations for workers and staff in factories and mines in 1951, and 125 in 1952; in 1953 there were 1,151 sports associations and 162 athletic committees; in 1954, 1,470 sports associations and 220 athletic committees; and in August 1955, 1,437 and 304 respectively.

According to the available figures of eight cities (i.e. Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Canton, Wuhan, Shenyang, Harbin and Fushun), 2,958 sports activists among workers and staff received training in 1952, 1,490 in 1953 and 13,937 in 1954.

According to the statistics of five municipalities (i.e. Peking, Shanghai, Harbin, Fushun and Shenyang) and the Locomotive Sports Association, workers and staff taking part in radio-broadcast physical exercises numbered 194,961 in 1952, 378,593 in 1953, 604,118 in 1954 and 967,228 in 1955.

UNEMPLOYMENT IS BEING ELIMINATED

Before the liberation, as a result of the long years of aggression waged against China by the imperialists and the reactionary rule of the Kuomintang, serious unemployment existed in China. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, the People's Government began to solve the problem of unemployment inherited from the old regime. The People's Government not only carried out a policy towards the workers and staff of the bureaucrat-capitalist enterprises described as "keeping the same job and drawing the same wages" but also adopted a policy of "taking over" all the personnel in the former Kuomintang government offices and the educational institutions who were left over when the rule of the Kuomintang collapsed.

Moreover, in the last six years more than 32,650,000 unemployed have been given jobs by the government.

In New China, the state protects the jobs of the workers. Kuo Shou-jen, an old skilled worker of the Tientsin Motor Works, wrote a letter to his two brothers, which illustrates the feelings of the workers towards this new security: "I cannot remember in how many factories I had worked in Peking and Tientsin before the liberation, just trying to earn a living. No

matter where I worked, it was only a few months later that I became unemployed again. At that time I was no better off than a beggar. Even though I was a skilled worker, it did not help me. Now it is more than five years since Tientsin was liberated, did you ever find me looking around for jobs in these five years? In our factory, you can have an 'iron bowl' or a 'golden bowl' (a Chinese saying meaning a good, secure job). In the old society a job in the Customs was an 'iron bowl' job, and a job in a bank a 'golden bowl' job. If you will only take the job seriously, it is possible for unskilled workers to never remain unemployed. The state also trains the unskilled to become factory workers. In the years since liberation, the number of workers and staff in our factory has increased four or five times. Recently I took part in the discussion of the Draft Constitution, and now I know that we have the right to work, and that the state guarantees it to us. Thus our livelihood is of state concern."

The constitution of the People's Republic of China provides that workers of the People's Republic of China have the right to work. To guarantee employment of its citizens, the state, by planned development of the national economy, gradually creates more employment and better working conditions and wages." The constitution over the last few years taken a series of measures to make this right a reality.

With the development of the national economy, people are engaged not only possess the necessary qualifications to take jobs, the People's Government has the duty to help them to find employment. For

those unemployed who temporarily cannot find jobs and have difficulty in maintaining a living, the People's Government has given them help in the form of relief grants, or by providing relief work, organizing them to make a living through temporary productive work, giving them training for new jobs, or sending them back to the villages to engage in agricultural production. At present, unemployment in the cities is being reduced daily and the number of workers who have qualifications but have not yet found jobs is now very small. Having taken a responsible attitude towards the unemployed, the People's Government will continue to adhere by this policy of helping the unemployed to find jobs, encouraging them to find jobs by themselves, or to make a living through temporary productive work and providing vocational training to young people who need it. As to those unemployed who temporarily cannot find jobs and have difficulties in maintaining a living, regular relief will be granted to them.

Since the latter part of 1955, because of the rapid development of agricultural co-operation in China's countryside, there arose the need of large numbers of primary and secondary technical cadres in such fields as agriculture, forestry, water conservancy, animal husbandry, veterinary medicine, production management, accounting, thus opening new perspective for employment.

In view of the rising tide of agricultural co-operation throughout the country, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party

matter where I worked, it was only a few months later that I became an unemployed again. At that time I was no better off than a beggar. Even though I was a skilled worker, it did not help me. Now it is more than five years since Tientsin was liberated, did you ever find me looking around for jobs in these five years? In our factory, you can have an 'iron bowl' or a 'golden bowl' (a Chinese saying meaning a good, secure job. In the old society a job in the Customs was an 'iron bowl' job, and a job in a bank a 'golden bowl' job), if you will only take the job seriously. Not only do the skilled workers no longer remain unemployed, the state also trains the unskilled to become factory workers. In the years since liberation, the number of workers and staff in our factory has increased four or five times. Recently I took part in the discussion on the draft Constitution, and now I know that we have the right to work, and that the state guarantees our jobs. Thus our livelihood is, of course, ensured."

The Constitution of the People's Republic of China provides that "Citizens of the People's Republic of China have the right to work. To guarantee enjoyment of this right, the state, by planned development of the national economy, gradually creates more employment, and better working conditions and wages." The state has over the last few years taken a series of measures to make this right a reality.

With the development of the national economy, for those unemployed who possess the necessary qualifications to take jobs, the People's Government has tried its best to help them to find employment. For

those unemployed who temporarily cannot find jobs and have difficulty in maintaining a living, the People's Government has given them help in the form of relief grants, or by providing relief work, organizing them to make a living through temporary productive work, giving them training for new jobs, or sending them back to the villages to engage in agricultural production. At present, unemployment in the cities is being reduced daily and the number of workers who have qualifications but have not yet found jobs is now very small. Having taken a responsible attitude towards the unemployed, the People's Government will continue to adhere by this policy of helping the unemployed to find jobs, encouraging them to find jobs by themselves, or to make a living through temporary productive work and providing vocational training to young people who need it. As to those unemployed who temporarily cannot find jobs and have difficulties in maintaining a living, regular relief will be granted to them.

Since the latter part of 1955, because of the rapid development of agricultural co-operation in China's countryside, there arose the need of large numbers of primary and secondary technical cadres in such fields as agriculture, forestry, water conservancy, animal husbandry, veterinary medicine, production management, accounting, thus opening new perspective for employment.

In view of the rising tide of agricultural co-operation throughout the country, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party

of China put forward a draft National Programme for Agricultural Development, 1956-1967. The Programme points out that, as far as possible, all areas should, within a period varying from seven to twelve years, practically eliminate the most serious animal diseases. For this purpose, within seven years starting from 1956, veterinary stations should be set up in all the counties in agricultural areas and all districts in pastoral areas. The co-operatives should have personnel with basic training in the prevention and cure of animal diseases. Within twelve years starting from 1956 small hydroelectric power stations should be built where water power is available, each of them to serve one or several townships. In seven to twelve years from 1956, determined efforts should be made to wipe out wherever possible all diseases from which the people suffer most seriously. To this end every effort should be made to gradually promote health and medical services in counties and districts, and set up clinics in villages. In seven to twelve years, all townships and large co-operatives should have telephone service. Telecommunication equipment should be installed wherever it is needed.

In view of the need of personnel in all fields arising from the expansion of agricultural co-operation, the Programme further instructed that in the next five to seven years starting from 1956 steps should be taken in the light of local conditions to wipe out unemployment in the cities and provide work for all urban unemployed. This is quite possible. For instance, the Kashing region of Chekiang Province has

asked for the immigration of 100,000 people. Kiangsi Province has also asked for half a million people. In this way, the unemployed left over from pre-liberation days will all get jobs in a few years as a result of arrangements made in the cities and countryside.

WE ARE DETERMINED TO LIBERATE TAIWAN

Taiwan is an inalienable part of China, and this is a world-wide recognized historical fact. The Cairo Declaration and the Potsdam Declaration, both of them solemn international agreements, affirmed this fact. China's territorial integrity will never be complete as long as Taiwan remains to be liberated. Therefore, to liberate Taiwan, to protect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of our country is the firm policy of the Chinese Government and the entire Chinese people. This is our sacred task, and it is not only necessary for our security and territorial integrity, but also necessary for peace in Asia and the world.

On August 22, 1954, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, on behalf of workers throughout the country, endorsed the joint declaration issued by all Chinese democratic parties and people's organizations concerning the liberation of Taiwan, which is the expression of the resolute determination of the six hundred million Chinese people.

While the people of our great fatherland are advancing in great strides towards socialism, our 8,000,000 fellow-countrymen in Taiwan are still suffering under the armed rule of a foreign power, leading a miserable life stricken by poverty, hunger and terror

and are unable to march forward together with the people of the country. The liberated Chinese people have a constant concern over the suffering of their compatriots in Taiwan. And the people in Taiwan, inspired by the growing prosperity on the mainland, are certainly looking forward to the day of returning to the bosom of their fatherland.

The Chinese working class and the Chinese people fully realize that only when we have liberated Taiwan and eliminated the traitorous Chiang Kai-shek clique will we have completed the historic task of liberating the whole of China. The liberation of Taiwan is inseparable to the cause of building socialism which is now under way in our country. Our brother workers and fellow-countrymen in Taiwan will certainly one day be brought back into the great family of peoples of our fatherland. The liberation of Taiwan is also important for safeguarding the security and territorial integrity of China and for defending peace in Asia and the whole world.

Workers throughout China are now working enthusiastically to raise production and practise economy, to ensure the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the state plan, in order to meet the demand of the front and the rear and support the cause of liberating Taiwan. Workers and staff members in many factories have started emulation campaigns on a wide scale with the slogan of supporting the liberation of Taiwan. For example, on December 31, 1954, workers of No. 8 open-hearth furnace of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company set up a new record in high speed steel making of big furnaces in the entire works for the

year 1954 after they had held a meeting against the so-called "Mutual Security Treaty" signed by the U.S.A. and Chiang Kai-shek. In the first nine days of 1955, workers of the No. 7 open-hearth furnace created a new record. The entire workers and staff in the steel department of the Taiyuan Iron and Steel Works pledged they would produce 8,000 extra tons of steel in addition to the fulfilment of the state plan for 1954 in order to support the liberation of Taiwan. Workers of the Shanghai No. 3 Iron and Steel Works put forward the slogan of "turning out one more ton of steel and rolling one more ton of steel means giving practical support to the cause of liberating Taiwan." Transport workers also pledge to fulfil the tasks for economic construction and for national defence and are ready to respond to the call of their fatherland to go to the forefront in the fight of liberating Taiwan whenever it is required. Road transport workers in Amoy, Fukien Province, have pledged to provide a plentiful supply of drivers and lorries whenever it is required and transport goods wherever they are ordered. The seamen have also pledged to do the same. Workers and staff in the Shanghai Power Plant have put forward a slogan promising an everlasting supply of electric current without a single second's stoppage.

In Wuyi Mountain Range, which separates Fukien from Kiangsi, lies the bottle-neck of the Yingtan-Amoy Railway, now under construction. In order to enable the railway to pass through, a young army of tunnel workers has launched the fight against this big mountain. They have never made a tunnel

in the past, yet difficulties failed to stop them. The following song they sang depicts their confidence and ambition:

High may the mountain be,
But our will is higher;
Great may the ridge be,
But our determination is greater.
The rocks may be as iron hard,
But our heroes spurn them as bean-curd.

The pioneers of this army of tunnel workers and the pneumatic drillers worked day and night, attacking the hard rocks. The highest record of drilling a 19-metre hole in one hour was reached. As soon as the drillers came out, the shotfirers at once rushed into the tunnel with explosives. Hsu Teh-chun, an outstanding shotfirer, challenged the drillers by saying that "we will explode as deep as you drill." This gave impetus to the rapid progress of work.

All these actions fully demonstrate the determination of the workers throughout the country to liberate Taiwan; and these actions no doubt will play an important part in its liberation.

The 600 million Chinese people are determined to liberate Taiwan. No force or obstacle in the world can make them waver. The Chinese people have two ways to liberate their own territory Taiwan; apart from liberating it by means of war, there also exists the possibility of liberating it by peaceful means.

Taiwan is the inviolable territory of China. The people in Taiwan are an integral part of the Chinese population. The liberation of Taiwan through whatever means is China's domestic affair, and the Chinese

people will never allow any interference by foreign powers. No foreign power has a right in any case to interfere in this affair of the Chinese People's Republic. The Chinese people are determined to liberate Taiwan which will surely be restored to China.

STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP AND UNITY

Unity and friendship is growing rapidly between Chinese trade unions and the working class in all parts of the world, and this is in the interest of the Chinese people and lasting world peace. Our foreign trade union friends who visited New China have praised the achievements of our economic construction and the rapid improvement in the material and cultural life of the working people in the short space of five years. They have also been much impressed by our determination to defend peace. We are fully aware of the numerous difficulties ahead and the many defects in our work. We consider the visits to our country by our foreign friends as inspections of our work which will not only inspire us and increase our confidence but will also help us to discover and overcome shortcomings and stimulate us to improve our work.

The Preamble of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China stipulates that "China has already built an indestructible friendship with the great Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Democracies; and the friendship between our people and peace-loving people in all other countries is growing day by day. Such friendship will be constantly strengthened and broadened. China's policy of estab-

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lishing and extending diplomatic relations with all countries on the principle of equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, which has already yielded success, will continue to be carried out. In international affairs our firm and consistent policy is to strive for the noble cause of world peace and the progress of humanity."

The Chinese working class and trade union organizations are consistently advocating and firmly adhering in practice to the principle of establishing and developing friendly relations with the working class of all other countries on a voluntary basis, and to the principle of equality and mutual respect. During the past years, Chinese trade unions have taken part in various international meetings of workers, exchanged correspondence, publications and delegations with trade unions of other countries, and this has promoted mutual understanding, confidence, friendship and solidarity between us and also helped the inter-union unity within other countries.

During the period between 1949 and 1955, Chinese trade unions made contacts with working class and trade union organizations of 50 countries, sent 137 delegations totalling 769 members abroad to attend various international meetings of workers and to pay visits to other countries, whilst 1,021 delegates sent by working class and trade union organizations of other countries visited China on our invitation.

In 1954, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions invited over 200 trade union delegates from over 20

countries, including the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies, India, Japan, Indonesia, Burma, Ceylon, Great Britain, France, Italy, Greece, Cyprus, Israel and other countries to attend the May Day and National Day (October 1) celebrations and visit our country. They were of different political and religious beliefs, yet, after direct contacts, conversations and touring together, they found that they shared the same aspiration and demands for safeguarding world peace, for national independence, for trade union rights, for betterment of the workers' life and developing trade on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. All these have greatly helped to promote mutual understanding and friendship. We are of the opinion that possibilities do exist for the co-operation and unity of the working class of all countries, provided they have goodwill and respect for each other.

In May 1954, the Friendly Discussion Meeting of Asian Trade Unions was held in Peking, the capital of People's China, under the collective sponsorship of trade unions of Asian countries and their leaders, based on the principle of equality, self-determination, mutual respect and friendly discussion. The delegates of 17 trade unions from 9 countries in Asia with different political and religious beliefs who participated in this Meeting expressed their common aspirations and demands in a declaration which was passed unanimously. They all felt that this kind of discussion helped to promote mutual understanding, friendship and unity among trade unions of Asian countries and hoped that similar meetings would be held in future to promote working-class unity in Asia.

On May 18 and 19, 1955, a Discussion Meeting of Asian and African Trade Unions was held in Peking, in which 213 delegates of 71 trade union organizations from 15 countries participated. The Meeting was convened under the joint sponsorship of the Japanese Workers' Delegation, the Delegation of Indian Trade Unions and the Delegation of Indonesian Trade Unions to the May Day celebrations in China, with the unanimous approval of the heads of delegations of Asian and African trade unions. The delegates pointed out in their statements that the Meeting was an unprecedented grand gathering of Asian and African trade unionists. They emphasized in particular the need of safeguarding peace and opposing wars of aggression. While upholding peaceful utilization of atomic energy for the welfare of mankind, the delegates unanimously called on prohibition of the manufacturing, stockpiling and use of atomic and hydrogen bombs. They unanimously supported the Asian-African Conference and the resolutions and final communique it adopted, believing that the Conference reflected the profound historic changes in Asia and Africa, that it was a symbol of the desire for peace and unity shared by countries in these two continents. The delegates supported the principle of peaceful co-existence among all nations and pointed out that unity of the international working class is the guarantee to the maintenance of peace. They all expressed the desire to strengthen the friendship and unity of the people and working class of Asia and Africa in the struggle in defence of peace.

In November 1955, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and the Japanese Trade Union Delegation to China, in an atmosphere of friendliness, held talks on various questions concerning the workers' movement. In these talks, the two parties came to a basic consensus of opinion and reached agreement on the question of friendship and unity between the trade unions of China and Japan, and, to a wider scope, on the question of friendship and unity among all trade unions of Asia and Africa.

On January 6, 1956, the First Machinery Industry Workers' Trade Union of China and the Delegation of the All-Japan Federation of Electrical Machine Building Workers' Union, in an atmosphere of amity, freely exchanged opinions on various questions concerning the workers' movement. In the talks, the two parties reached agreement on the strengthening and promotion of friendship and contact between electrical engineering workers of China and Japan.

The Third World Trade Union Congress pointed out correctly: "The restoration of international trade union unity is of important significance. This unity would further ease international tension and stop the competition in armaments. It would help to develop friendly contacts in cultural and economic affairs among the nations of different social systems. This unity would also help to increase peaceful production, lessen unemployment and improve the welfare of the people."

More and more workers and trade unionists have come to understand this truth and support it. The Chinese trade unions will continue to observe this

principle of unity, to strive for strengthening friendly co-operation with the workers and trade unions of all countries of the world to fight against wars of aggression and for the preservation of peace in Asia and the whole world.

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TRADE
UNIONS
IN
PEOPLE'S
CHINA



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IN
PEOPLE'S CHINA

FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS
PEKING 1956

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I. BRIEF SURVEY OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT IN CHINA

China's trade union movement began after the First World War. Ever since its first days, it has developed under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party.

The Communist Party of China, after it was founded on July 1, 1921, established the Chinese Trade Union Secretariat, openly to lead the working-class movement of the country.

Under the auspices of the Secretariat, the First All-China Labour Congress was held in May 1922 in Canton, attended by 162 delegates, representing 200,000 workers organized in more than a hundred trade unions in twelve cities. The Congress discussed ways of eliminating the craft outlook among union members and the differences between local groupings in trade unions, educating the workers in socialism, drawing them into the democratic revolution; and other questions. The Congress adopted such slogans as "Down with imperialism" and "Down with the warlords," and passed resolutions to strive for the 8-hour working day and to give support to strikes. It was also resolved that until a national federation of trade unions was established, the Chinese Trade Union Secretariat was to be recognized as the liaison centre for the trade unions of the whole country.

From 1922 to February 1923, the tide of the workers' struggle rose all over the country. More than a hundred strikes were called involving 300,000 railway workers, dockers and seamen, factory workers and miners. The majority of these strikes were successful, and during the strikes new trade unions were organized. Fearing the growing strength of the trade unions, the warlords embarked on a policy of suppression. On February 7, 1923, workers on the Peking-Hankow Railway came out to fight for their right to form a union, but were crushed by a massacre in Hankow and Changhsintien. Trade unions in all areas controlled by the warlords were closed down and driven underground, resulting in a temporary decline in the movement.

In Kwangtung Province in South China, however, trade unions still kept their legal status and the movement continued to surge ahead.

In May 1925, sponsored by the trade unions of railway workers and seamen and workers of other branches of industry, the Second All-China Labour Congress was held in Canton, attended by 277 delegates, representing 165 trade unions with a total of 540,000 members. The Congress resolved that an All-China Federation of Trade Unions be set up, that the working class of the country take an active part and lead the revolutionary struggle against imperialism and feudalism, and that the workers unite with the peasants and revolutionary forces within the country. In order to link up the struggle of the Chinese workers with that of the workers of the whole

world, the Congress voted to affiliate with the Red International of Labour Unions.

Shortly after the Congress textile workers in Japanese-owned mills in Shanghai came out on strike in defence of their union, and during the strike one of their leaders was killed. On May 30 a demonstration of the Shanghai workers in support of the textile workers was fired on by the British police of the international "settlement." This led to the nation-wide demonstrations against imperialism known as the "May 30th Movement." In Canton and Hongkong, the general strikes which aimed at imperialism had the sustained support of the workers and people throughout the country and lasted sixteen months. This movement laid the foundation for the Northern Expedition carried out later by the revolutionary government in Canton.

The Third All-China Labour Congress was convened in Canton in May 1926, attended by 502 delegates, representing 699 trade unions with a membership of 1,241,000. The Congress pointed out that the immediate task of the Chinese working class was to support the National Revolutionary Army to carry out the Northern Expedition, and to unite with the peasants, who constituted 80 per cent of China's population, in the common struggle.

After the Northern Expedition was launched in July 1926, workers all over the country organized transport teams to support the expeditionary army. Workers in Shanghai, in co-ordination with the northward drive of the army, staged three armed uprisings and occupied Shanghai. The trade union movement

developed rapidly with the victorious advance of the expeditionary army. Never before had the All-China Federation of Trade Unions enjoyed such high prestige among the nation's workers and office employees. In June 1927, the Fourth All-China Labour Congress was convened in Hankow. It was attended by 420 delegates, representing 2,800,000 members, an increase of nearly 1,600,000 over the previous year. The Congress condemned Chiang Kai-shek's betrayal of the revolution, and called upon the workers of the whole country to carry on the struggle. Following the failure of the First Revolutionary Civil War (1924-1927), the trade union movement fell to a low ebb under the reign of terror of the reactionary Chiang Kai-shek clique.

After the betrayal of the revolution by the Kuomintang, the Chinese Communist Party set up revolutionary bases in the countryside. Here the workers were accorded broad democratic rights, and they organized their own trade unions and actively supported the revolutionary war. In areas controlled by the Kuomintang, the broad masses of workers waged unremitting struggles against the reactionary rule for democratic rights and better living conditions.

In November 1929, the Fifth All-China Labour Congress was held secretly in Shanghai, attended by a hundred delegates. The Congress called upon the workers to oppose the reactionary rule of the Chiang Kai-shek clique.

In July 1937, the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression broke out. Leaders of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions went to the liberated areas in the enemy's rear, and to areas occupied by the

Japanese and the Kuomintang, to wage the struggle against the Japanese invaders.

In the fight against the enemy, the workers of the liberated areas demonstrated their courage and determination, vigorously carrying on production in order to support the war. At the same time they formed many trade unions. In 1945, the Preparatory Committee of the Workers' Federation of China's Liberated Areas was set up which comprised organizations covering 920,000 members.

In September 1945, the World Federation of Trade Unions held its constituent congress in Paris. Teng Fa, representing the workers in the liberated areas, and Chu Hsueh-fan, President of the Chinese Association of Labour in Kuomintang-controlled areas, together formed a delegation to attend the congress on behalf of all the workers of China. The Chinese trade unions formally joined the World Federation of Trade Unions.

In the nineteen years after the Fifth All-China Labour Congress, workers in Kuomintang-controlled areas were no better than slaves. They had practically no freedom or rights whatsoever, and suffered from the ruthless exploitation of bureaucrat-capitalists and groaned under the joint rule of terror of the imperialists and Chiang Kai-shek clique. But, undaunted, the workers persisted in their heroic struggles. During the years of the War of Liberation, the workers in Kuomintang-controlled areas waged struggles against foreign aggression, against starvation, persecution and civil war. In co-ordination with the People's Libera-

tion Army, they dealt telling blows to the reactionary rule of Chiang Kai-shek.

In August 1948, a year before the nation-wide victory in the Chinese People's War of Liberation, the Sixth All-China Labour Congress was held at Harbin, then a liberated city. The Congress was attended by 518 delegates from trade unions in the liberated areas, from the Chinese Association of Labour and other democratic trade unions in the Kuomintang-controlled areas, representing altogether a total of 2,830,000 organized workers. The Congress adopted resolutions on the current tasks of the Chinese trade union movement.

The supreme task of the Chinese working class, the resolutions pointed out, was to strengthen working-class solidarity and unite with all sections of the people to overthrow the rule of American imperialism and its tool—the Kuomintang reactionary clique, and establish the Chinese People's Republic. The resolutions also defined the tasks of the labour movement in the liberated areas and in the Kuomintang-controlled areas.

The Sixth Congress decided to restore the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, amended its Constitution and elected the Sixth Executive Committee. Thus it enabled the Chinese working class to regain its unity under the banner of the people's revolution.

Following the Sixth Congress, the Chinese working class waged bitter struggles in line with the resolutions of the Congress. In spite of extremely difficult conditions, workers in the liberated areas, together with peasants, succeeded in increasing pro-

duction to support the War of Liberation. On the other hand, workers in the Kuomintang-controlled areas, uniting with various sections of the people, fought against aggression, persecution and hunger. In the liberation of various cities the workers fought to protect factories, helped the people's government to take over the enterprises owned by bureaucrat-capital and rapidly restored production. At the same time the trade unions carried out political education among the workers which strengthened their understanding of their new position as masters of the country and gave them a new attitude towards labour.

During 1949 all major cities in the country were liberated and in February the All-China Federation of Trade Unions moved from Harbin to Peking. It convened, in July of the same year, a national conference on trade union work, at which the question of organizing the workers on a nation-wide scale was discussed. In November 1949, the Chinese Association of Labour, which was affiliated as a separate organization to the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, voluntarily announced its dissolution. This further strengthened the unity of China's trade union organizations. In June 1950, the Trade Union Law of the People's Republic of China was promulgated by the Central People's Government which granted extensive rights to trade union organizations. Since then the trade union movement has spread rapidly all over the country.

On May 2, 1953, the Seventh All-China Congress of Trade Unions opened in Peking. Delegates to the

Congress numbered 830, representing 10,200,000 trade union members. The Congress elected the Seventh Executive Committee, adopted a report on amendments to the Constitution and amended the Constitution. The Congress also adopted important resolutions concerning reports on the trade union work in China. These reports and resolutions summed up the experiences gained in trade union work in the four years after liberation, and defined the policies and tasks of trade union work in the period of planned national economic construction.

The fundamental tasks of the Chinese trade union organizations during the period of national construction, the resolutions pointed out, were to unite and educate the workers to steadily raise their political consciousness and strengthen their sense of organization; to consolidate the worker-peasant alliance; to unite with all sections of the people to work actively for the fulfilment of the national construction plan; to gradually improve, on the basis of developing production, the material and cultural life of the working class and all other working people; and to strive, step by step, for China's socialist industrialization and transition to socialism.

The resolutions of the Congress also made it clear that internationally the task of the Chinese trade unions was to fight, continuously, for lasting peace and for greater solidarity and unity among the workers in the labour movement of the Far East and all over the world.

At the present moment, the Chinese trade unions, which by December 1954 had a membership of 12,454,000, are leading the working class throughout the country to strive for fulfilling ahead of schedule the First Five-Year Plan (1953-57) for Development of the National Economy.

II. THE ORGANIZATION OF THE TRADE UNIONS

1. The Organizational Principle of the Trade Unions

The trade unions of the People's Republic of China are organized along industrial lines, based on democratic centralism. They are under one national unified centre.

(1) Under the principle of organization along industrial lines, all trade union members in the same enterprise or office are grouped together in one single basic organization; and all trade union members in the same industrial branch of the national economy are organized in the same national industrial union. Local trade unions, whenever possible, are also to be organized along industrial lines. Thus, all the workers of an integrated iron and steel works—steel smelters, machinists, building workers, electrical workers, transport workers, engineers and technicians, and other workers and staff members—are organized in the same primary trade union body which is part of the national heavy industry workers' trade union. And the trade union members in the works coming under the Ministry of Heavy Industry are organized in the Heavy Industry Workers' Trade Union. Organizationally, this principle guarantees close unity of the workers throughout the country as an integral body.

(2) Under the principle of democratic centralism, the leading bodies of the trade unions of all levels

are elected democratically from below by the membership of its representatives. They submit reports on their work at regular intervals to the membership; the lower trade union organizations carry out the decisions of the higher trade union organizations; the trade unions of all levels carry on their work in accordance with their Constitution and the decisions made. All decisions are made by a majority vote of the members present at the meetings.* The Constitution of the Trade Unions of the People's Republic of China also stipulates that the All-China Congress of Trade Unions shall be convened every four years; the national congresses of industrial unions, every three years; congresses of the provincial trade union councils, the trade union councils of those cities directly under the central authority, and provincial congresses of industrial unions, every two years; congresses of trade union councils of those cities directly under the provincial authority and congresses of industrial unions in cities and mining areas, annually; the general membership meeting or the meeting of representatives in an enterprise or institution, every year or six months. This principle guarantees democratic life in the trade unions.

2. The Organizational System of the Trade Unions

(1) The Supreme Leading Body of the Trade Unions in the Country

The supreme leading body of the trade unions in the People's Republic of China is the All-China Fed-

eration of Trade Unions; while the supreme authority is the All-China Congress of Trade Unions. The latter elects the Executive Committee and the Auditing Commission of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. The Executive Committee at its plenary session elects the Presidium and the Secretariat. In the intervals between Congresses, the Executive Committee is responsible for the thorough implementation of the decisions of the Congress and for guiding trade union work throughout the country.

The Presidium is the supreme leading body when the Executive Committee is not in session, and is responsible for carrying out the decisions of the Congress and of the Executive Committee, and directing trade union work on the national scale. The Secretariat attends to the routine work under the guidance of the Presidium. (Table showing the organizational system of the trade unions attached.)

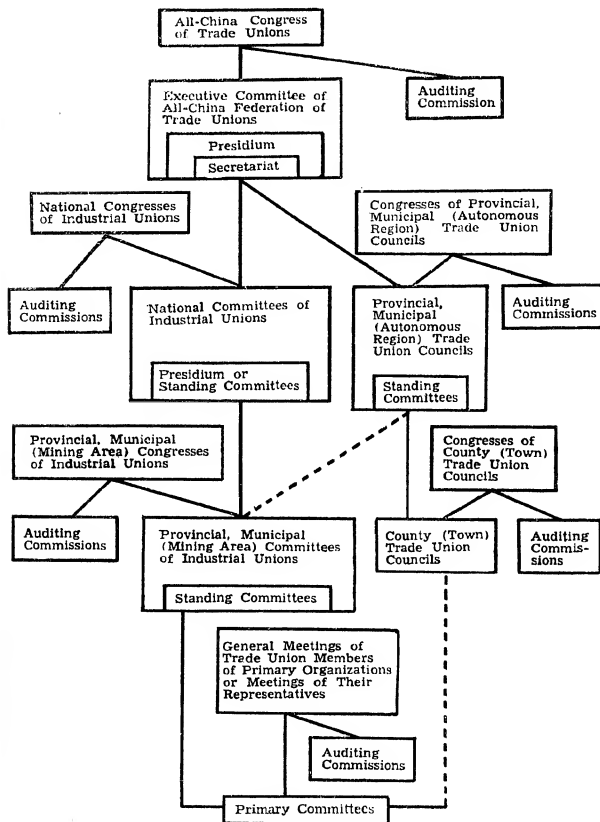
The All-China Federation of Trade Unions has set up the following departments to carry out its work: (1) General Executive Office, (2) Organization Department, (3) Propaganda Department, (4) Production Department, (5) Wages Department, (6) Labour Protection Department, (7) Labour Insurance Department, (8) Finance Department, (9) Department concerned with workers' housing and general living standards, (10) International Liaison Department, (11) Women Workers' Department, (12) General Affairs Department, (13) Department of Sports and Physical Culture, (14) Collective Labour Insurance Administration Bureau, (15) The Cadres' Training School attached to the All-China Federation of Trade

Unions, (16) The *Workers' Daily*, (17) The Workers' Publishing House.

The highest leading bodies of eighteen industrial unions have been set up. They are the national committees of thirteen industrial unions—railway workers, seamen, heavy industry workers, postal and telecommunications workers, first machinery industry workers, second machinery industry workers, electrical workers, coal miners, textile workers, highway transport workers, shop assistants, educational workers and petroleum workers; the preparatory committees of three industrial unions for building workers, agricultural and water conservancy workers and the forestry workers; and the working committees of two industrial unions for light industry workers and salt industry workers. Between sessions of the national congresses of the industrial unions, the respective national committees are responsible for the carrying out of the decisions of these congresses and of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, and for directing the work of their respective organizations.

The Fourth Plenary Session of the Seventh Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, held in January 1956, decided to improve the work of all industrial unions to meet the needs of the socialist construction of our country. The session decided to strengthen their leading bodies and the leading bodies at intermediate levels, and to give more active leadership to the basic organizations. The session also decided to restore the national leading bodies of the industrial unions of civil aviation workers, geological workers, bank workers and medical

ORGANIZATIONAL SYSTEM OF TRADE UNIONS IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA



workers, and set up industrial unions of foreign trade workers, cultural workers, grain and agricultural produce purchasers, supply and marketing co-operative workers and government workers.

(2) Local Trade Union Organizations

Local trade union organizations include the trade union councils of the provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions, counties and towns. Elected by the trade union congresses of their own levels, these councils are the joint leading bodies of the local trade union organizations and industrial unions in their respective provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions, counties and towns. There are at present twenty-two provincial trade union councils, three trade union councils of municipalities directly under the central authority and two trade union councils of autonomous regions, all of which are under the direct leadership of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

Local trade union organizations also include the provincial, municipal and mining area committees of the various industrial unions, elected by the provincial, municipal and mining area congresses of their respective industries and are responsible for leading the trade union work of all organizations up to their level in their respective industries.

(3) Primary Trade Union Organizations

The primary organizations are the foundation of the trade unions. They are formed by the trade union

members in the same enterprise or establishment. In an enterprise or establishment with twenty-five union members or more, a committee may be set up. Short of this number, a trade union group may be set up, and an organizer elected. In the workshops generally workshop committees may be set up and trade union groups formed according to production units or office units. The primary committees and workshop committees can, if necessary, set up under their own leadership working committees from among their trade union members to deal with the following matters: production, wages, rationalization proposals, culture and education, labour insurance, labour protection, housing and general living standards, finance, and a committee for women workers. They may also set up savings and mutual-assistance fund.

By 1954 the number of primary trade union organizations amounted to two hundred thousand.

3. Membership

The trade unions in China are mass organizations of the working class formed on a voluntary basis. The Constitution of the Trade Unions of the People's Republic of China provides: "Membership in the trade unions shall be open to all manual workers and brain workers, whose wages constitute their sole or main means of living and who accept the Constitution of the Trade Unions." Any person with such qualifications may be admitted to trade union membership without distinction of nationality, sex or religious be-

lief provided his personal application is approved by a trade union group and confirmed by the primary committee or the workshop committee of the trade union concerned.

Since liberation the membership of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions has increased as follows:

Year	Membership
1948	1,448,200
1949	2,373,900
1950	5,170,000
1951	7,297,800
1952	10,200,500
1953	12,229,200
1954	12,454,091

4. Leading Personnel of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions

(Elected in May 1953 at the Seventh All-China Congress of Trade Unions)

Honorary Chairman: Liu Shao-chi

Chairman: Lai Jo-yu

Vice-Chairmen: Liu Ning-I, Liu Chang-sheng, Chu Hsueh-fan

Members of the Secretariat: Lai Jo-yu, Liu Ning-I, Hsu Chih-chen, Chen Shao-min,* Li Chi-po, Liu Tse-chiu, Li Tsai-wen, Tung Hsin, Chang Wei-chen, Chang Hsiu-chu

Members of the Presidium (25): Lai Jo-yu, Liu Ning-I, Liu Chang-sheng, Chu Hsueh-fan, Hsu

Chih-chen, Chen Shao-min,* Li Chi-po, Liu Tse-chiu, Li Tsai-wen, Tung Hsin, Chang Wei-chen, Chang Hsiu-chu, Kang Yung-ho, Kung Hsiang-chen, Tsai Shu-fan, Chang Tsan-ming, Tu Yen-ching, Wang Wei-kang, Yang Chih-hua,* Chao Kuo-chiang, Chin Chih-fu, Chiu Chin, Hsi Chan-yuan, Chang Chi, Yang Chueh
Chairman of the Auditing Commission: Wang Wen-hsing

*Women members.

III. WORK OF THE TRADE UNIONS

1. Organizational Work

The trade unions of China are the mass organizations of the leading class of the state. The interests of the state and the working class have become completely identical since the liberation. With the support of the state and under the leadership of the Communist Party, the trade unions of China have become a school of communism for the workers, and are a strong social pillar of the people's democratic power.

The organizational work of the trade unions is to mobilize and organize all trade union cadres and workers throughout the country to carry out the unions' fundamental tasks.

The All-China Federation of Trade Unions is the highest leading body of the trade unions of China. When its Executive Committee is not in session, the Presidium is responsible for carrying out the decisions of the All-China Congress of Trade Unions and of the Executive Committee, and for directing trade union work all over the country. The routine trade union work is dealt with by the Secretariat under the guidance of the Presidium.

The primary trade union organizations are the foundation of the trade unions, and are formed by the trade union members of the same enterprise or establishment. They are the foundation of trade union

work because they have direct contact with the masses. The trade unions of China, therefore, have paid consistent and special attention to the primary trade union work. Since the National Conference on the Organizational Work of the Trade Unions was held in 1950, there has been a great increase in the number of primary trade union organizations, which by 1954 had reached 200,000. At the meeting to discuss organizational work held in 1954, it was stressed that the trade unions must make fresh efforts to unite and educate the mass of the workers, give further impetus to the spirit of democracy, form more solid links with the workers, bring the enthusiasm of the trade union activists into full play and improve the work of trade union groups.

The tasks of the primary trade union organizations are as follows: (1) To organize the workers and staff members to launch labour emulation drives, strengthen labour discipline and ensure the fulfilment or over-fulfilment of the state's production plans; (2) To constantly work to improve the material and cultural life of the workers and the betterment of their working conditions, to help and supervise the managements or owners of enterprises in thoroughly carrying out the policies of the people's government and the labour laws and decrees; (3) To organize cultural, political and technical studies as well as cultural and sports activities; and (4) To admit new members, collect dues and report regularly both to the higher trade union organizations and the membership on their activities and financial position.

Mindful of the fact that democracy is the soul of the trade unions and of the importance of bringing trade union democracy into full play, the primary trade union organizations regularly call general membership meetings or meetings of all the workers and staff members at which they report on their work, obtain the opinions of the workers and conduct criticism and self-criticism.

The trade unions of China have always considered it important to train activists and bring their enthusiasm into full play. The trade union organizations have adopted various ways and means to attain this purpose. They help them to prepare plans for trade union work, advise them on the best ways of doing their jobs and help them to solve any difficulties they may encounter. Meetings are called to summarize and exchange experience of work, and spare-time short-term training courses are regularly conducted. In the past few years a large number of activists have been brought forward from among the rank and file, who put their whole heart into trade union work. The number of trade union activists totalled 2,730,000 in 1954 as against 1,990,000 in 1953.

In order to systematically raise the theoretical and occupational levels of the cadres and activists, trade unions at all levels have set up schools for training cadres. The All-China Federation of Trade Unions has set up a school for senior trade union cadres, with three branches, which together can take in more than 2,800 students. A total of 44 schools for trade union cadres have been set up by the industrial unions and the provincial and municipal trade union organizations.

In 1954 more than 616,000 cadres and activists were trained in full-time or spare-time courses at such schools. The Presidium of the Seventh Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, at its ninth meeting held in January 1956, decided to improve the work of training trade union cadres for the purpose of raising their theoretical, occupational and cultural levels. This will help to strengthen the leadership of the trade unions and meet the situation brought about by the new upsurge of the working-class movement.

2. Propaganda and Educational Work

The propaganda and educational work conducted by the trade unions among the workers may be described as follows: to educate the workers in the spirit of patriotism and internationalism in co-ordination with the production tasks and the important political events at the time; to raise their cultural and technical levels by organizing study courses; and to satisfy their needs of rest and recreation in co-ordination with their political, technical and educational needs.

In 1952 trade union organizations in a relatively systematic way carried out communist education among the workers. In the autumn of 1953 they carried out propaganda and education among the workers and staff and their families concerning the general tasks of the state during the period of transition to socialism. During the 1954 Spring Festival they or-

ganized workers' delegations to visit peasant families, invited the peasants to visit factories, held various kinds of get-together and informal discussion meetings, so educating the workers throughout the country on the worker-peasant alliance. When the Constitution of the People's Republic of China was published in June 1954 trade union organizations publicized it among the workers and staff and initiated extensive discussions. Following the publication of the First Five-Year Plan for Development of the National Economy of the People's Republic of China in July 1955, trade union organizations carried out widespread propaganda among the workers and staff through the medium of exhibitions, broadcasting, report meetings, lectures, entertainments, lantern slides, etc. This helped a great deal to raise the socialist enthusiasm of the workers and staff.

Along with the development of production, the workers feel the increasing need to learn to read and write and so improve their technical level. The trade unions have done a great deal to organize cultural and technical studies for the workers. They have helped the managements to set up training courses and technical research societies. Trade union organizations in factories and mines have helped the skilled workers and young workers to make master-apprentice agreements as well as "teach-well-and-learn-well" agreements. Statistics for 1954 show that 933,100 workers throughout the country participated in the various technical courses sponsored by the primary trade union organizations. Of this number, over 109,500 studied in the technical schools. Many workers who have

improved their technical skill through this training were promoted to leading posts.

In the old China 60 to 80 per cent of the workers were illiterate or semi-illiterate. But as a result of the attention paid by both government and trade unions to the work of improving the technical level of the workers and staff since liberation, by the end of 1953, approximately one million previously illiterate workers had learnt to read and write. In many places there are now factories and mines where illiteracy among their workers is a thing of the past. In January 1956 the Presidium of the Seventh Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions adopted at its ninth session a decision to the effect that efforts should be made to ensure that workers and staff who are now illiterate should be able to read and write within three years, that is, by the end of 1958. By the end of 1954 there were more than 11,000 spare-time cultural schools, attended by more than 2,900,000 workers, ten times as many as in the period immediately after the liberation.

With the support of the people's government, trade union organizations have set up a number of clubs and palaces of culture which have greatly helped the workers in their cultural and sport activities. By the end of 1954, 1,261 palaces of culture (clubs) had been set up by higher trade union organizations; 9,206 clubs and 2,723 "Red Corners" (in workshops) set up by primary trade union organizations—altogether about 16 times as many as in 1950. At present there are over 1,600 trade union film projection teams as against 150

in 1951; 17,000 libraries, with more than 24,530,000 volumes, and 8,670 broadcasting stations.

In the past few years rapid advances have been made in the sphere of spare-time cultural and artistic activities. It is estimated that in 1954 there were 11,900 workers' music and dance units and groups engaged in other recreational activities, with 162,000 taking part. In February 1955, the workers and staff in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Chungking and four other big cities, and the workers and staff under the Ministry of Railways participated in the National Amateur Music and Dance Festival. In May 1955, the National Workers' Art Exhibition was held in Peking, which attracted three hundred items. These events fully bear out the creative ability of the working people.

There are 13 trade union newspapers throughout the country. The *Workers' Daily* is the official publication of the Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, with a circulation of 150,000 copies. The journal *Chinese Workers*, also published by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, has a circulation of 290,000 copies. In 1955 alone the Workers Press under the All-China Federation of Trade Unions published 8,405,000 books of 271 different titles, covering trade union work and the trade union movement.

3. Physical Culture

In accordance with Chairman Mao Tse-tung's directive "Develop Physical Culture, Improve the Peo-

ple's Physique" the trade union organizations at various levels have, since liberation, done a lot to popularize physical culture among the workers and staff members. Remarkable results have been achieved in improving the health of workers, which has led to a decrease in sickness, ensured a regular attendance at work and raised labour productivity. During 1954, more than 838,000 workers in China regularly took part in basket-ball, volley-ball and football matches and more than 82,700 teams were organized. The majority of workers and staff in various industrial and mining enterprises are enthusiasts for morning exercises directed by music from the radio and many sports teams and training groups have been formed to carry on regular physical training.

The basic organization to lead sports activities is the sports association, which is a voluntary body of amateur athletes. In 1951, the China Locomotive Athletic Association, the first trade union national sports association, was organized by the railway workers. In 1954, after the convening of the First National Workers' Sports Conference, there was a further increase in the number of sports associations. At the end of 1955, there were 11 national, 61 provincial and municipal and 181 local athletic associations in addition to many athletic committees and groups.

A great number of workers have been trained by the trade union organizations during the last six years to take on coaching, training and other sports work in their spare time. According to partial figures for the eight municipalities of Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Canton, Wuhan, Shenyang, Harbin and Fushun, 53

classes were formed in the period between 1951 and 1954 which gave training to 18,847 workers for various sports activities.

As sports activities spread, more facilities and grounds have been provided for the workers in factories and mines. The number of basket-ball and volley-ball courts, football pitches, tracks and grounds for athletic activities run by the primary trade union organizations in the three municipalities (Shenyang, Fushun, and Harbin) increased from 1,237 in 1954 to 2,054 in 1955, and the equipment provided, such as horizontal bars, parallel bars, box horses and weights for weight-lifting, increased from 2,571 pieces to 3,101. It was decided at the First National Workers' Sports Conference held in November 1954 that 10 to 15 per cent of trade union funds should be appropriated for the use of athletic activities.

In order to encourage the workers to go in for sports and to improve athletic standards, many track and field meetings and ball games have been held. Partial data of five municipalities—Peking, Shanghai, Harbin, Fushun and Taiyuan—and of the China Locomotive Sports Association showed that 6,881 athletic meetings were held from 1951 to August 1955, attended by more than 940,000 athletes. The First National Workers' Sports Meeting which took place in Peking in October 1955 enabled a review to be made of the achievements of the workers in the field of physical culture. Over 1,700 men and women athletes took part. In the forty-seven track and field events, cycle races and weight-lifting contest, eight national records were broken by ten men and women workers,

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including the men's shot-putting which had stood for nineteen years.

4. Production Work

In a people's democratic state led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance, the ultimate aim of developing production is to satisfy the ever-increasing material and cultural needs of the people. Therefore, to develop production is in the greatest interest of the liberated Chinese people. The most important task of the trade union organizations is to unite and lead all the workers to struggle conscientiously and enthusiastically for greater and greater output.

One of the main methods used by the trade union organizations to improve production is to lead and encourage the mass of the workers to take part in socialist emulation campaigns. In 1950, 683,000 workers took part in these emulation campaigns; the figure went up to 2,380,000 in 1951; from 1952 onwards, over 80 per cent of all workers and staff in the country's factories and mines were taking part.

In the socialist emulation drive, we put into practice the principle of constantly improving technique and learning and mastering new techniques; we give full play to the collective wisdom of the workers, and we rely on their enthusiasm to put forward rationalization proposals. The proposers are given material reward. The workers are encouraged to learn seriously Soviet advanced experiences as well as to popularize their own successes.

From 1950 to 1953, 1,643,708 rationalization proposals were put forward by workers and staff members. In 1954, when the All-China Federation of Trade Unions put forward the call to "Further Develop the Labour Emulation Drive" not only did the number of proposals increase, but they were generally much more valuable. In 1954, over 848,000 rationalization proposals were made and it was estimated that the realization of 102,966 alone increased the wealth of the country by 174,310,000 yuan.

In August 1954 on the proposal of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Government Administration Council promulgated the "Provisional Regulations on Awards for Inventions, Technical Improvements and Rationalization Proposals Concerning Production." This policy has greatly enhanced the workers' enthusiasm.

The Soviet advanced experiences and the advanced experiences of our own workers have been widely popularized in the industrial and mining enterprises throughout the country. According to available data for 1952-1954, 102 important advanced methods were adopted in heavy industry, and as a result the output of steel was increased by 60 per cent and the total value of output of iron was increased by one third.

As the socialist emulation drive has extended and deepened, a great number of model workers and distinguished workers have been brought forward on the production front. From 1949 to 1953, more than 230,600 model workers were elected from the primary trade union organizations throughout China. In 1954,

153,900 model workers and distinguished workers and 220,400 advanced workers were elected from the primary trade union organizations in the factories and mines. In the first half of 1955, among the highway transport workers in 33 provinces and municipalities, there was, on the average, one model worker or advanced worker out of every fifteen workers. Many of the model workers and advanced workers were engineering technicians. Among the eighty-seven model workers elected from the power industry in 1955, engineering technicians constituted more than 19 per cent.

Because of the enthusiasm and creative ability displayed by the workers in production, labour productivity has been rising continuously. For instance, the labour productivity of the workers in large industrial enterprises, both state and joint state-private, showed a 13 per cent rise in 1953 as compared with 1952; and in 1951 registered a further 15 per cent increase. The First Five-Year Plan for Development of the National Economy has set the target of raising labour productivity in the state industries by 64 per cent from 1953 to 1957.

The Chinese working class has full confidence for the future, and is striving selflessly for building their country into a great socialist state. The workers in the factories and mines throughout the country have pledged themselves to fulfil the First Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule. The workers of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company have undertaken to fulfil in 1956 the targets set them for 1957 under the First Five-Year Plan. In the Shenyang Pneumatic Tool Plant,

the workers are going about their jobs with great enthusiasm for the realization of their pledge to fulfil the Five-Year Plan one year ahead of schedule. In the Tientsin Bicycle Factory, after the workers had taken a pledge to fulfil the Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule they put forward over eighty technical proposals. The workers and staff in the Harbin Flax Mill, where the 1955 production targets were fulfilled more than one month ahead, set themselves the task of reaching the production levels of 1957 one year and twenty-three work-days ahead of time.

5. Wages

As mentioned above, the aim of developing production of our country is to satisfy the ever-increasing material and cultural needs of the people. It is the highest aim of the people's government and the Communist Party of China to bring about a happy life for the people. The wages system of our country also serves this general aim.

Wages are the main income of workers and staff. They have a direct bearing on their personal interests. As the conditions of the wages system will also influence directly the development of production, trade union organizations have always paid close attention to the question of wages, treating it as an important part of their work.

Socialist state-owned enterprises handle their wages problems according to the following two principles:

First, to raise the material and cultural standard of workers and staff on the basis of developing production, and at the same time the rate of increase in labour productivity must exceed the rate of increase in wages.

Second, the state pays wages in a planned way according to the principle of "to each according to his work." Hence, higher wages are paid to those engaged in skilled or heavy work. Wages are higher in the important departments and enterprises in the national economy. Workers who turn out the same amount of products of the same quality in the same length of time receive same wages irrespective of nationality, race or sex.

The wages of workers in the old China were a mere pittance. Equal work did not receive equal pay. And usually the wages received did not bear relation to their contributions. And, what's more, there was ruthless feudal exploitation. Workers lived like paupers without enough food and clothing and were always threatened by unemployment. For instance, miners of the Kailan Mining Administration earned only 20 cents (pre-liberation currency) a day with 16 hours' work. And if they should die at work the owner of the mine gave only 20 dollars to their families. If a horse died, it was 60 dollars' loss. So, before liberation, the life of a worker was worse than that of beasts.

Since the establishment of the People's Republic of China, from 1950 onwards, trade union organizations have helped the government and the managements of enterprises in readjusting and reforming the

wages system. Trade union organizations at all levels took part in drawing up schemes for adjusting the wages of workers and staff, carried out propaganda and explanation work among them, and organized them to discuss and decide the wages scale, thus drawing the broad masses of workers and staff into the work of reforming the wages system. Owing to the correct wages policy of the people's government and the Communist Party of China and the active help of trade union organizations, the wages reform gained the support of all workers and staff. The corrupt, chaotic, irrational and multi-grade wages system left over from the reactionary Kuomintang regime was completely changed. A new wages system was introduced and the principle of "to each according to his work" was gradually put into practice. At present there are eight grades of wages for workers of state-owned enterprises. A different standard of wages is provided for each grade. There are also extra pay and allowances.

In the last few years the trade union organizations have helped the managements of enterprises to replace the old piece-work wage system with a new one and enforce the merit system. The old piece-work wage system was used by the capitalists before liberation to raise the intensity of labour, to lengthen working time and to exploit the workers more. They made use of this system to undermine the unity of the working class and force the workers to work like slaves for wages which were hardly enough to keep them alive.

Our piece-work wage system has been set up by taking into account the introduction of new technique and the replacement of manual labour with machinery. Besides, piece-work wages are fixed for various kinds of products. Every piece of extra work is counted. Therefore more work means more pay. Trade union organizations also do what they can to help the managements of enterprises to take measures to raise the cultural and technical level of the workers and to help the workers to fulfil or overfulfil their quotas.

According to the statistics of the seven industrial ministries for September 1955, wages paid on piece-work rate already exceeded 40 per cent of the total wages paid out in all enterprises under these ministries.

Besides, all enterprises have set up various merit systems: there is the system of rewards for saving coal on the railways and there is the system of rewards for safety in operation in departments of power industries. On the basis of the suggestions of the trade unions, the Government Administration Council promulgated the "Provisional Regulations on Awards for Inventions, Technical Improvements and Rationalization Proposals Concerning Production" which enabled some 135,600 workers and staff to receive material rewards in 1954.

With the participation of the trade unions, the government and managements of enterprises made provisions of wages, allowances and subsidies for those working under exceptional conditions: women workers who have to take time off breast-feeding their babies during working hours receive full pay; workers

who work in conditions harmful to the health get health allowances; workers who work in remote places also receive special allowances; when the production of enterprises is suspended either because of natural conditions or because of management problems, workers also get allowances. When a worker is transferred he gets travelling expenses and allowances for moving or making arrangements for the family.

With the development of production the real wages of workers and staff have been steadily rising over the years. According to the statistics of five industrial ministries, the average money wages of workers and staff in 1952 was 66.20 per cent higher than in 1950. During the period of the First Five-Year Plan the average money wages of workers and staff in the whole country will increase by 33 per cent. According to the plan, the average wages of the workers and staff in 1955 would be 20.5 per cent higher as compared with 1952.

With the development of the national economy, 4,220,000 more workers and staff are needed in the period of the First Five-Year Plan. So more people will be employed.

In addition to gradually raising the wages and the number of employed persons, the state has made vigorous efforts to stabilize commodity prices, organize various welfare facilities, extend the scope of labour insurance, expand the health and medical services, increase funds for cultural and educational work, in order to constantly better the cultural and material life of the workers and staff. Consequently

the life of our workers and staff has improved a great deal since liberation.

6. Labour Protection

In China, labour protection is a fundamental policy of the state manifesting its concern to see that the workers and staff members work under healthy conditions and are provided with safety measures. As mass organizations of the working class, China's trade unions also pay full attention to this work. The Trade Union Law of the People's Republic of China provides that it is the duty of trade unions to ensure that the managements or employers effectively carry out the regulations and directives concerning labour protection and the standards and regulations concerning safety devices and factory sanitation.

The All-China Federation of Trade Unions has set up a Labour Protection Department which gives directions to the trade union organizations at different levels on how to improve labour protection; it also investigates and studies the safety and health conditions in various enterprises, submits proposals for labour laws and helps to popularize knowledge of safety devices and industrial health. The principal industrial unions and the principal provincial and municipal trade union organizations have also set up sections concerned with labour protection work. Primary trade union organizations have committees to look after labour protection, and groups of workers elect one of their number to act as labour protection in-

spector. By 1955, 1,630 primary trade union organizations had set up labour protection committees and 50,303 groups had labour protection inspectors.

During the period of the rehabilitation of the national economy immediately after the liberation, the trade unions led the workers to make an extensive investigation of safety and sanitary conditions. A great many defects and shortcomings were corrected in the various establishments throughout the country, and the extremely dangerous and bad working conditions began to disappear.

Since 1953 the key problems concerned with improving safety devices and health facilities, such as ventilation, cooling, control of dust and poisonous fumes, electricity safeguards, etc. are being tackled in the various industrial enterprises. In many textile mills, iron and steel works and machine-tool factories, the previous high temperatures have been gradually reduced and machinery has been installed to lighten labour. In the state-owned collieries, over forty-five per cent of coal is cut by combines, mechanical coal-cutters or pneumatic picks and the rest by electric or pneumatic drills or blasting with explosives; more than 80 per cent of traction on the working face and the underground haulage roadways is mechanized.

In 1954 the Ministry of Labour laid it down that industrial enterprises, in drawing up their annual financial plans, should work out industrial safety measures for labour protection and allocate a specific sum for the improvement of working conditions in the enterprises. The trade unions signed agreements with the managements to enable them to supervise and en-

sure the enforcement of these measures and to see that the working conditions were systematically improved.

The trade unions co-operate with the managements in educating the workers on safety questions and instructing them on the working of safety devices and safe methods of work. In many industrial cities, the government and the trade unions have jointly arranged lectures on industrial safety and health and held exhibitions of labour protection. With a view to studying and popularizing advanced experience in labour protection, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions has opened permanent exhibitions.

In connection with the plans for improving working conditions, the trade unions pay particular attention to the training of specialized personnel in labour protection. The All-China Federation of Trade Unions, as well as the industrial ministries, industrial unions and the provincial and city governments, has set up training classes on this subject. Up to the end of 1954 about a thousand persons had received training. In 1955, 4,726 persons were trained in 26 classes established by the provincial and city authorities and industrial unions.

Thanks to the effort made by the trade unions, managements, governmental bodies and the workers themselves, working conditions in the enterprises throughout the country have steadily improved.

Casualty figures in industry for 1953 were 5.8 per cent lower than 1952 and for the period between January and September 1954, there was a further decrease of 17 per cent over the corresponding period of 1953.

Before liberation the Chinese workers generally worked twelve hours a day and some as long as 16-18 hours, seven days a week. Since liberation the law protects the working people's right to rest. Now virtually all enterprises are operating an eight-hour day, and in branches particularly injurious to the workers' health, a six-hour day is enforced. Women workers are given special consideration. "Equal pay for equal work" is provided by law. Expectant mothers are given light work. They are entitled to 56 days' maternity leave with full pay. Larger enterprises have set up crèches, and in workshops where there are many women workers, special hygiene rooms are set aside for women. There is no longer any child labour in state-owned factories and mines.

7. Labour Insurance

Labour insurance forms part of the government's labour policy that expresses the state's concern for the welfare of the working people. It is one of the measures the state has adopted to improve the material and cultural life of the workers and to develop the productive forces.

In the old China, there was no such thing as labour insurance for the workers, and they had to manage as best they could in times of childbirth, old age, sickness, death, injury and disability. Many women workers dared not marry for fear they might have a child and be dismissed.

Since liberation the government has paid great attention to labour insurance work. But as early as December 27, 1948, Northeast China, which already had been liberated, had its Provisional War-time Labour Insurance Regulations for State-owned Enterprises. After the nation-wide liberation, the people's government promulgated in February 1951 the Labour Insurance Regulations of the People's Republic of China. Since then the labour insurance programme has been put into effect on a national scale and enforced in such enterprises as railways, water transport, posts and telecommunications and factories and mines employing 100 or more workers. In enterprises with less than 100 workers, labour insurance may be negotiated between the management and the trade union representing the workers. Amendments to the Labour Insurance Regulations were made on January 2, 1953, which extended its scope and increased the benefits.

September 20, 1954 witnessed the birth of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China. This Constitution reinforces the Labour Insurance Regulations. Article 93 of the Constitution provides: "Working people in the People's Republic of China have the right to material assistance in old age, and in case of illness or disability. To guarantee enjoyment of this right, the state provides social insurance, social assistance and public health services and gradually expands these facilities."

The rise in the living standard of our workers is not only shown by increases in their actual money wages. For one thing, 12 per cent of the total pay-

roll of the enterprise is appropriated for labour insurance benefits.

Every year more and more people become eligible for labour insurance benefits. From 600,000 in 1949 the number increased to 5,550,000 by the first half of 1955, an increase of 9 times in the space of 6 years.

Our Labour Insurance Regulations apply to all workers and staff members without exception who are employed in enterprises covered by these Regulations, regardless of their race, nationality, age or sex. The Regulations provide that all the labour insurance expenses should be borne by the managements or owners of the enterprises. The workers and staff members do not pay any contributions whatsoever.

The whole administration of the labour insurance programme is handled by the trade unions, which have established organizations at all levels in which the workers themselves are drawn into the administration. The Labour Insurance Department and the Collective Labour Insurance Administration Bureau of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions direct labour insurance work nationally and give guidance for the operation of such communal labour insurance establishments as sanatoria and rest homes throughout the country. In the municipal and provincial trade union organizations and industrial union organizations there are special departments and personnel to take charge of labour insurance work. Trade union committees in factories and mines, as a rule, have set up committees or appointed representatives to do the actual labour insurance work—they pay out the labour insurance

benefits and also organize mass campaigns for preventing and reducing sickness and injury.

Our labour insurance benefits cover illness, injury, death, maternity benefits and old-age pensions.

A worker who falls sick or is injured outside his work can be treated free at the medical institutions of the enterprise where he is employed. During treatment, for a period of up to six months he receives a sick benefit of between 60 to 100 per cent of his wages, depending on the length of time he has been employed in the enterprise. In the case of medical treatment exceeding six months the allowance paid is equivalent to 40-60 per cent of his wages. Priority in sanatoria or rest homes is accorded to convalescents or those who are constitutionally weak.

In the case of injury sustained at work, the total cost of treatment, medicines, hospitalization, meals at the hospital and travelling expenses involved is borne by the management or owner of the enterprise. Wages must be paid as usual throughout the period of treatment. If the worker becomes disabled, he is paid according to the degree of disablement, an invalid benefit equivalent to 60-75 per cent of his wages until such time as he regains his ability to work or until his death. If he is partially disabled but is still able to work, he gets, apart from his wages, a monthly invalid allowance equivalent to 10-30 per cent of his previous wages.

Women workers are entitled to a total of 56 days' maternity leave with full wages. In the case of a difficult delivery or the birth of twins, the mother is entitled to an extra 14 days also with full wages. Ex-

penses for pre-natal examinations and child delivery are borne by the enterprise. In the case of childbirth, a woman worker or the wife of a male worker receives a small maternity benefit which is increased in the event of twins, triplets, etc.

Male workers upon attaining the age of 60 who have worked for 25 years, including 5 years in their present post, and women workers on reaching the age of 50 who have worked for 20 years, with 5 years in their present post, may retire with a monthly old-age pension of 50-70 per cent of their wages. Retired workers are still entitled to medical treatment at the clinic or hospital of the enterprise where they used to work. Workers who are eligible to retire but continue to work receive, in addition to their normal wages, an allowance equal to 10-20 per cent of their wages according to the length of time they have worked in the enterprise. By the end of June 1955, there were 37,000 workers enjoying old-age pensions. The state has also established homes for the aged workers who have no family of their own. All the expenses for such establishments are borne by the state. There are at present 15 such homes in the country for the aged and permanently disabled.

In the case of the death of a worker, his family dependents receive considerable material assistance from the state. When a worker or retired worker dies from sickness or injury not sustained at work, his immediate dependents receive a funeral benefit equivalent to two months' average wages. In addition, they receive a relief benefit equivalent to 6-12 months' wages according to the number of his depen-

dents. Greater material assistance is given to the family dependents of a worker who dies while at work or after retirement in consequence of disablement resulting from injury sustained at work. To begin with, the family dependents receive a funeral benefit equivalent to 3 months' average wages. In addition, they are allowed a monthly pension ranging from 25 to 50 per cent of the deceased's previous wages according to the number of the dependents. The pension is paid until such time as the dependents no longer have the status of dependents. A funeral allowance of one-third to one half of the average monthly wage is also paid in the case of the death of a family dependent of a worker.

The number of sanatoria and rest homes established by trade unions with labour insurance funds has been increasing from year to year. By the end of June 1955, there were 126 such establishments in the country with 15,930 beds. In addition, primary trade unions in factories and mines have set up 1,500 sanatoria (including sanatoria where the workers go in their spare time) with 38,000 beds. A total of 335,000 workers had used these sanatoria and rest homes by the end of June 1955.

8. Women Workers

The trade unions of China have always paid great attention to the problems of women workers. In the All-China Federation of Trade Unions as well as local trade unions of all levels and the industrial unions,

women's departments have been set up. Where there are women members, the primary trade union organizations have formed committees or made a committee member responsible for dealing with the special problems of women workers. The duties of the committee or committee member are: to carry through, in co-ordination with the various departments of the trade union concerned, the policies and decrees of the Party and the government concerning the protection of women and children; to show women that their emancipation can only be gained through their own efforts; and to keep in close contact with the women workers in order to know and reflect their needs and to help them solve their personal difficulties.

Before liberation, Chinese women workers had no rights whatsoever, politically, socially or in any other respect. In many cases they did the same kind and amount of work as men but were paid only half or two-thirds as much. They also found it very difficult to find a job, and were liable to be dismissed due to pregnancy or childbirth.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the rapid rehabilitation and development of the national economy has afforded tremendous opportunities to women to obtain employment. In the first half of 1955 there were already two million women workers in the country. "Equal pay for equal work" is guaranteed by law. Many women workers have been promoted to managerial positions. In 1953, 1,569 women workers were promoted to responsible posts in various enterprises; and in 1954, 2,397 were

promoted to administrative or technical positions. By the end of 1954, more than 32,400 women workers had been promoted to leading or responsible jobs during the five years since liberation.

Women workers of the new China are displaying great enthusiasm for work and a new creative spirit in the country's socialist construction. Many advanced workers have been developed. According to a national survey in 1954, more than 11,600 women workers were elected by primary trade union organizations as model workers and distinguished workers, and over 20,200 as advanced workers.

Women workers have made an outstanding contribution in the construction of our country, and have brought about a change in the old scornful attitude to women's work. Many women workers have been elected as people's deputies, including eighteen as representatives to the First National People's Congress.

Under the Labour Insurance Regulations, women workers not only enjoy the same privileges as men, they are also entitled to certain special welfare benefits. Up to 1954, more than 2,200,000 women workers and wives of workers throughout the country had received maternity benefits.

To protect the health of mothers and their babies, special canteens, rest rooms for expectant mothers and baby-feeding rooms have been set up in factories and enterprises and special buses provided to take expectant mothers and mothers with young babies to and from work. By the first half of 1955, 901 hygiene rooms had been set up in factories, mines

and enterprises throughout the country for women workers.

Before liberation, illiteracy among women workers was very widespread, in some areas even reaching a hundred per cent. Since liberation, women workers have been taking an active part in spare-time literacy classes in the factories. In the first quarter of 1955, over 470,200 women workers were studying in spare-time literacy classes throughout the country. In addition, a large number of women workers entered worker-peasant short-term secondary schools and colleges.

9. Workers' Family Dependents

Work among the workers' families is an important branch of our trade union work. The organizing of the wives and families and uniting them around the trade union, and so helping to raise their political consciousness, goes a long way towards helping the workers in their work.

Before liberation, the Chinese workers were regarded as having no rights and the women members of their families particularly had to put up with all kinds of indignities. As the workers only received very small wages while commodity prices rose several times a day, the workers' families were continually in great difficulties.

With the liberation, the working class became the masters of the country, and with the growth in production, the workers' life improved considerably. Their real wages increased, and, in addition, the Labour

Insurance Regulations promulgated in 1951 provided material assistance to them in the case of birth, old age, sickness, death, injury and disability. The Regulations also provide that members of workers' families also enjoy free medical treatment, and have to pay only a half of the cost of medicine.

While the living standards of the workers' families improved, so their political status was raised and their cultural life improved. The Constitution of the People's Republic of China provides that women enjoy equal rights as men politically, economically, and in cultural and family life. Three hundred and ninety members of coal miners' families in various parts of the country were elected as county, municipal and provincial people's deputies. The wife of a lathe turner in Shenyang was elected as deputy to the National People's Congress. A large number of workers' wives attended spare-time schools organized in the areas in which they lived or in the enterprises where their husbands were employed. The trade unions also helped them organize self-study groups. Up to the first half of 1955, 100,813 working-class housewives had taken part in literacy classes.

The trade union clubs use various ways to attract the workers' families to take part in cultural activities. For example, they organize lectures on political and current affairs and talks on the essentials of maternity hygiene, hold exhibitions and discussion meetings, form reading and literacy groups and put on film-shows, etc. After completing their studies, many housewives took up jobs. For example, 2,960

working-class housewives were found jobs in Tientsin in 1951.

To enable housewives to study and take up work, the trade union organizations have helped them to set up crèches and nurseries of their own where their children can be looked after. According to a survey made in 1954, there were 1,228 crèches in various parts of the country run by workers' families, where more than 28,900 children were cared for.

The housewives are not concerned only with improving their own lives, they also take part in work for the benefit of society. Many have formed organizations for improving sanitary conditions. As these improved, so the amount of sickness decreased considerably. They also organize mutual-aid groups, which look after workers' wives or other relatives who are ill, so that the workers can go to work with an easy mind. In the first half of 1955 there were 23,464 such mutual-aid groups in the country with over 231,400 members.

10. Finance Work

According to the Constitution of the Trade Unions of the People's Republic of China trade union funds are derived from the following sources: (1) Admission fees of new members. A new member pays an admission fee equal to one per cent of his total wage of the month previous to his admission; (2) Membership dues. Each member pays regularly one per cent of his monthly wage as membership dues;

(3) Proceeds from cultural and sports activities sponsored by the trade unions; (4) Allocations by the managements or owners of enterprises in accordance with the Trade Union Law, under which the management or the owner of an enterprise must allocate to the trade union two per cent of the total payroll every month.

In the last few years, as a result of the development of national construction, there has been a continuous expansion of the trade union membership and a rise in the level of wages, which means that the trade union funds have also increased.

The income of the trade unions is used to serve the members and to improve production. It is mainly used for the following purposes: (1) To pay for mass cultural work. This includes expenses incurred in running spare-time schools for the workers, training trade union activists, sponsoring recreational and spare-time artistic activities, buying books, showing films and general propaganda work. (2) To pay for sports activities. This includes expenses incurred in the purchase of equipment and articles necessary for the workers and their children to carry on sports activities, in the holding of sports competitions, training of sportsmen and propaganda work. (3) As material assistance given to the members. This includes allowances to members who are in difficulty, subsidies allocated to the mutual-aid savings organizations, nurseries and young pioneers' summer camps. (4) For trade union's administration, including wages for trade union officials, administrative expenses and expenses incurred in the organizational work of the

trade union (e.g. the holding of membership meeting, etc.)

The administration costs take only a minimum of the trade union funds, the major part of which is used to enhance the cultural life of the members. In 1955 the administrative expenses of all trade unions in the country amounted to 30.2 per cent of the combined income and a continuous drive will be made to reduce this proportion in the future.

11. Living Conditions

The Chinese workers' living conditions were extremely poor before liberation. Most of them lived in squalid sheds. In working-class districts there was no sanitation to speak of: the air was foul and there was neither piped water nor a sewerage system. Epidemics were frequent and the mortality rate was high.

Since liberation the people's government has built large numbers of workers' houses. In 1952 they built houses enough to accommodate one million families. In 1953 and 1954, houses with floor spaces of 12 million and 13 million square metres were constructed respectively for the workers. According to the First Five-Year Plan for Development of the National Economy, in the five-year period (1953-57), the government will build workers' houses with a total floor space of 46 million square metres. Apart from the housing construction financed by the government, a lot has been done by trade union organizations to help im-

prove the workers' living conditions. For instance, they arranged for the workers to build their own houses with government loans. In this way in 1955, houses were built for 15,954 railway workers' families, covering 417,984 square metres of floor space.

Rents are now much lower than they were before. In pre-liberation days workers used to pay 30-50 per cent of their income in rent. In addition, they had to pay 3-12 months' rent on deposit. Nowadays rents for government-financed houses take up only about 5 per cent of their wages.

The people's government pays considerable attention to the workers' ever-increasing demand for consumer goods. After liberation it applied itself first of all to the stabilization of commodity prices. Since 1955, the government has carried out a planned supply of grain, edible oil and cotton cloth, with the result that speculation was rooted out, the stability of prices fully established and the livelihood of the whole body of working people safeguarded.

Meanwhile the government has expanded the production of light industry and agriculture in due proportion to the development of heavy industry, so as to satisfy the workers' material needs which are growing with the steady increase in their wages. In addition, the government has extended the network of department stores, retail shops or consumers' co-operatives in factories and mines and the workers' residential areas.

Before liberation there were hardly any canteens in the factories. The workers had to take their meals in the open air or by the side of the machines. Things

are quite different today. Every factory and mine has its own canteen or dining hall built and equipped at the expense of the management, who also subsidizes them.

The wages of most workers before liberation were so low that they were hardly sufficient to provide the bare necessities of life. Since liberation, however, their life has been improved enormously. With a steady increase in production has come a steady rise in the workers' wages. They not only live much better than before but are able to save out of their earnings. The savings of the workers and staff members of the Shenhsin Textile Mill in Wusih, for example, amounted to 193,900 yuan in 1952, increasing to 514,600 yuan in 1955.

A small number of workers with little skill, with too many mouths to feed, or who have run into unexpected troubles, however, still have financial difficulties. Allowances are made to these workers according to their actual circumstances, from relief funds financed by 20 per cent of trade union membership dues, part of the labour insurance funds and 5 per cent of the enterprise's premium funds.

There are mutual-aid savings associations under the control of trade union organizations, from which workers can get interest-free loans. By the end of 1954, 28,000 primary trade union organizations had established their own savings associations.

邮电服务手册

СПРАВОЧНИК
ПОЧТОВОГО, ТЕЛЕГРАФНОГО И
ТЕЛЕФОННОГО ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЙ

P.T.T. SERVICE GUIDE

北京市郵電局服務處所

北京市郵局	公安街 7 号	5.1500, 5.0561
北京市电报局	东長安街 12 号	5.1114, 5.4000
天桥邮电局	天桥西永安路 8 号	3.8073
前門車站邮电局	前門外东車站	3.6982
东單邮电局	东長安街东口 1 号	5.0968
西長安街邮电局	西長安街 112 号	3.1101
西四邮电局	西四南大街 5 号	2.1868
新街口邮电局	新街口西大街 74 号	2.1426
地安門大街邮电局	地安門大街 173 号	4.1431
南河沿邮电局	南河沿南口	5.0804
八面槽邮电局	八面槽大街 55 号	5.5470
东四邮电局	东四北大街 13 号	4.0333
东交民巷东口邮电局	东交民巷 3 号	5.4149
米市大街邮电局	崇內大街 290 号	5.5114
西直門外大街邮电局	苏联展覽館路 41 号	2.1441
西單北大街邮电局	西單北大街 278 号	2.3762
慈云寺邮电局	东郊慈云寺路	5.7819
万寿山邮电局	西郊頤和園門前	29—31

Предприятия связи в Пекине

Пекинский почтамт	Гун-ань-цзе № 7	5.1500 5.0561
Пекинский телеграф	Дун-чан-ань-цзе № 12	5.1119 5.4000
Контора связи «Тянь-цзяо»	Тянь-цзяо, Си-жун-ань-ту № 8	3.8073
Контора связи «Ст. Цзяньмэнь»	Ст. Цзяньмэнь	3.6982
Контора связи «Дун-дань»	Дун-чан-ань-цзе № 1	5.0968
Контора связи «Си-чан-ань-цзе»	Си-чан-ань-цзе № 112	3.1101
Контора связи «Си-сы»	Си-сы-нань-да-цзе № 5	2.1868
Контора связи «Синь-цзе-коу»	Синь-цзе-коу Си-да-цзе № 74	2.1426
Контора связи «Дун-ань-мынь-да-цзе»	Дун-ань-мынь-да-цзе № 173	4.1481
Контора связи «Нань-хэ-янь»	Нань-хэ-янь	5.0804
Контора связи «Ба-мянь-цао»	Ба-мянь-цао-да-цзе № 55	5.5470
Контора связи «Дун-сы»	Дун-сы-бэй-да-цзе № 13	4.0363
Контора связи «Дун-цзяо-минь-сян»	Дун-цзяо-минь-сян № 3	5.4149
Контора связи «Ми-ши»	Чун-инь-мынь-да-цзе № 290	5.5414
Контора связи «Си-чан-мынь-вай-да-цзе»	Мл. «Выставка СССР» № 41	2.1441
Контора связи «Си-дань-бэй-да-цзе»	Си-дань-бэй-да-цзе № 278	2.3762
Контора связи «Цы-янь-сы»	Дун-цзяо, Цы-янь-сы-ту	5.7819
Контора связи «Вань-шоу-шань»	Си-цзяо, И-хэ-янь	29-31

Post and Telegraph Offices in Peking

Peking Post Office	Kung an Chieh	5.1500, 5.0561
Peking Telegraph Office	12 Tung Chang An Chieh	5.1119, 5.4000
Tien Chiao Post & Telegraph Office	Yung An Lu, Tien Chiao	3.8073
Chien Men Station Post & Telegraph Office	East Railway Station, Chien Men	3.6982
Tung Tan Post & Telegraph Office	1. Tung Chang An Chieh	5.0968
Hsi Chang An Chieh Post & Telegraph Office	112, Hsi Chang An Chieh	3.1101
Hsi Sze Post & Telegraph Office	5. Hsi Sze Nan Ta Chieh	2.1868
Hsin Chieh Kou Post & Telegraph Office	74. Hsin Chieh Kou	2.1426
Ti An Men Ta Chieh Post & Telegraph Office	173. Ti An Men Ta Chieh	4.1481
Nan Ho Yen Post & Telegraph Office	Nan Ho Yen	5.0804
Pa Mien Tsao Post & Telegraph Office	Pa Mien Tsao Ta Chieh	5.5470
Tung Sze Post & Telegraph Office	13, Tung Sze Pei Ta Chieh	4.0363
Tung Chiao Min Hsiang Post & Telegraph Office	3. Tung Chiao Min Hsiang	5.4149
Wu Shih Ta Chieh Post & Telegraph Office	290, Chung Wen Men Ta Chieh	5.5414
Hsi Chih Men Wai Ta Chieh Post & Telegraph Office	41, Chan Lan Kuan Lu	2.1441
Hsi Tan Pei Ta Chieh Post & Telegraph Office	278, Hsi Tan Pei Ta Chieh	2.3762
Tse Yung Sze Post & Telegraph Office	Tse Yun Sze Lu, Eastern Suburb	5.7819
Wan Shou Shan Post & Telegraph Office	Entrance to Summer Palace	29-31

郵局經辦業務項目

一、出售郵票、紀念郵票、紀念郵票冊。

二、國內業務：

① 收寄下列各樣郵件：

信函、明信片、印刷品、掛號郵件、航空郵件、小包、包裹。

② 發行全國各地報紙、期刊。

③ 辦理匯兌業務。

三、國際業務：

信函、明信片、印刷品、小包、航空郵件、掛號郵件、快遞郵件、包裹。

Почтовая контора производит следующие виды операций.

1. Продажа марок, почтовых марок и альбомов с юбилейными марками.

2. Прием корреспонденции внутри страны:

а) прием корреспонденции следующих почтовых отправлений:

листья, открытки, карточки, заказные почтовые отправления, бумажки, письма с вложениями и посылки.

б) размещение корреспонденции на почтовых печатях по всей стране.

в) прием корреспонденции.

3. Прием корреспонденции из-за границы:

листья, открытки, карточки, заказные почтовые отправления, бумажки, письма с вложениями и посылки.

The Services Operated by the Post Office

1. Sale of postage stamps, commemorative stamps, and albums for Commemorative stamps.

2. Domestic services:

a) Receipt of the following types of mail:

letters, postcards, printed matter, registered mail, airmail, parcels, and packages.

b) Distribution of mail by post office stamps throughout the country.

c) Receipt of mail.

3. International services:

letters, postcards, printed matter, airmail, registered mail, parcels, and packages.

國內郵資簡明表 (人民幣)

資 費 類 別	本 埠	外 埠
平 信	0.04 元	0.08 元
明 信 片	0.02 元	0.04 元
單 掛 號 信	0.16 元	0.20 元
雙 掛 號 信	0.28 元	0.32 元

附註：航空寄費每十公分另加 0.08 元。

Сбор почтовой корреспонденции, пересылаемой внутри страны.
(Женьминьби)

	Местная (Юань)	Иногородная (Юань)
Простое письмо	0,04	0,08
Почтовая карточка	0,02	0,04
Заказное письмо	0,16	0,20
Заказное письмо с уведомлением о вручении	0,28	0,32

Примечание: За пересылку воздушным путем дополнительно взимается 0,08 юаня за каждые 10 гр.

Comprehensive Tariff for Domestic Correspondence

Postages not over 20 grams	Destination	Local (in yuan)	Other Places (in yuan)
Classification			
Letter		0.04	0.08
Postcard		0.02	0.04
Registered Letter		0.16	0.20
Registered Letter with A.R.		0.28	0.32

Remarks: For air mail a surtax of 0.08 Yuan per 10 grams shall be charged in addition to the above.

國際郵件資費表 (人民幣)

类 别	計 算 标 準	邮 費 資 例
信 函	起 重 二 十 公 分	0.22 元
	續 重 每 二 十 公 分	0.13 元
明 信 片	單	0.13 元
印 刷 物	起 重 五 十 公 分	0.09 元
	續 重 每 五 十 公 分	0.04 元
小 包 郵 件	每 重 五 十 公 分	0.09 元
	起 算 數	0.45 元
小 包 投 遞 費	每 件	0.32 元
函 件 驗 關 費	”	0.32 元
掛 號 費	”	0.32 元
快 遞 費	”	0.48 元
回 執	”	0.24 元
亞 洲 各 國	每 重 十 公 分 加 收	0.32 元
蘇 聯 及 東 歐 各 人 民 主 義 國 家	”	0.48 元
西 歐 各 國 (經 德 克 斯 洛 伐 克 轉)	”	0.48 元
西 歐 各 國 (經 香 港 轉)	”	0.80 元
其 他 各 洲	”	0.80 元

Сбор почтовых отправлений, посылаемых за границу.

Вид почтовых отправлений	Единица измерения	Сбор (Юань)	
Письмо	20 гр.	0,22	
	за каждые последующие 20 гр.	0,13	
Почтовая карточка	простая	0,13	
Бандероль	50 гр.	0,09	
	за каждые последующие 50 гр.	0,04	
Мелкая посылка	за каждые 50 гр.	0,09	
	минимальный сбор	0,45	
Сбор за доставку мелкой посылки	одна посылка	0,32	
Сбор за таможенный осмотр корреспонденции	за одно отправление	0,32	
Заказной сбор	за одно отправление	0,32	
Сбор экспресса	за одно отправление	0,48	
За уведомление о вручении	за одно отправление	0,24	
Дополнительная плата авиопочты	в страны Азии	за каждые 10 гр. дополнительно взимается	0,32
	в СССР и восточно-европейские страны народной демократии	за каждые 10 гр. дополнительно взимается	0,48
	в западно-европейские страны (транзитом через Чехословакию)	за каждые 10 гр. дополнительно взимается	0,48
	в западно-европейские страны (транзитом через Гонконг)	за каждые 10 гр. дополнительно взимается	0,80
	в остальные континенты	за каждые 10 гр. дополнительно взимается	0,80

Rates of Postage on International Mail Matters

CLASSIFICATION	UNIT FOR CALCULATION OF POSTAGE	POSTAGE (in yuan)
Letters	First unit of 20 grams or fraction thereof.	0.22
	Each successive unit of 20 grams or fraction thereof.	0.13
Postcards	Single	0.13
Printed Matter	First unit of 20 grams or fraction thereof.	0.09
	Each successive unit of 50 grams or fraction thereof.	0.04
Small Packets	Per 50 grams	0.09
	Minimum charge per article	0.45
Delivery fee for Small Packets	Per article	0.32
Custom clearance fee on Correspondence	Per article	0.32
Registration fee	Per article	0.32
Express fee	Per article	0.48
Acknowledgement of Receipt	Per article	0.24
Airmail fee	Asian Countries	0.32
	The U.S.S.R. and People's Democracies in East Europe	0.48
	West European Countries (via Czechoslovakia)	0.48
	West European Countries (via Hongkong)	0.80
	Other countries	0.80

國際電報價目表 (人民幣每字價目)

Тариф международных телеграмм (Такса за слово в юане)
Tariff of International Telegrams (Rates per word in yuan)

收報地名 Место Назначения Destination	普通電報 價目 Такса за обыкновенную телеграмму Rates on Ordinary Telegrams	收報地名 Место Назначения Destination	普通電報 價目 Такса за обыкновенную телеграмму Rates on Ordinary Telegrams
亞洲 Азия ASIA		歐洲 ЕВРОПА EUROPE	
朝鮮民主主義人民共和國 Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	0.32	蘇聯 U. S. S. R.	0.88
蒙古人民共和國 Mongolia, People's Republic of	0.32	阿爾巴尼亞 Albania	1.344
越南民主共和國 Viet Nam, Democratic Republic of	0.32	保加利亞 Bulgaria	1.344
亞丁 Aden	3.18	捷克斯洛伐克 Czechoslovakia	1.344
阿富汗 Afghanistan	1.42	德國 Germany	1.344
緬甸 Burma	1.194	匈牙利 Hungary	1.344
錫蘭 Ceylon	1.328	波蘭 Poland	1.344
塞浦路斯 Cyprus	3.06	羅馬尼亞 Rumania	1.344
印度 India	0.72	南斯拉夫 Yugoslavia	1.98
印度尼西亞 Indonesia	1.16	奧地利 Austria	1.90
伊朗 Iran	1.941	比利時 Belgium	1.90
伊拉克 Iraq	1.884	丹麥 Denmark	1.90
以色列 Israel	2.84	芬蘭 Finland	1.90
日本 Japan	0.72	法國 France	1.90
馬來亞 Malaya, Penang, 檳榔嶼 Singapore	1.152	希臘 Greece	1.90
北婆羅洲 North Borneo	1.241	冰島 Iceland	2.092
巴基斯坦 Pakistan	0.80	愛爾蘭 Ireland	1.90
菲律賓 Philippine Islands	0.72	意大利 Italy	1.90
沙特阿拉伯 Saudi Arabia	3.26	荷蘭 Netherlands	1.908
敘利亞及黎巴嫩 Syria and Lebanon	2.068	挪威 Norway	1.90
泰國 Thailand	1.34	瑞典 Sweden	1.90
也門 Yemen	3.36	瑞士 Switzerland	1.90
尼泊爾 Nepal	0.72		

收 報 地 名 Место Назначения Destination	普通電報 價目 Тариф за обыкновенную телеграмму Rates on Ordinary Telegrams	收 報 地 名 Место Назначения Destination	普通電報 價目 Тариф за обыкновенную телеграмму Rates on Ordinary Telegrams
大洋洲 Океания OCEANIA		巴 西 Brazil	2.092
澳大利亞 Australia (incl. (包括塔斯 馬尼亞) Tasmania)	2.28	智 利 Chile	1.90
關島及中 途島 Guam and Midway	1.44	哥倫比亞 Colombia	1.932
夏威夷羣島 Hawaiian Islands	1.44	厄瓜多尔 Ecuador	2.108
新 西 蘭 New Zealand	2.516	巴拉圭 Paraguay	2.22
非洲 Африка AFRICA		秘 魯 Peru	2.20
阿尔及利亚 Algeria	1.90	烏拉圭 Uruguay	2.26
埃及 Egypt—		委內瑞拉 Venezuela	2.00
第一区 1st region	2.844	中美洲 Центральная Америка и Западные 及西印 印度洋ские острова 度羣島 CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES	
第二区 2nd region	2.94	哥斯達黎加 Costa Rica	1.90*
肯尼亚及 Uganda	3.588	古 巴 Cuba	1.90*
島干達		多米尼加 Dominican Republic	1.90*
利 比 亞 Libya	1.90	海 地 Haiti	1.90*
摩 洛 哥 Morocco	2.032	尼加拉瓜 Nicaragua	1.90*
苏 丹 Sudan	3.108	巴拿马 Panama	1.90*
丹 吉 尔 Tangier	1.90	北美洲 Северная Америка NORTH AMERICA	
突尼斯 Tunis	1.90	加拿大(包 Canada (incl. 括紐芬蘭) Newfoundland)	1.90
南非联邦 Union of South Africa	3.108	墨西哥 Mexico	2.18
南美洲 Южная Америка SOUTH AMERICA		美國(包括 U. S. A (incl. 阿拉斯加) Alaska)	1.44
阿 根 廷 Argentina	1.90		
玻利维亚 Bolivia	2.14		

註有 «*» 的價目只適用於發往各該國的基本主要城市的主報，發往其他各地的另有較高的價目。

Таксы с отсылкой «*» только применяются для телеграмм в некоторые главные города этих стран. Для телеграмм в другие города взимается более высокая такса.

Rates marked * are applicable to telegrams destined to certain principal towns of the respective countries only. There are higher rates for other offices.

關於國際電報的注意事項

私 務 電 報 的 一 般 規 定			
報 類	加 急 電 報	普 通 電 報	書 信 電 報
納 費 業 務 標 識	= URGENT =		= LT =
收 費 標 準	全 價 加 倍 收 費	全 價 收 費	全 價 對 折 收 費
起 碼 計 費 字 數	5	5	22
傳 遞 與 投 送	在普通電報之前 在加急電報之後 書信電報之前		一般的在交發次日上午八 時(收報電局時間)以後 投送，但收報電局停情 伸縮。
不 收 受 各 該 國 家	緬甸，印度尼西 亞，巴拿馬，美 國及其屬地。		朝鮮民主主義人民共和 國，蒙古人民共和國，越 南民主共和國，阿富汗。
適 用 的 特 別 案 例	除某類電報規定不適用，或收報電局規定不開放者外，可用：預 付回電費，校對，送妥電知，送妥即知，跟轉，改發，分送，分 送各址全錄，專送，郵局留交，郵局掛號留交，電局留交，視 啓，話傳等十四種。		

一 般 通 用 的 語 文	其 他 通 用 語 文
中文(用標準電碼本內所載的四個號碼字書寫) 俄文(用拉丁字母書寫) 法文 英文	各收報國的本國文字亦可 使用，但須以拉丁字母書 寫並在註內註明所用文 字的名称。

Замечание в отношении международной телеграммы

ОБЩИЕ ПРАВИЛА ДЛЯ ЧАСТНЫХ ТЕЛЕГРАММ			
Категории телеграмм	Срочные телеграммы	Обыкновенные телеграммы	Телеграммы-письма
Платные служебные отметки	= URGENT =		= LT =
Размер таксы	Взимается в двойном размере от полной таксы.	Взимается полная такса	Взимается в половинном размере от полной таксы.
Минимальная такса за телеграмму	5 слов	5 слов	22 слова
Передача и доставка	Перед обыкновенной телеграммой	После срочных телеграмм и перед телеграммами-письмами	Обыкновенно доставляется в 8ч. утра (по времени телеграфа назначения) следующего дня после подачи, но по усмотрению телеграфа назначения время доставки может быть удлинено или сокращено.
Страны, в которые не принимаются соответствующие категории телеграмм.	Индонезия, Панама, США и их колонии, Бирма.		Корейская Народно-демократическая Республика, Монгольская Народная республика, Демократическая Республика Вьетнам, Афганистан.
Телеграммы с особыми услугами	Кроме тех телеграмм, по которым не распространяются и в тех учреждениях назначения, где не введены эти службы, могут быть следующие особые услуги: телеграммы с опущенным ответом, телеграммы с проверкой, телеграммы с телеграфным подтверждением приема, телеграммы с полным подтверждением приема, доставка вклада, телеграммы неотправляющиеся по всякому другому адресу, телеграммы с несколькими адресами, телеграммы с сообщением всех адресов, доставка с народным, до востребования на почте, заказным до востребования на почте, до востребования на телеграфе, вручение в собственные руки, телеграммы с заказом на передачу по телефону.		

В настоящее время в нашей стране разрешается применение следующих языков по службе Международной электросвязи.

Общепринятые языки: Китайский язык (составленный при помощи из группы четырех арабских цифр, взятых из официального телеграфного словаря китайской администрации), Русский язык (латинским шрифтом), Французский язык. Английский язык.

При следующих условиях, разрешается применение других языков

В соответствующую страну родной язык страны назначения может применяться, если он может латинизироваться, но в заголовке надо указать наименование данного языка.

Observations relating to International Telegraph Service

GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR PRIVATE TELEGRAMS			
Class	Urgent Telegrams	Ordinary Telegrams	Letter Telegrams
Paid Service Indications	= URGENT =		= LT =
Rates	Double full rate	Full rate	Half rate
Minimum chargeable words	5	5	22
Transmission and delivery order	Before ordinary telegrams	After urgent telegrams but before letter telegrams	Generally delivered at 8 a.m. (time of delivery office) after date of deposit. Delivery may, however, be earlier or later at discretion of delivery office.
Countries for which certain classes of telegrams are not admitted	Burma, Indonesia, Panama, U.S.A. and its possessions.		Democratic People's Republic of Korea, People's Republic of Mongolia, Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Afghanistan.
Telegrams with special services	Except for certain classes of telegrams or in cases where not admitted by offices of destination, the following special services are applicable: Reply paid; Collation; Telegraphic notification of delivery; Postal notification of delivery; To follow; Redirected to any other address; Multiple addresses; Communicate all addresses; Express; Poste restante; Poste restante registered; Telegraph resant; Personal delivery; Delivery by telephone.		

Languages generally admitted	Languages specifically admitted
Chinese (expressed by means of groups of 4 figures taken from the Official Telegraph Dictionary of the Chinese Administration) Russian (Latinized) French English	The national language of the country of destination may be used, provided it is Latinized and remarked in preamble with the name of the language used.

國際電話通話地點、價目及時間表

通話地點	通話時間 (北京時間)	三分鐘 話價 (人民幣)	預告或傳呼 電話的附加費 (人民幣)	備註
蘇聯: 莫斯科等各大城市	00.00-24.00	19.68	6.56	
保加利亞: 索非亞等各大城市	00.00-24.00	26.25	8.75	經蘇聯接轉。
捷克斯洛伐克: 布拉格等各大城市	16.00-17.00 *00.00-24.00	24.00	8.00	*經蘇聯接轉。
匈牙利: 布達佩斯	00.00-24.00	24.48	8.16	經蘇聯接轉。
波蘭: 華沙等各大城市	14.00-15.50 *00.00-24.00	24.00	8.00	*經蘇聯接轉。
羅馬尼亞: 布加勒斯特	00.00-24.00	30.00	10.00	經蘇聯接轉。
南斯拉夫: 貝爾格萊德	00.00-24.00	26.40	8.80	經蘇聯接轉。
瑞士: 伯爾尼等各大城市	16.15-18.00	28.80	—	1. 星期日的開放時間為 17.00-18.00。 2. 叫人、叫字同樣計費。 3. 不開放加急電話業務。
印度: 新德里等各大城市	13.00-14.00	20.40	—	1. 每星期一、三、五開放。 2. 叫人、叫字同樣計費。 3. 不開放加急電話業務。
印度尼西亞: 雅加達及萬隆	10.00-11.00	20.40	—	1. 星期日不開放。 2. 叫人、叫字同樣計費。 3. 不開放加急電話業務。

說明

1. 發話人可到北京市電報局辦理國際電話掛號手續，地點在北京東長安街 12 號。
2. 發有北京市內電話已經辦理登記的用戶，可以撥叫國際電話紀錄台要求掛號，其號碼是北京 3.4000 號。24 小時都可以接受掛號登記。
3. 上表所列話價是普通叫字電話通話三分鐘的價目。每次通話至少以三分鐘計算。超過三分鐘時，每超過一分鐘加收三分之一的話費，不滿一分鐘也按一分鐘計算。
4. 加急電話照普通電話價目加倍計費。

Расписание, такса и место назначения международной телефонной связи

Место назначения	Расписание по пекинскому времени	Такса (юань)	Дополнительный сбор за «преварительное извещение» или за «вызовом абонента» (юань)	Примечание
СССР: Москва и другие города	00:00-24:00	19,68	6,56	
Болгария: София и другие города	00:00-24:00	26,25	8,75	транзитом через СССР
Чехословакия: Прага и другие города	16:00-17:00 *00:00-24:00	24,00	8,00	*транзитом через СССР
Венгрия: Будапешт	00:00-24:00	24,48	8,16	транзитом через СССР
Польша: Варшава и другие города	14:00-15:50 *00:00-24:00	24,00	8,00	*транзитом через СССР
Румыния: Бухарест	00:00-24:00	30,00	10,00	транзитом через СССР
Югославия: Белград	00:00-24:00	26,40	8,80	транзитом через СССР
Швейцария: Берн и другие города	16.15-18.00	28,80	—	1. По воскресеньям: 17:00-18:00 служба открывается. 2. Для разговора между двумя определенными лицами не взимается дополнительная такса. 3. Срочный разговор не принимается.
Индия: Пхано-Дели и другие города	13:00-14:00	20,40	—	1. Только по понедельникам, средам и пятницам. 2. Для разговора между двумя определенными лицами не взимается дополнительная такса. 3. Срочный разговор не принимается.
Индонезия: Джакарта Бандунг	10:00-11:00	20,40	—	1. Служба не открывается по воскресеньям. 2. Для разговора между двумя определенными лицами не взимается дополнительная такса. 3. Срочный разговор не принимается.

ПОЯСНЕНИЕ

1. Заявка на международный телефонный разговор принимается в Пекинском телеграфном управлении, адрес: № 12 Дя Чан Линь Цзе.
2. Абонент Пекинской городской телефонной сети, зарегистрированный для международного телеграфного разговора, может сделать заказ на разговор по телефону № 3.4000. Времени приема заявок до 21:00.
3. Обыкновенная такса является такой за один обыкновенный частный разговор продолжительностью в 3 минуты. Продолжительность каждого разговора не может быть меньше 3 минут, причем за каждую последующую минуту 3 минут взимается такса в размере 1/3 от таксы обыкновенного частного разговора. Меньше 1 минуты рассматривается как за 1 минуту.
4. Такса за срочный разговор является таксой обыкновенного разговора в двойном размере.

LIST OF PLACES SERVED BY THE INTERNATIONAL
TELEPHONE SERVICE

DESTINATION	Service Hours (Peking time)	Unit Charges (in Yuan)	Supplementary Charges for Pravsis or Avis d'Appel Calls (in Yuan)	Remarks
U. S. S. R.: Moscow & other cities	00:00-24:00	19.68	6.56	
Bulgaria: Sofia & other cities	00:00-24:00	26.25	8.75	via the U.S.S.R.
Czechoslovakia: Praha & other cities	16:00-17:00 00:00-24:00*	24.00	8.00	*via the U.S.S.R.
Hungary: Budapest	00:00-24:00	24.48	8.16	via the U.S.S.R.
Poland: Warszawa & other cities	14:00-15:50 00:00-24:00*	24.00	8.00	*via the U.S.S.R.
Rumania: Bucharest	00:00-24:00	30.00	10.00	via the U.S.S.R.
Yugoslavia: Belgrade	00:00-24:00	26.40	8.80	via the U.S.S.R.
Switzerland: Bern & other cities	16:15-18:00	23.80	—	1. Service hour for Sundays: 17:00-18:00 2. No supplementary charge for person-to-person calls. 3. Urgent calls not available.
India: New Delhi & other cities	13:00-14:00	20.40	—	1. On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays only. 2. No supplementary charge for person-to-person calls. 3. Urgent calls not available.
Indonesia: Djakarta & Bandung	10:00-11:00	20.40	—	1. No service on Sundays. 2. No supplementary charge for person-to-person calls. 3. Urgent calls not available.

Explanatory Notes

1. The booking of an international telephone call may be made at the Peking Telegraph Office, No. 12, Tung-Chang-An Chieh, Peking.
2. A registered local telephone subscriber in Peking may book an international telephone call by dialing the recording operator, telephone No. 24000. Booking hours: 00:00-24:00.
3. The unit charge listed above is the charge for an international telephone call of 3 minutes' duration. A call is charged for at least 3 minutes' duration. When the duration of a call exceeds 3 minutes, a charge per minute shall be made for the period in excess of the first 3 minutes. Any fraction of a minute shall be charged as for one minute.
4. Urgent calls are charged double the rate for an ordinary call.

中國大豆
CHINESE
SOYABEANS

大豆在中國生產有着悠久的歷史。中國大豆，品質優良，特別是中國東北地區所產的“黃大豆”很早就在世界市場上享有盛譽。在今日科學昌明之時，大豆用途的範圍也有着驚人的擴展，因而成為重要的原料了。在工業方面已能用以製造膠漆、塑膠、造紙用膠劑、人造羊毛、人造橡膠。

中國東北黃豆含有大量的營養成份，計脂肪 20% 左右，蛋白質 42% 左右，並還含有多量的鈣質和磷質，因此又是很好的食品，可作煮湯、豆腐、醬油。用大豆製成的豆漿則是一種普遍愛好而具有營養價值的飲料。大豆也是很好的榨油原料之一。經過加工精煉以後，豆油可製人造奶油，或用作乾性油，供工業之用。榨油後剩餘之豆餅、豆粕，則可用作飼料或肥料。

中國大豆一般按顏色分為黃大豆、青大豆和黑大豆三大類。按照不同的需要分別供應出口。中國大豆品質的優點之一是雜質極微，黃大豆通常含在 1% 以下，青大豆及黑大豆通常含在 3% 以下。中國青大豆及黑大豆規格函詢即寄。黃大豆的一般出口規格列後：

水份 11—13% 雜質 0.3—1% 不完善粒 3—5% 含油量(乙醚浸出物，濕態) 18%
需要樣品或詢問具體事項者請向我公司接洽。

The cultivation of Soyabeans in China has had a long history. Chinese Soyabeans are well-known for its fine quality, especially, the established strains of Northeastern origin having enjoyed world-wide fame since early years. In the present epoch when science is highly developed, the scope of utilization of Soyabeans has been broadened amazingly. As a result, Soyabeans have become an important raw material much sought for. In industrial applications, Soyabeans are more often utilized in the manufacture of adhesives, plastics, paper-size, artificial wool and synthetic rubber.

Chinese Yellow Soyabeans of Northeastern Origin are noted to contain a large percentage of nourishing ingredients, notably, around 20% of fat, around 42% of protein and appreciable amounts of calcium and phosphorus. They are, therefore, greatly valued as a food material in making soup, bean-curd and sauce. It is noteworthy that the Bean Milk made from Soyabeans is a popular beverage with high nutritional value. Soyabeans are also known as one of the best raw materials for oil pressing. After proper refining, Soyabean oil may be used to make margarine, or employed as a drying oil for industrial purposes. The bean cake and bean meal left as residue after oil extraction are mainly consumed for cattle feeding, or used as fertilizers.

Chinese Soyabeans are generally classified on the basis of colour difference into three major groups, namely, Yellow, Green and Black. Export consignments are being made according to the specific requirements of buyers. One outstanding quality of Chinese Soyabeans is the unusually low percentage of admixtures, commonly, less than 1% for Yellows, less than 3% for Greens and Blacks. The specifications for Chinese Green and Black Soyabeans will be furnished on request. The General Export Specification of Yellow Soyabeans of Northeastern Origin is given below:—

Moisture 11—13% Admixture 0.3—1% Unsound Grains 3—5%
Oil Content (Ethyl Ether Extract, Wet Basis) 18%
For samples, or other detailed information, please contact us directly.



大豆正在用機器整理
Mechanical Handling of Soyabeans

大豆經打包後準備出口
Soyabeans ready for export after careful packaging



青大豆
Soyabeans
Green

黃大豆
Soyabeans
Yellow

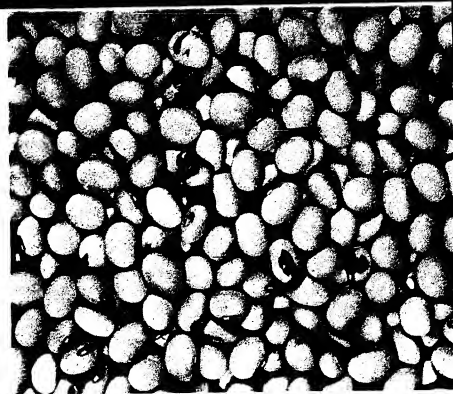
黑大豆
Soyabeans
Black

青 豆

我公司供應蘭谿、啟東、奔牛、開封青豆，其中蘭谿和啟東為大粒類，奔牛為中粒類，開封為小粒類，皆國產上品，經過嚴格分級，品質整齊，素為國際市場所讚譽。

青豆營養豐富，供作食用，用途衆多。蘭谿、啟東、奔牛青豆通常用於煮湯和製豆腐、豆漿，開封青豆最適於發豆芽。

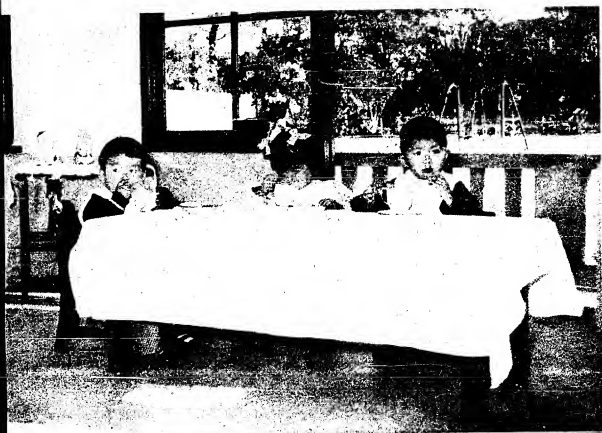
如荷訂購，無任歡迎。



青 豆 Green Soyabeans

用中國青豆製成的豆漿
裝是極富營養的飲料

Bean Milk made from Chinese Green
Soyabeans is a very nourishing beverage.



GREEN SOYABEANS

We supply the best grades of Green Soyabeans, such as "Lanchi" and "Chitung", the large size, "Pengnu", the medium size, and "Kaifeng", the small size. Being well graded at origins, they have long gained popularity on the international market for their uniform quality.

High in nutritive value, these Green Soyabeans are largely utilized as food materials in diverse ways. Generally speaking, "Lanchi", "Chitung" and "Pengnu" grades are all good for making soup, bean-curd and bean-milk, whereas Kaifeng Green Soyabeans are particularly suitable for producing bean sprouts.

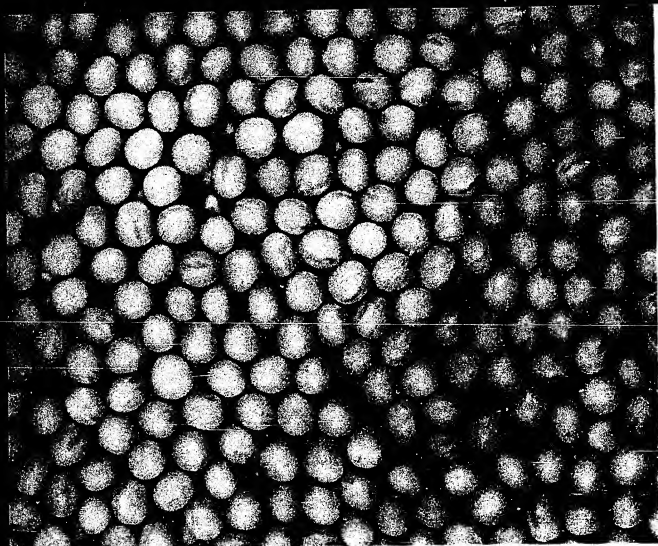
We look forward to being favoured with your specified orders, or enquiries and assure you of our best service at all times.

平 湖 黃 豆
PINGHU YELLOW SOYABEANS

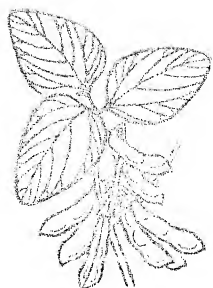
中國糧穀油脂出口公司上海分公司
CHINA NATIONAL CEREALS, OILS & FATS
EXPORT CORP., SHANGHAI BRANCH

地址：中國上海北京東路 83 號
電報掛號：3 2 7 8 4 上海

Address: 83 Peking Road(E), Shanghai, China
Cable: CHINAFAT SHANGHAI



平湖黃豆 Pinghu Yellow Soybeans



平湖黃豆

平湖黃豆係浙江名產，色澤金黃，顆粒特大，飽滿均勻，行銷香港及新加坡以來，用戶均樂於採用，公認為市場最優良之豆。

平湖黃豆營養豐富，食用最為相宜，可煮豆湯，製成豆腐、豆漿、豆粉、醬油等，用途較多，不及一一列舉，由此介紹，知所自擇，無任歡迎。

說明書

水分 (max.) : 14.0%
 雜質 (max.) : 1.0%
 油分 (ether extract) (wet basis) : 15-16%

PINGHU YELLOW SOYBEANS

A special variety of Soyabeans, indigenous to the Pinghu District of Chekiang Province, well-known for their bright golden yellow colour and big, sound, uniform grains. Since they made their first appearance on Hongkong and Singapore markets, they have been readily absorbed by local consumers and generally accepted as the best grade among all yellow soyabeans obtainable on the market.

With a high nutritive value, Pinghu Yellow Soyabeans are popularly employed for food preparation in numerous ways, mainly, for making soup, bean-curd, bean-milk, bean-powder (soy flour), sauce, etc.

We recommend this specialty for your cordial patronage and assure you of every satisfaction.

GENERAL SPECIFICATION

Moisture (max.) : 14.0%
 Admixture (max.) : 1.0%
 Oil content (ether extract) (wet basis) : 15-16%

大白豌豆
Large White Peas

中國糧穀油脂出口公司上海分公司
CHINA NATIONAL CERÉALS, OILS & FATS
EXPORT CORP., SHANGHAI BRANCH

地址：中國上海北京路 83 號 Address: 83 Peking Road(E), Shanghai, China
電報掛號：32784 上海 Cable: CHINAFAT SHANGHAI

大 白 豌豆

大白豌豆為四川名產，光潔鮮明，顆粒均勻，品質純淨。製罐頭、調羹湯，最為相宜。炒食佐餐，或製甜食點心，聽憑選擇。

如荷訂購，無任歡迎。

一 般 規 格

水 份(最高)14.0%
雜 質(最高) 0.5%
不完善粒包括虫蛀粒(最高) 1.0%

LARGE WHITE PEAS

Large White Peas of Szechuen origin are noted for their glossy, neat appearance, uniform size and pure quality. They are specially good for canning purposes and often used for making soup. Sometimes, they are roasted to make a side dish, or mashed and flavoured to prepare sweets as desired.

Your esteemed orders and enquiries will be carefully attended to with promptness to your entire satisfaction.

GENERAL SPECIFICATION

Moisture (max.).....14.0%
Admixture (max.)..... 0.5%
Unsound grains, including weevil
grains (max.)..... 1.0%



大白豌豆 Large White Peas



中國糧食油脂出口公司
CHINA NATIONAL CEREALS, OILS & FATS
EXPORT CORPORATION

中國糧食油脂出口公司
CHINA NATIONAL CEREALS, OILS & FATS
EXPORT CORPORATION

中國北京猪市大街 57 號
57 Chu Shih Ta Chieh, Peking, China.

電報掛號: **NATIONOIL PEKING**
Cable Address:

我公司爲國營企業，也是中國唯一出口及進口各種糧穀、豆類、油籽、油品、鹽等等的公司。如對我公司經營之商品有興趣者，請逕與我公司直接聯系，無任歡迎。

Being a state Enterprise, we are the sole Corporation dealing in the Export & Import of various Kinds of **Cereals, Beans, Oil-seeds, Vegetable Oils, Salt** etc. Buyers as well as sellers interested in the following commodities are invited to make direct contact with us.

糧穀類

Cereals

大 米

RICE

粳 米

Round-shaped Rice

秈 米

Long-shaped Rice

糯 米

Glutinous Rice

小 麥

WHEAT

麵 粉

WHEAT FLOUR

穀 皮

WHEAT BRAN

玉 米

MAIZE

高 粱

KAOLIANG

大 麥

BARLEY

燕 麥

OATS

裸 麥

RYE

蕎 麥

BUCK WHEAT

小 米

MILLET

豆 類

Beans

大豆

SOYA BEANS

黃 大 豆	Yellow
青 大 豆	Green
黑 大 豆	Black

紅小豆

SMALL RED BEANS

天津紅小豆	Tientsin Origin
唐山紅小豆	Tangshan Origin
山東紅小豆	Shantung Origin
崇明紅小豆	Tsungming Origin
安徽紅小豆	Anhwei Origin
張家口紅小豆	Kalgan Origin

綠豆

SMALL GREEN BEANS

張家口綠豆	Kalgan Origin
漢口綠豆	Hankow Origin
明光綠豆	Mingkwong Origin
四川綠豆	Szechuan Origin

白小豆

SMALL WHITE BEANS

雜豆類

Pulses

蠶豆

BROAD BEANS

嘉興手揀	Kashing origin, handpicked
寧波手揀	Ningpo origin, handpicked
張家口	Kalgan origin

馬料豆

HORSE BEANS

中國馬料豆	Chinese Horse Beans
漢口	Hankow Origin
陝西	Shensi Origin

云豆

KIDNEY BEANS

扁豆

LENTILS

大白扁豆	Large, White
小扁豆	Small

豌豆

PEAS

大白豌豆	Large, White
小白豌豆	Small, White
花豌豆	Mixed Coloured

豇豆

STRING BEANS

竹豆

BAMBOO BEANS

青竹豆	Green
花竹豆	Mixed Coloured

油籽類

Oilseeds

花生果	GROUNDNUT IN SHELL
手揀分級及不分級	H.P.S. Graded & Ungraded
花生仁	GROUNDNUT KERNELS
大路貨	F.A.Q.
手揀分級及不分級	H.P.S. Graded & Ungraded
棉籽	COTTONSEED
芝麻	SESAMESEED
白, 黃, 黑,	White, Yellow & Black
葵花籽	SUNFLOWERSEED
菜籽	RAPESEED
芥菜籽	MUSTARDSEED
大麻籽	HEMPSEED
蘇籽	PERILLASEED
胡麻籽	LINSEED
蓖麻籽	CASTORSEED
椰子乾	COPRA

油品類

Oils

工業用油

INDUSTRIAL OILS

桐油
梓油
大麻籽油
胡麻油
蓖麻油
菜籽油
蘇籽油

Tung Oil
Stillingia Oil
Hempseed Oil
Linseed Oil
Castor Oil
Rapeseed Oil
Perilla Oil

食用油

EDIBLE OILS

豆油
花生油
棉籽油
芝麻油
菜籽油
芥菜籽油
椰子油

Soyabean Oil
Groundnut Oil
Cottonseed Oil
Sesame Oil
Teaseed Oil
Mustardseed Oil
Coconut Oil

香料油

ESSENTIAL OILS

茴香油
桂油
黃檀油

Aniseed Oil
Cassia Oil
Yellow Sandal Wood Oil

其 他

Others

鹽

SALT

各種穀類
豆類及油料
作物種籽等

Selected Seeds of
Cereals, Beans,
Oleaginous plants, etc.



樣品函索即寄

Sample to be supplied upon request

Our Branches

Shanghai

83, Peking Road, (E.)
Shanghai, China
"CHINAFAT SHANGHAI"

Tientsin

33, Pao Tin Road,
Tientsin, China
"NOIL TIENTSIN"

Canton

1, Yung Han Road, (N.)
Canton, China
"CNCOFC CANTON"

OUR LINES:

- Cereals** Rice, Wheat, Wheat Flour, Wheat Bran, Maize, Soyabeans, Kaoliang, Barley, Oats, Rye, Buck Wheat, Millet.
Small Red Beans, Small Green Beans, Small White Beans, Broad Beans, Horse Beans, Kidney Beans, Lentils, Peas, String Beans, Bamboo Beans.
- Oilseeds** Groundnuts, Cottonseed, Sesameseed, Sunflowerseed, Rapeseed, Mustardseed, Hempseed, Perillaseed, Linseed, Castorseed, Copra.
- Oils** Tung Oil, Stillingia Oil, Hempseed Oil, Linseed Oil, Castor Oil, Perilla Oil, Rapeseed Oil.
Soyabean Oil, Groundnut Oil, Cottonseed Oil, Sesame Oil, Teaseed Oil, Mustardseed Oil, Coconut Oil, Aniseed Oil, Cassia Oil, Yellow Sandalwood Oil.
- Others** Salt, Selected Seeds of Cereals, Beans, Oleaginous Plants.

OUR BRANCHES:

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83, Peking Road (E.), Shanghai, China
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TIENTSIN BRANCH

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- Oils** Tung Oil, Stillingia Oil, Hempseed Oil, Linseed Oil, Castor Oil, Perilla Oil, Rapeseed Oil.
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中國
**ANIS
& CA**

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中國茴油及桂油
CHINESE
**ANISEED OIL
& CASSIA OIL**



名貴的香料油

The most noble Essential Oils

中國是世界上產桐油、桂油最多的國家，每年有大量出口，供應世界各地。

茴油是從茴樹的枝葉及八角茴香蒸餾出來的。其色呈淺黃而透明，帶有揮發性，並且有強烈芬芳香氣，能溶解在三倍體積的 90% 酒精中。

桂油是從桂樹的枝葉蒸餾出來的。油的顏色呈微棕色，具有揮發性，有濃烈香味，還帶有甜味，能溶解於同體積的 95% 酒精中。

95% 酒精。中國藥酒和佳釀品質優良，是名貴的高級香料。不論在香水、精油、香露、香膏、香皂等化妝品內，或糖漿、巧克力、汽水、糖漿、糕點、酒類、咖啡粉及其他食品飲料中，稍加入一些香料，既壯酒類，又時香氣撲鼻，持久不散，聞之心神爽。因此，世界著名的酒類、化粧品、糖果食品等之盛商，都特別崇於選用中國藥酒、佳釀作為香料。

中國的花椒油、桂油具有強心和驅風的性能，故在醫學上常用以治腹痛、頭痛、燙傷，或用作腸胃興奮劑及殺菌劑。

一般出口規格:

出 口 規 格	荷 油	
比重 (25°C.)		0.9780—0.9850
折光指數 (20°C.)		1.5530—1.5600
凝固點 (最低)		15°C.
	桂 油	
比重 (25°C.)		1.0450—1.0720
折光指數 (20°C.)		1.6020—1.6130
凝固點 (最低)		80%

China leads the world in the production of Aniseed Oil (also known as Star Anise Oil) and Cassia Oil, and exports large quantities annually.

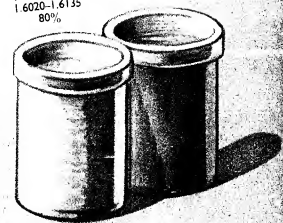
Aniseed Oil is obtained by steam distillation from the twigs, leaves and Star Aniseed of Anise trees. The Oil is pale yellow in colour, transparent and volatile, with a powerful, penetrating, fragrant odour, soluble in three volumes of 90% alcohol. Cassia Oil is distilled with steam from the twigs and leaves of Cassia trees. The Oil is of slightly brownish colour, volatile and possessing a strong, pleasant odour and sweet taste of cinnamon. It is soluble in 5 volumes of 95% alcohol.

[illegible]

Chinese Aniseed Oil and Cassia Oil are known to possess cordial and carminative properties, and are prescribed in the medical field for the treatment of colic, headache and burns, or used as a stomachic stimulant, or even employed in germicides.

Chinese Aniseed Oil may be also used in the preparation of Brown's mixture for curing throat troubles.

General Export Specification for Aniseed Oil:—	0.9780–0.9880
Specific Gravity (25°C.)	1.5530–1.5600
Refractive Index (20°C.)	15°C.
Congealing Point (min.)	
General Export Specification for Cassia Oil:—	1.0450–1.0720
Specific Gravity (25°C.)	1.6020–1.6135
Refractive Index (20°C.)	80%
Cinnamic Aldehyde (min.)	



M

中國花生

CHINESE GROUNDNUTS

OUR LINES:

Cereals Rice, Wheat, Wheat Flour, Wheat Bran, Maize, Soyabeans, Kaoliang, Barley, Oats, Rye, Buck Wheat, Millet.

Small Red Beans, Small Green Beans, Small White Beans, Broad Beans, Horse Beans, Kidney Beans, Lentils, Peas, String Beans, Bamboo Beans.

Oilseeds Groundnuts, Cottonseed, Sesameseed, Sunflowerseed, Rapeseed, Mustardseed, Hempseed, Perillaseed, Linseed, Castorseed, Copra.

Oils Tung Oil, Stillingia Oil, Hempseed Oil, Linseed Oil, Castor Oil, Perilla Oil, Rapeseed Oil.

Soyabean Oil, Groundnut Oil, Cottonseed Oil, Sesame Oil, Teaseed Oil, Mustardseed Oil, Coconut Oil, Aniseed Oil, Cassia Oil, Yellow Sandalwood Oil.

Others Salt, Selected Seeds of Cereals, Beans, Oleaginous Plants.

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CANTON BRANCH

1, Yung Han Road (N.), Canton, China
Cable Address: CNCOFC CANTON



中國花生品質優良營養豐富

Chinese Groundnuts are of fine quality and rich in nutritional elements.

中國是世界產花生和出口最多國家之一，中國花生含有極豐富的油質和蛋白質，前者在50%左右，後者在30%以上。

中國花生品質優良，無論煮食、炒食或炸食，或用來製糖果點心，及製花生醬等等，都是味美可口。特別是用花生和巧克力製成的“果仁巧克力”更是人人愛吃的食品。可以說，凡是標上中國花生的一切食品都可成為家庭或宴會上的佳品。

用現代方法榨油，中國花生出油率一般在45%以上。榨得之油，酸價也低，此乃由於中國花生仁品質完善的原因。花生油是主要的食用油，並可用在工業上。從花生蛋白質內抽出的纖維名為“Ardil”，可用以製造人造羊毛。

我公司供應國外市場的花生有帶殼花生和脫殼花生兩種，每種又分成若干等級，有大路貨、手揀分級、手揀不分級等等，以便顧客隨意選購。一般出口規格如下：

水份 5.5—9% 雜質 0.1—0.6% 含油量(乙醚浸出物，濕基) 43—48%

詳細規格、樣品及其他具體事項，請向我公司聯繫。如荷洽購，無任歡迎。

China is traditionally one of the most important producers and exporters of Groundnuts in the world. Chinese Groundnut Kernels are rich in oil and protein content, the former being around 50%, the latter over 30%.

Chinese Groundnuts are of fine quality. Regardless of whether they are boiled, roasted, fried, or used in making candies, sweets and jams, the taste is invariably inviting and delightful. When Groundnut Kernels are mixed together with chocolate to make "Nut-chocolate", the combined delicious flavour is particularly appreciated by all. Needless to say, any fancy food made of Chinese Groundnuts will naturally be the favourite choice at family gatherings or at dinner parties.

Chinese Groundnut Kernels, on the average, give an oil yield over 45%, where modern techniques of extraction are employed. The oil thus obtained generally shows a low acid value. This is chiefly due to the fact that Chinese Groundnut Kernels are always of sound quality. Groundnut oil is an important edible oil, and may be used for certain industrial purposes. From Groundnut proteins, a synthetic fibre known as "Ardil" has been extracted, which may be utilized to make artificial wool.

We supply both Unshelled and Shelled Groundnuts for export, each being classified into different grades, such as F.A.Q., H.P.S. (hand-picked and selected), hand-picked and unselected, etc., according to the specific requirements of buyers.

The General Export Specification is as follows:—

Moisture	5.5—9.0%
Admixture	0.1—0.6%
Oil Content (Ethyl Ether Extract, Wet Basis)	43.0—48.0%

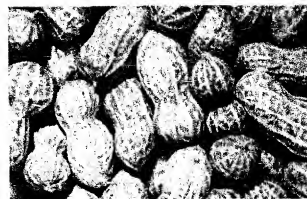
For Detailed Specifications, Samples and other Particulars, please contact us directly. Specified orders, or enquiries will be carefully attended to with promptness.



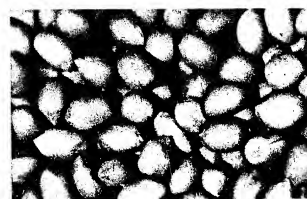
花生果
Unshelled Groundnuts



花生仁
Groundnut Kernels



小花生果
Unshelled Groundnuts, Pearl size



小花生仁
Groundnut Kernels, Pearl size

N
PORTABLE MEASURING
INSTRUMENTS

Precision ammeter and voltmeter

Three phase wattmeter

Single phase power factor meter

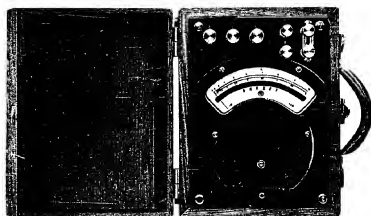
Cycle counter

High resistance tester

中國儀器進口公司
CHINA NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS IMPORT CORPORATION
IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS

PORTABLE PRECISION TYPE AC/DC AMMETERS AND VOLTMETERS

Type TH-AVM



Type TH-AVM Ammeter and Voltmeter are electrodynamic-meter type instruments, for precision measurements of current and voltage of AC/DC circuits. The main parts of the instruments comprise of a pair of stationary coils, a movable coil, an aluminium shaft with its hardened steel pivots being supported by jewel bearings, phosphor-bronze springs and air damping device.

The case is made of teak wood.

Features:

- 1) The knife-edged pointer and mirror scale ensure accurate reading free from error due to parallax.
- 2) Being equipped with air damping device and phosphor-bronze springs, the pointer is able to move smoothly and steadily when the load changes suddenly.
- 3) The meters are effectively shielded to avoid the influence of stray fields.

SPECIFICATIONS

Accuracy $\pm 0.5\%$
 Effective Range of Scale 20-100%
 Length of Scale 133 mm.
 Net Weight 5 Kg.
 Dimensions $264 \times 216 \times 158$ mm.

AC/DC Ammeters:

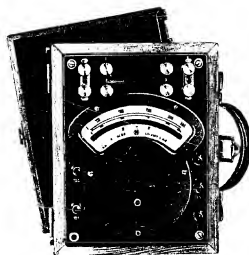
Ranges	Scale Divisions	Cat. No.	Ranges	Scale Divisions	Cat. No.
0-0.5 A	100	STH 1001	0-0.5-1 A	100	STH 1008
0-1 A	100	STH 1002	0-2.5-5 A	100	STH 1009
0-2.5 A	100	STH 1003	0-5-10 A	100	STH 1010
0-5 A	100	STH 1004	0-10-20 A	100	STH 1011
0-10 A	100	STH 1005			
0-15 A	150	STH 1006			
0-20 A	100	STH 1007			

AC/DC Voltmeters:

Ranges	Divisions of Scale	Cat. No.	Ranges	Divisions of Scale	Cat. No.
0-150 V.	150	STH 1101	0-300-600 V.	120	STH 1107
0-300 V.	150	STH 1102	0-150-300-450 V.	150	STH 1108
0-75-150 V.	150	STH 1103	0-125-250-500 V.	100	STH 1109
0-125-250 V.	125	STH 1104	0-150-300-600 V.	150	STH 1110
0-150-300 V.	150	STH 1105			
0-250-500 V.	100	STH 1106			

THREE PHASE WATTMETER

Portable Type TH-WM



SPECIFICATIONS

Accuracy $\pm 1\%$
 Effective Range of Scale 20-100%
 Length of Scale 133 mm.
 Net Weight 5 kg.
 Dimensions $264 \times 241 \times 191$ mm.

Rated Voltage	Rated Current	Full Scale	Scale Sub-division	Watt per division	Cat. No.
50-100 V.	1 Amp.	100-200 w.	100	1-2-4 w.	STH 1201
	2.5 Amp.	250-500 w.	100	2.5-5-10 w.	STH 1202
	5 Amp.	500-1000 w.	100	5-10-20 w.	STH 1203
	10 Amp.	1-2000 w.	100	10-20-40 w.	STH 1204
75-150 V.	1 Amp.	150-300 w.	150	1-2-4 w.	STH 1205
	2.5 Amp.	375-750 w.	150	2.5-5-10 w.	STH 1206
	5 Amp.	750-1500 w.	150	5-10-20 w.	STH 1207
	10 Amp.	1.5-3000 w.	150	10-20-40 w.	STH 1208
100-200 V.	1 Amp.	200-400 w.	160	1.25-2.5-5 w.	STH 1209
	2.5 Amp.	500-1000 w.	160	2.5-5-10 w.	STH 1210
	5 Amp.	1000-2000 w.	160	5-10-20 w.	STH 1211
	10 Amp.	2-4000 w.	160	10-20-40 w.	STH 1212
150-300 V.	1 Amp.	300-600 w.	120	2.5-5-10 w.	STH 1213
	2.5 Amp.	750-1500 w.	120	5-10-20 w.	STH 1214
	5 Amp.	1500-3000 w.	120	10-20-40 w.	STH 1215
	10 Amp.	3-6000 w.	120	20-40-80 w.	STH 1216
250-500 V.	1 Amp.	500-1000 w.	100	5-10-20 w.	STH 1217
	2.5 Amp.	1250-2500 w.	100	12.5-25-50 w.	STH 1218
	5 Amp.	2500-5000 w.	100	25-50-100 w.	STH 1219
	10 Amp.	5-10000 w.	100	50-100-200 w.	STH 1220
300-600 V.	1 Amp.	600-1200 w.	120	5-10-20 w.	STH 1221
	2.5 Amp.	1500-3000 w.	120	10-20-40 w.	STH 1222
	5 Amp.	3-6000 w.	120	25-50-100 w.	STH 1223
	10 Amp.	6-12000 w.	120	50-100-200 w.	STH 1224

General Description:

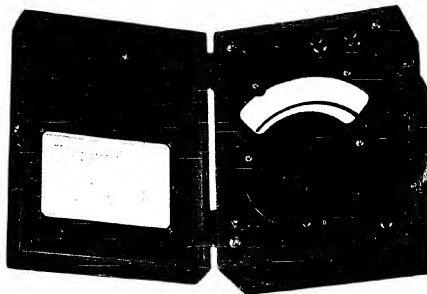
Type TH-WM Three Phase Wattmeter is also an electro-dynamometer type instrument. Two single phase wattmeters are mounted on a common shaft, thus the deflection and reading of this meter will be the total vector sum of two separate meters.

This instrument has two sets of stationary coils, two movable coils installed on an aluminium shaft rotating inside the stationary coils, a highly polished and hardened steel pivot resting inside jewel bearings, air damping device, and mirror scale with knife-edged pointer.

Features:

- 1) Mica insulators are placed between the springs to prevent short circuit.
- 2) The meter is also effectively shielded to protect the accuracy from being affected by stray fields.

SINGLE PHASE POWER FACTOR METER Portable Type TH-PFM



SPECIFICATIONS

Accuracy Cos. 1°
 Effective Range of Scale 0-100%
 Length of Scale 133 mm.
 Net Weight 4.5 kg.
 Dimensions 201 × 261 × 147 mm.

Rated Current	Rated Voltage	Scale	Full Scale Divisions	Cat. No.
5 Amp.	110 V.	0.5—1—0.5	100	STH 1301
5 Amp.	150 V.	0.5—1—0.5	100	STH 1302
5 Amp.	300 V.	0.5—1—0.5	100	STH 1303
2.5—5 Amp.	100—200 V.	0.5—1—0.5	100	STH 1304
2.5—5 Amp.	125—250 V.	0.5—1—0.5	100	STH 1305
2.5—5 Amp.	150—300 V.	0.5—1—0.5	100	STH 1306
5—10 Amp.	100—200 V.	0—1	100	STH 1307
5 Amp.	200 V.	0—1	100	STH 1308
10 Amp.	100 V.	0—1	100	STH 1309

General Description:

Type TH-PFM Single Phase Power Factor Meter is also an electro-dynamometer type instrument, and the main parts of the instrument comprise of:

- 1) A pair of stationary current coils;
- 2) A movable voltage coil made of fine wires mounted on an aluminium shaft placed inside the stationary coils;
- 3) A highly polished and hardened steel pivot connected to the aluminium shaft and resting inside jewel bearings;
- 4) Anti-parallax mirror scale with knife-edged pointer.
- 5) An air damping device.

It is used to determine the phase angle between the voltage and the current (whether the current is leading or lagging) in single phase 50 cycles AC circuit.

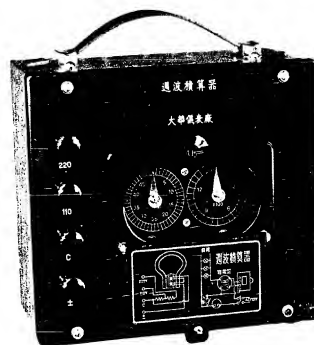
The case is made of teak wood.

Features:

- 1) The springs of the movable coils are made of very fine and soft material which render the restoring torques negligible.
- 2) Mica insulations are placed between the springs to prevent short circuit.
- 3) The instrument is also effectively shielded to avoid the influence of stray fields.

CYCLE COUNTER

Portable Type TH-CC



SPECIFICATIONS

Rated Voltage: 110-220 volts (the instrument can maintain its accuracy at 65% of rated voltage).

Used for 25 to 60 cycles.

Cat. No. STH 1401.

Net Weight: 2 kg.

Dimensions: 175 × 155 × 100 mm.

Application:

To measure the time limit of induction relays.

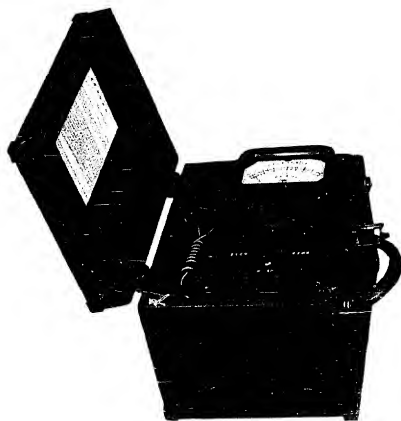
Description:

The cycle counter is a vibration instrument. Its main parts include a toothed wheel and a ratchet, a horse shoe permanent magnet, a pair of coils, a spring and a resistor.

The instrument is contained in a teak wood case with bakelite front cover.

HIGH RESISTANCE TESTER (MEGOHMMETER)

Portable Type TH-MT



SPECIFICATIONS

Measuring Ranges 0-20-200 Megohms
 Voltage 500 V.
 Cat. No. STH 1501
 Net Weight 6 kg.
 Dimensions 255 × 210 × 205 mm.

Description:

Type TH-MT High Resistance Tester is equipped with a vibrator connected to two large size 1.5 volt dry cells in series. The purpose of the vibrator is to supply the source of high voltage for operating the instrument.

Application:

This instrument is used to measure high resistance in electric circuit and to determine the insulation of coils and other electric installations.

Directions for Use:

- 1) Two connecting wires are furnished with the meter. Insert these two wires into the two sockets on the surface of the tester. Connect the free terminals of the two wires together. Press down the Push Button (marked "press and read") and adjust the pointer until it sets on zero. Now release the terminals, and then connect them across the circuit to be measured. The reading in megohms is now directly indicated in the scale.
- 2) The Push Button can be kept down at reading position by pressing it down and turning it over. After reading, turn it back and it will spring up automatically.
- 3) The range selection switch has two positions—one for 0-20 megohms and the other one for 0-200 megohms.
- 4) The circuit should be cut-off while testing.
- 5) When changing the dry cells, the terminals should be connected same as before.

中國大米
Chinese Rice

CHINA NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS IMPORT CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE:

Er-Li-Kou, Hsi Chiao, Peking, China.
Cable Address: "INSTRIMPOT"

BRANCH OFFICES:

SHANGHAI: 27 Chungshan Road (E.I).
Cable Address: "INSTRIMP"
TIENTSIN: 171 Kien Shieh Road.
Cable Address: "INSTRIMP"
CANTON: 25 Tai Ping Road, S.
Cable Address: "INSTRIMP"

BOOKLET S1005

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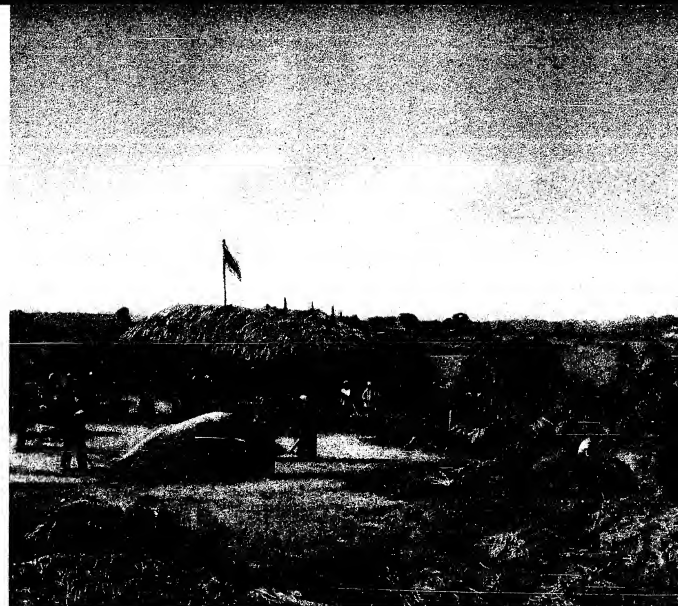
Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2010/04/08 : CIA-RDP81-01043R000200100037-4



中國到處都是着各種品質優良的稻米
Many good varieties of Rice are being grown
in China everywhere.

在中國廣闊的肥沃的土地上，自寒冷的北方至炎熱的南部，到處都生長着各種優良品種的稻米。近幾年來，中國大米的產量大為增長，除足夠本國國內消費外，還有大量出口，供應世界各地。

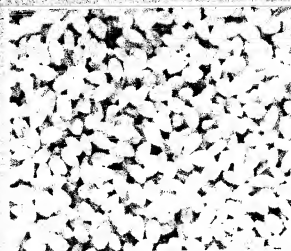
中國大米營養豐富，含有多量澱粉，易於消化，為最優良的食品，一般含有蛋白質 7.5%、脂肪 0.5% 和醣類 79%。



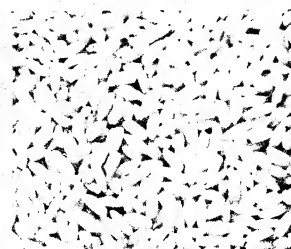
大 米 豐 收
A Bumper Harvest of Rice

A good many selected varieties of Rice are grown in China on the vast areas of rich soils, from the cold North to the warm South. In recent years, China's Rice production increasing immensely and the huge annual output being more than enough for domestic consumption, China has been in a position to export large quantities of Rice for world demand.

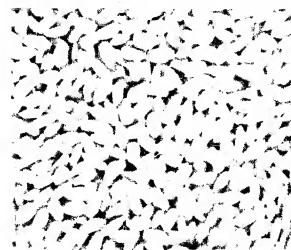
Chinese Rice, with its high starch content, is a very nutritive food, easy for digestion. It usually contains 7.5% of protein, 0.5% of fat and 79% of carbohydrate.



梗 米
Round-shaped Rice



秈 米
Long-shaped Rice



糯 米
Glutinous Rice

中國大米按品種及性質可分為三類：

一、梗米：

粒形橢圓，性質柔軟，含脂肪較多，色白亮而油潤，略呈半透明狀。

二、秈米：

粒形細長，色白亮，漲性較大。

三、糯米：

光滑，色特白，黏性極大。

中國大米，除直接食用外，並可製各種糕點，或用作釀酒原料。

一般出口規格如下：

水份…… 13.0—15.0%

雜質…… 0.3—0.5%

破碎粒…… 13.0—15.0%

關於其他詳細事項，請向我公司聯繫。

Chinese Rice is generally classified according to its varieties and characteristics into three major groups:—

1. Round-shaped Rice:

Oval in shape, very soft when boiled, higher in oil content, with a white, glassy, oily colour and slightly semi-transparent appearance.

2. Long-shaped Rice:

Elongated in shape, glassy white in colour, with better expansibility when steamed.

3. Glutinous Rice:

Glassy in appearance, extremely white in colour, very glutinous when thoroughly cooked.

Besides being directly consumed as food, Chinese Rice may be used to make all kinds of cakes and sweets, or employed as a raw material for making wine. The General Export Specification is shown below:—

Moisture . . . 13.0—15.0%

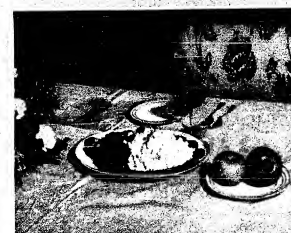
Admixture . . . 0.3—0.5%

Broken Grains 13.0—15.0%

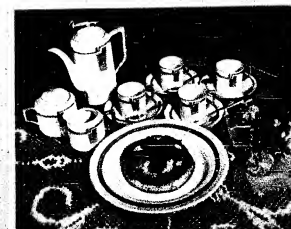
For other detailed information, please contact us directly.



用梗米製成的甜糕
A colourful cake made of Round-shaped Rice.



用秈米製成的雞盆飯
Long-shaped Rice Served with Chicken



用糯米製成的“八寶飯”
The famous Chinese "Pah-pao" Rice Pudding prepared of Glutinous Rice

OUR LINES:

- Cereals** Rice, Wheat, Wheat Flour, Wheat Bran, Maize, Soyabeans, Kaoliang, Barley, Oats, Rye, Buck Wheat, Millet.
- Small Red Beans, Small Green Beans, Small White Beans, Broad Beans, Horse Beans, Kidney Beans, Lentils, Peas, String Beans, Bamboo Beans.
- Oilseeds** Groundnuts, Cottonseed, Sesameseed, Sunflowerseed, Rapeseed, Mustardseed, Hempseed, Perillaseed, Linseed, Castorseed, Copra.
- Oils** Tung Oil, Stillingia Oil, Hempseed Oil, Linseed Oil, Castor Oil, Perilla Oil, Rapeseed Oil.
- Soyabean Oil, Groundnut Oil, Cottonseed Oil, Sesame Oil, Teaseed Oil, Mustardseed Oil, Coconut Oil, Aniseed Oil, Cassia Oil, Yellow Sandalwood Oil.
- Others** Salt, Selected Seeds of Cereals, Beans, Oleaginous Plants.

OUR BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI BRANCH

83, Peking Road (E.), Shanghai, China
Cable Address: CHINAFAT SHANGHAI

TIENTSIN BRANCH

33, Pao Tin Road, Tientsin, China
Cable Address: NOIL TIENTSIN

CANTON BRANCH

1, Yung Han Road (N.), Canton, China
Cable Address: CNCOFC CANTON

中國桐油
CHINESE
TUNG OIL

乾性油中快乾性能和加熱硬化作用最強者首推桐油，其油膜防潮、抗酸、防腐力也很強。中國是桐油的發源地，歷史悠久，產量最大，出口也佔世界首位，品質優良，並得到國外一致讚譽。

中國桐油廣泛用於製造防水清漆、牆壁油漆、地板油漆、磁漆、噴漆、印刷油墨、油布、油膠氈等，其油膜堅固耐用，具有快乾、抗潮、抗酸、絕緣等優良性能，尤為現代塗料工業所重視。

我公司為世界桐油最大供應者，經常保持正常供應，價格亦相當穩定。各地廠商採用桐油配方者可以不必顧慮。

我公司按照標準出口規格出售桐油，散裝或桶裝皆可，隨時供應。關於其他具體事項請向我公司聯繫。

標準出口規格：

比重(15.5°C.)	0.9400—0.9430	折光指數(25°C.)	1.5168—1.5200
水份雜質(最高)	0.35%	酸價	4—6
碘價(韋氏法)	163—173	華司脫試驗(最高)	7½ 分鐘。

Tung Oil is unique among the drying oils mainly because of its rapid drying and heat-thickening characteristics and the high resistance of its films to water, alkali and weather. China is known to be the primary origin of this special product and has had Tung cultivation for many centuries. China has played a leading role in world production and exports. The genuine quality of Chinese Tung Oil has long gained popularity on the international markets.

Chinese Tung Oil is extensively used in the manufacture of waterproof varnishes, wall and floor paints, enamels, lacquers, printing inks, oilcloth and linoleum. The excellent film properties of this oil, such as hardness, durability, fast-drying, moisture-resistance, alkali-resistance and insulating power, are of great value in the modern protective coating industry.

Being the foremost and largest suppliers of Tung Oil for world demand, we are privileged to provide regular supplies at fairly stabilized levels. Manufacturers who have preferred to use Chinese Tung Oil in their technical formulations may rest assured that there will be no shortage of supplies, nor unreasonable price fluctuations.

We sell on basis of Standard Specification. Prompt deliveries will be made either in bulk or in sound, used iron drums.

For other particulars, please contact us directly, whereupon we shall be pleased to furnish you with all desired information.

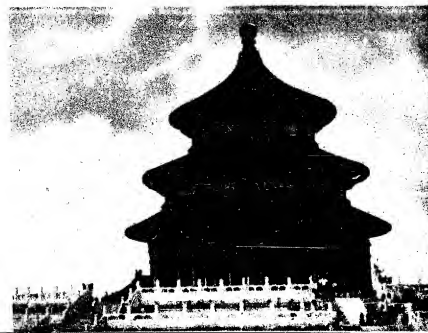
STANDARD EXPORT SPECIFICATION:—

Specific Gravity (15.5°C.)	0.9400—0.9430	Refractive Index (25°C.)	1.5168—1.5200
Moisture and Impurities	0.35% (max.)	Acid Number	4—6
Iodine Number (Wij's)	163—173	Worstall's Heat Test	7½ min. (max.)

用中國桐油配製之各種油漆品質最佳
Paints and Vanishes made of Chinese Tung Oil
are exceptionally unique in quality.

用中國桐油作為塗料能使建築物經久不朽
Using Chinese Tung Oil for protective coating
could keep buildings in fine condition for
long years.

我公司每年有大量桐油出口供應世界各地
We export annually large quantities of Tung Oil
to all parts of the world.



OUR LINES:

- Cereals** Rice, Wheat, Wheat Flour, Wheat Bran, Maize, Soyabeans, Kaoliang, Barley, Oats, Rye, Buck Wheat, Millet.
- Small Red Beans, Small Green Beans, Small White Beans, Broad Beans, Horse Beans, Kidney Beans, Lentils, Peas, String Beans, Bamboo Beans.
- Oilseeds** Groundnuts, Cottonseed, Sesameseed, Sunflowerseed, Rapeseed, Mustardseed, Hempseed, Perillaseed, Linseed, Castorseed, Copra.
- Oils** Tung Oil, Scillingia Oil, Hempseed Oil, Linseed Oil, Castor Oil, Perilla Oil, Rapeseed Oil.
- Soyabean Oil, Groundnut Oil, Cottonseed Oil, Sesame Oil, Teaseed Oil, Mustardseed Oil, Coconut Oil, Aniseed Oil, Cassia Oil, Yellow Sandalwood Oil.
- Others** Salt, Selected Seeds of Cereals, Beans, Oleaginous Plants.

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1, Yung Han Road (N.), Canton, China
Cable Address: CNCOFC CANTON

**THE REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT
OF THE YELLOW RIVER**

THE REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE YELLOW RIVER

General Features of the Yellow River

The Yellow River is the second greatest river in our country. It originates in the Chinghai plateau, traverses through numerous highlands, gorges and plains and finally empties itself into the Gulf of Hopei, having a total length of 4,845 km and a drainage area of 745,000 km². The Yellow River basin yields plentiful products and possesses abundant mineral deposits and water resources. It constitutes in our country the main production area of wheat, miscellaneous cereals and technical crops—tobacco and cotton. There are rich deposits of coal, petroleum, iron, copper and aluminum. In this area there live about 180,000,000 inhabitants of different nationalities, as Han, Islam, Mongolian and Tibetan. The Yellow River basin was the cradle of our country's cultural development, and for many centuries, the political and economical center of the country.

The amount of rainfall is comparatively low in the Yellow River basin, with an annual mean precipitation of only 400 mm. Furthermore, almost half of which is concentrated in July, August and September and mostly in the form of heavy downpours.

In the loess region along the middle reaches of the river, there is an area of about 370,000 km² under serious erosion. Due to the looseness of the soil structure, the intenseness of the precipitation, the steepness of the slope and the exposure of the land surface to erosion, large amount of silt is washed into the Yellow River. As a result, vast expanses of fertile plateau land have been turned into barren ridges and steep gullies, the agricultural production has been seriously damaged, and the Yellow River has become the muddiest stream on the world. The annual mean amount of silt passing by Shan *hsien* in Honan Province amounts to 1.38 billion tons. If this amount of silt were used to build a dike one meter by one meter in section, it would be able to encircle

the earth 23 times at equator. At the lower reaches, where the slope becomes gentler, the river channel broadens and the velocity is slower, the silt carried along by the river will settle down. As a result, the riverbed raises year by year and the river is thus turned into an "aboveground river". During flood of extraordinary magnitude, there would occur serious calamities ranging from dike-breaking to course-shifting. According to the historical records, during the past three thousand years, there occurred more than 1,500 times of dike-breaking, including 26 cases of course-shifting. Each of the dike-breaking and course-shifting was accompanied by heavy losses in the lives and property of the people. For instance, the flood of 1933 had caused more than 50 breaches and flooded an area of 11,000 km². More than 3,640,000 people were affected with over 18,000 casualties. Property worth some 250 million silver dollars was lost. In 1938, when the Chiang Kai-shek regime purposely breached the dike at Huayuankow in Honan Province, 54,000 km² of area was inundated, and 12,500,000 inhabitants were affected with 890,000 casualties. These calamities were closely related to the crimes of the reactionary ruling class. In average, there happened "two breaches in every five years".

Brief History in Harnessing the Yellow River

All through our history, the Chinese people has made unceasing efforts in harnessing the Yellow River. More than four thousand years ago, as the legend tells, the Saint Yu left his bride three days after wedding and worked on the river for eight years, passing by his home three times without entering it. Pan Chi-hsun in the latter part of the 16th century and Chin Fu and Chen Huang in the latter part of the 17th century had contributed much in the harnessing of the Yellow River. Chia Jan of 7 B.C. as well as the contemporary hydraulic engineer Li Yi-chih did propose scientific methods for the control of water and silt and for their proper use. Their ideas, impossible to be realized in old society, can only become true nowadays when the power is in the hands of the people. The Chinese People have had a long history in the utilization and development of water resources. Irrigation works such as the Ching and the Han canals were built one to two centuries B.C., and a water lifting device called the "heaven wheel" was invented in the eleventh century.

The Regulation and Development of the Yellow River after Liberation

Since the liberation of the lower reaches of the Yellow River in 1946, the people masses along the river has waged a stubborn fight in harnessing the river, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government. In the nine years until 1954, for controlling the river, the government has made a huge investment of 154 million yuan, which is 33 times the investment to the Yellow River by the Kuomintang regime during its 18-year rule from 1914 to 1932. 67% of this amount was spent for the strengthening of dikes along the lower reaches. During the past few years, over 1,800 km of dikes has been repaired with an amount of earthwork of 130,000,000 m³. Owing to the rationalization of labour organization, the adoption of "pay according to work" policy and the improvement of tools, the efficiency of earthwork has been raised constantly year after year. For instance, the capacity of earthwork per worker has risen from 1.44m³ in 1946 to 5.32 m³ in 1954. 8,000 cavities and cleavages have been discovered by probing and filled, and 23,000 foxes and other harmful animals have been caught. The dike has thus been strengthened considerably. For instance, during the flood season of 1949, there occurred over 400 leakages, while in 1954 with a heavier flood, only one leakage was found. 14,350,000 trees and 66,000,000 bunches of grass have been planted in order to provide proper protection to the main dike.

In 1949, 78% of the revetments at dangerous sections was still made of stems of sorghum, while in 1954, 99.4% of it has been replaced by masonry with 2,300,000 m³ of stoneworks involved. Moreover, since the channel of the Yellow River in Shantung Province is too narrow to drain off the huge flood flow, the People's Government has constructed two flood retarding basins, namely Pei Chin Ti and Tung Pin Hu. In case of extraordinary flood, if necessary, part of the flood flow may be diverted into these areas, so that the security of the main dikes may be ensured. In these areas, small dikes have been built around the villages to protect them. The loss in crops due to diversion of flood will be compensated by the government.

During the flood season in July, August and September every year, hundreds of thousands of people are organized up to protect the dike and fight against the flood. In 1953, some of the masonry revetments near by Liuchuang of Shantung Province was damaged by the flood. The flood was finally conquered and no damage was done, after tens of thousands of people and workers worked unceasingly round the clock for three to four days.

Owing to the accomplishment of the above mentioned works, nine flood seasons have passed without causing damages, and the security of lives and property of the people along the river is thus ensured. Besides, People's Victory Canal has been built near the Chengchow railway bridge. This canal diverts from the Yellow River 50 m³/sec of water, in which 29 m³/sec is used to irrigate 720,000 mou of farmland, and 23 m³/sec is used to supplement the flow of Wei River, so as to improve the navigation of the 900 km stretch between Hsinhsiang and Tientsin. At the head of the main canal, destilling basin has been constructed in order to prevent the main canal and the Wei River from silting. The construction work of this project was first started in 1951. It was put into operation in April of 1952. In the past three years from 1952 to 1954, only the increment in crops has amounted to 880,000 yuan, which is 125% that of the total investment. Furthermore, the transportation capacity of the Wei River has also increased in 1954 to 230% that of 1951. We are now considering to further extend the amount of diversion and the irrigated area and to make use of the drops on the main canal for power generation. This is a creative work on the lower reaches in the utilization of Yellow River water. In addition, syphons were built at Keifong in Honan Province, through which 5 m³/sec of water could be diverted to irrigate 20,000 mou of farmland in the suburb of Keifong as well as to improve the sanitary conditions of that city.

Preparatory Works for the Regulation and Development of the Yellow River

In order to collect reliable data for the compiling of a multiple-purpose plan for permanently controlling the Yellow River and exploiting its resources, in the past few years, we have done over the whole river basin large amount of work

on reconnaissance, surveying, geological exploration, hydrographical observation, silt research and soil conservation experiment.

In the years from 1950 to 1954, we have done large amount of reconnaissance work for basin planning, irrigation, soil conservation and flood retarding basin. Total area reconnoitred amounts to 426,189 km². In the reconnaissance of 1952, the head water of the Yellow River was found to be Yekutsunglieh stream instead of the formerly believed Singsuhai. Besides, numerous excellent dam sites have been found too both on the main stream and the tributaries. Among them, the Sanmen Gorge in Honan Province and the Liuchia Gorge in Kausu Province are ideal and have been decided as main projects in the first-stage development.

As to the surveying and geological exploration works, we have done topographical surveying over an area of 34,685 km², triangulation control, precision levelling and astronomical point survey, and also the geological exploration at 27 places with a total drilling-in of 13,000m.

A hydrographical observation network has been established with 200 hydrographical stations (developed from a mere 20 at liberation) and 400 precipitation stations. The annual mean volume of flow of the Yellow River is 47,000,000,000 m³. However, owing to the simultaneous downpours over the main tributaries—King, Lo, Wei, Fen and Chin in the middle reaches between Shensi and Shansi provinces, the flood discharge of the Yellow River is large and with sudden fluctuations. In spite of these difficulties, the accurate and timely flood forecast, being afford the downstream much time to get prepared, plays a great role in the struggle against flood.

Silt problem is a key problem in the permanent control of the Yellow River. A big research institute has been set up at Chengchow in Honan Province, and various scientific instruments have been employed to study the characteristics of silt and its rule of transportation in river. According to our analysis, the average silt concentration of the Yellow River at Shan hsien is 34 kg/m³, while that of the Nile River in Egypt is kg/m³, the Amur River in Soviet Union 4 kg/m³ and the Colorado River in America 10 kg/m³. 90% of its silt comes from the middle reaches of the river between Paotow and

Shan *hsien*. The highest ever known silt concentration of Wootung River, one of the tributaries of the Yellow River, even reaches 1,518 kg/m³. About 40% of the silt carried through Shan *hsien* will settle in the river channel downstream, and the rest will flow into the sea.

Besides the construction of reservoirs on the main course and the tributaries, soil conservation work in the badly eroded area is the most important measures to tackle the silt problem. In the past few years, experimental soil conservation works have been done in typical regions with good results, and this has in turn prepared the ground for the further development of soil conservation work on an extensive scale.

The Great Plan for Permanently Controlling the Yellow River and Exploiting its Water Resources

In harnessing the Yellow River, we have the aim not only to eliminate the flood disaster permanently in its middle and lower reaches, but also to utilize its water resources to meet the demand in the development of our national economy for power generation, irrigation and navigation, to convert the world-famous treacherous river into one which will serve the people. With the completion of the afore-mentioned preparatory works, necessary conditions have been provided for the permanent control of the Yellow River. With the selfless aid of Soviet experts, a multiple-purpose plan for the development of the Yellow River has been prepared in 1954.

Now, the "Multiple-purpose plan for permanently controlling the Yellow River and exploiting its water resources" has been adopted by the Second Session of the First National People's Congress. Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao and the selfless aid of our great ally, the Soviet Union, our people are now facing a new era, the era of thoroughly eliminating the disasters caused by the Yellow River and the comprehensive use of its water resources.

According to the need and possibility of our national construction nowadays, a first-stage plan — part of the multiple-purpose plan — has been submitted, which will be carried out within three five-year plans. The most important projects in the first-stage plan are: two reservoirs for the comprehensive purposes of

flood prevention, irrigation and power generation, one at Sanmen Gorge in Honan Province and one at Liuchia Gorge in Kansu Province; three diversion dams on the main stream; and also more than a dozen reservoirs of medium and minor sizes on the tributaries. With the completion of these projects, the threat of disasters downstream will be a thing of the past; industries and farmlands along the river will be supplied annually with cheap electricity amounting to 9.8 billion Kw-hr; almost half of the river flow will be used for irrigation with the increasing of irrigated area by 30,250,000 *mou*; this practically unnavigable river will have a length 1,800 km navigable in stretches; the soil conservation works in the loess plateau will double the local agricultural production and will cut the silt content in the Yellow River by half. The investment of the first-stage development is 5,324,000,000 *yuan*, but this amount will be recovered in 6 years by the benefit of irrigation alone. As to the eventual solution of the flood problem of the Yellow River, it is impossible to be estimated in figures.

The over all plan calls for the construction of 46 dams on the main stream and numerous flood preventing and silt detenting reservoirs on the tributaries. The entire river will then run clear. The huge hydro-electric power plant scattered on the entire river will generate 110 billion Kw-hr of cheap electricity every year, i.e. ten times the total output of the country in 1954. This electrical energy will be supplied to meet the demand of industrial development and also the cities and villages. Nearly all of the river flow will be used for irrigation and the irrigated area will be extended to 116,000,000 *mou*, i.e. seven times the present value. The annual yield in grains will be increased by 6,800,000 tons, and the cotton by 600,000 tons. Navigation facilities will be greatly developed, with the entire middle and lower reaches of the river about 3,600 km in length navigable to steamship. Tug boats of 500 ton capacity will be able to sail right from the estuary to Lanchow. Barren loess plateaus in the middle reaches will be converted into an afforested, verdure-carpeted and highly productive land, suitable for the development of agriculture, forestry and pasturage. The Yellow River and its tributaries will then become highly valuable rivers in our national economy.

The bright future of the Yellow River encourages the Chinese people. Under

the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao, with the unceasing efforts of all our people and the assistance of the Soviet Union and our international friends, the Yellow River will certainly be harnessed, and the "Multiple-purpose plan for permanently controlling the Yellow River and exploiting its water resources" will certainly be completely realized, so that the Yellow River will not only serve the socialist construction, but also the communist construction in the future as well.

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THE SEVENTH
ALL-CHINA
CONGRESS
OF
TRADE UNIONS

THE
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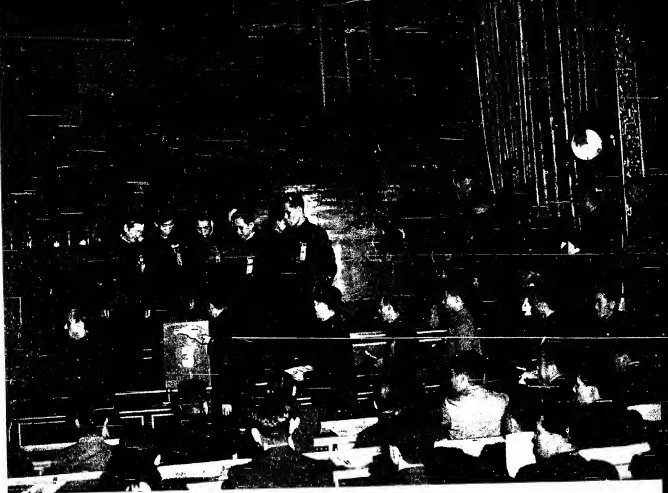
Comrade Liu Shao-chi, Secretary and representative of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, greeting the Congress



Comrade Lai Jo-yu making his report on trade union work in China to the Congress



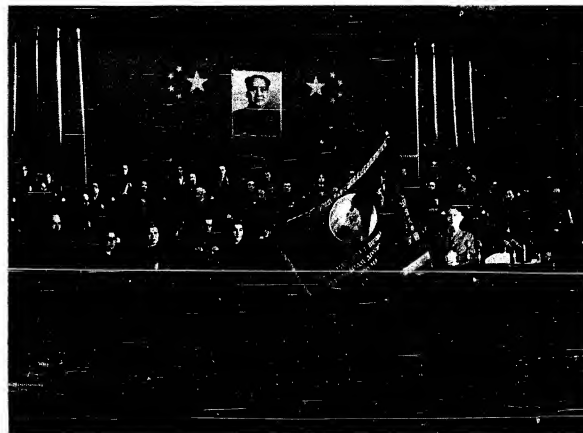
Delegates break into groups to discuss the various reports.
Picture shows the Northeast group



Delegates electing the leading body of the trade unions of China



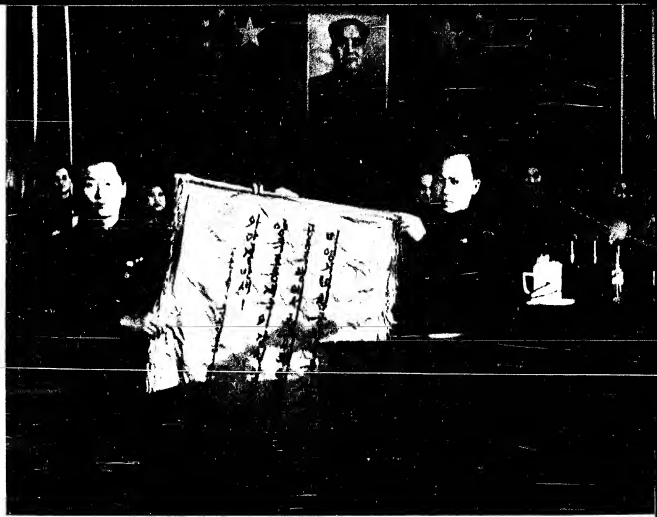
Comrade Wu Yu-chang, Chairman of the National Committee of the Educational Workers' Trade Union of China, chatting with educational workers from different places



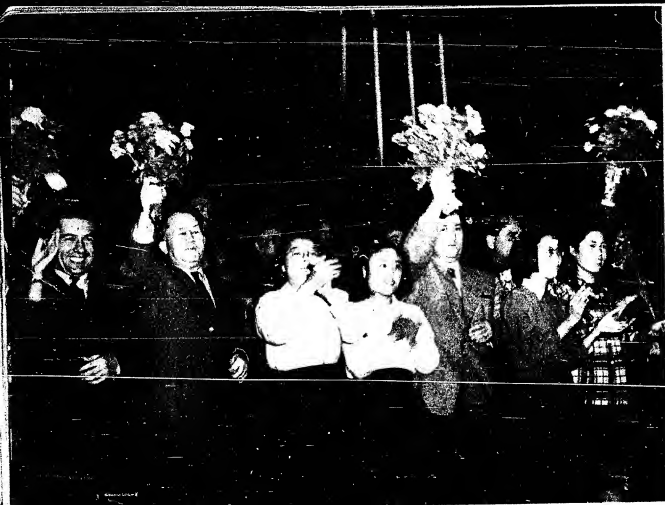
The Soviet trade union delegation presenting a banner to the Congress



Delegation of the World Federation of Trade Unions



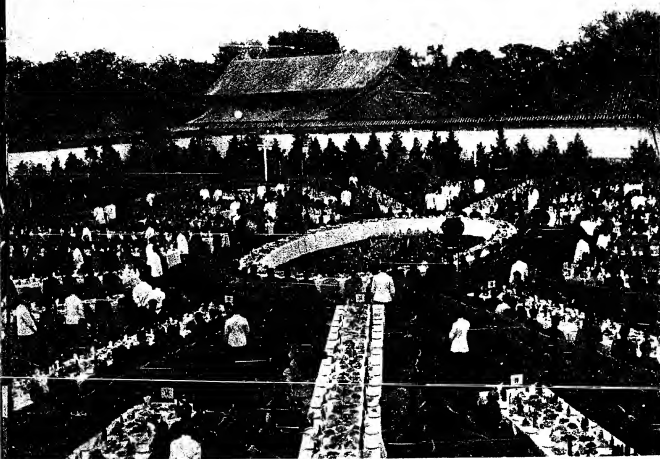
The Korean trade union delegation presenting a banner to the Congress



Representatives of Peking workers presenting bouquets to foreign delegates attending the Congress



Chinese women delegates with their foreign friends: (from the left) Chang Ching (Vice-Chairman of the Textile Workers' Trade Union of China), Marie Trojanova (Secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions of Czechoslovakia), Shen Kuei-ying (a worker of the Yu Hua Textile Factory at Wuhan), L. I. Ananyeva (Soviet textile worker), and D. M. Orudzheva (Chairman of the Union of Middle and Primary School Teachers of the Azerbaijan Republic)



Premier Chou En-lai of the Government Administration Council of the Central People's Government entertains the delegates to the Seventh All-China Congress of Trade Unions and the foreign delegates

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INTRODUCTION

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE SEVENTH ALL-CHINA CONGRESS OF TRADE UNIONS

The Seventh All-China Congress of Trade Unions was held in Peking, the capital of the People's Republic of China, from May 2 to 11 under the auspices of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

This Congress was the first national congress of trade unions held by the Chinese working class after the victory of the people's democratic revolution and the founding of the People's Republic of China. It marked the beginning of a new era for the Chinese working-class movement, an era of struggle for the industrialization of the country.

Comrade Liu Shao-chi, an outstanding leader of the Chinese working-class movement, addressing the Congress on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, clearly pointed out:

Our Motherland is now entering upon a new historic epoch and has entrusted us with a new historic task, the task of carrying out the industrialization of our country and the gradual transition to socialism.

After thorough discussion the Congress unanimously adopted the resolutions concerning reports on the trade union work in China, on the amendments to the constitution and on the financial work of the trade unions. The Constitution of the Trade Unions of the People's Republic of China was also passed. It concretely defines the fundamental tasks and the political and organizational programme of the working-class movement and of the trade union work in the period of national planned construction. The Congress elected the new leading body of the All-China Federation of

Trade Unions—the Seventh Executive Committee composed of 99 members (with one seat reserved for the workers' delegate from Taiwan) and 42 alternate members, and an Auditing Committee composed of 17 members. The Congress demonstrated the unprecedented unity of the Chinese working class.

Delegates to the Congress numbered 831, with 813 actually attending. They came from 29 provinces, 12 large cities and one autonomous region, representing 10,200,000 trade union members. Moreover, representatives from the railway workers of the Chinese People's Volunteers also took part. Thirty-eight trade union delegates and model workers from various regions and industries spoke one after another at the Congress. They reported on the great achievements of the workers in different places and industries in restoring the national economy and in construction undertakings, indicating the determination of the Chinese working class to fulfil and over-fulfil the state construction plans and to defend peace. They all realized that the well-steered Communist Party of China, headed by the great Mao Tse-tung, which led the Chinese working class and the Chinese people to victory in the revolution as well as in economic rehabilitation, is the banner of victory of both the working class and the entire people, their organizer and their source of inspiration in the cause of national industrialization. Today our great Motherland has entered upon the era of construction, and the Chinese Communist Party will lead us to fresh victories—the victories in industrialization and gradual transition to socialism.

Under the guidance and care of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, and with the support of the Central People's Government and the whole Chinese people, the Congress achieved important successes, which will be of profound

significance to the working-class movement and trade union work in the new era.

The Congress fully demonstrated the internationalist solidarity between the Chinese working class and the working class of other countries. Messages of greetings were received from the trade union organizations all over the world. Attending the Congress was the delegation, headed by Louis Saillant, from the World Federation of Trade Unions, the leading body of the world trade union movement, an organization which struggles for the unity and solidarity of the working class of the world and strives unceasingly for and contributes greatly to the defence of world peace. In addition, there were the representative of the Asian and Australasian Liaison Bureau of the WFTU, the trade union delegation, headed by I. V. Goroshkin, from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the closest and greatest ally of the Chinese people, trade union delegates from the People's Democracies and the German Democratic Republic, and delegations from trade union organizations of many Asian, Australasian, African and European countries. There were altogether 105 trade union delegates from 20 foreign countries. Louis Saillant and Goroshkin and trade union delegates of 19 other countries addressed the Congress. These addresses and the messages of greetings expressed the support of the world working class for the Chinese working class and the Chinese people in their great peaceful construction. They stimulated still further the enthusiasm and confidence of the Chinese working class and the Chinese people in building up their country and defending world peace. Through this Congress, the Chinese working class further understood that it should make greater efforts towards the unity and solidarity of the international working-class movement and towards a lasting world peace.

The Seventh All-China Congress of Trade Unions, in response to the call of the World Federation of Trade Unions for the convocation of the Third World Congress of Trade Unions, unanimously endorsed the decision of the WFTU and elected a delegation of 30 persons. This once more manifested the close unity steadily growing between the Chinese working class and the working class of other countries all over the world.

The Chinese working class and the Chinese people enthusiastically supported the Congress and showed it deep concern. In this new era of national construction, with the assistance rendered by the great Soviet Union in the spirit of lofty friendship, we will struggle to carry out the directives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Comrade Mao Tse-tung and accomplish the tasks of the trade unions of China—the industrialization of the country and gradual transition to socialism.

MESSAGES OF GREETINGS

**SPEECH BY LIU SHAO-CHI ON BEHALF OF THE
CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST
PARTY OF CHINA**

Comrades and Guests:

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China I extend warm greetings and felicitations to the Seventh All-China Congress of Trade Unions.

Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese working class has carried out protracted and heroic struggles, and, in the revolutionary struggles, established the closest alliance with the broad masses of the peasants through the Chinese Communist Party, thus obtaining immense help from the peasantry. At the same time, it has established a revolutionary united front with other democratic classes in the country. It has thus formed a mighty revolutionary force, which defeated foreign imperialism and the counter-revolutionaries within the country, and achieved victory in the great revolution of the people. After the victory of the revolution, it consolidated the people's democratic dictatorship, supported the victorious struggle to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, and completed the rehabilitation of the national economy. All these are great historic successes. In these great struggles, the broad masses of the Chinese working class have shown boundless courage and industry, contributed wisdom and fulfilled the duty that history bestowed upon them. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China would like to express its sincere gratitude to the Chinese working class.

Comrades! Our Motherland is now entering upon a new historic epoch and has entrusted us with a new historic task, the task of carrying out the industrialization of our country and the gradual transition to socialism. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said: "Without industry, it would not be possible to have solid national defence, welfare for the people and a strong and prosperous country."

The first and foremost need for the development of our country under present conditions is the rapid development of our industry and especially the building and development of our heavy industry. The level of our present industrial output must be raised from year to year both in quantity and quality. Many factories will be renovated and expanded. At the same time we will build many new factories and new branches of industrial production. Other economic and cultural enterprises must also be developed rapidly in conformity with the development of industry.

Step by step we must turn our country into an industrial country with a high technical level. This great enterprise has already begun; work on several hundred construction projects is already, or will soon be, started, and they will be carried on in the future on an ever expanding scale. The fulfilment of this historic task will make our country and our people immensely rich and prosperous. But such a task depends especially on the Chinese working class, who must make their efforts in a better organized way and on a higher level of political consciousness.

For the purpose of carrying out this new historic task, we must exert the greatest efforts toward developing to the full the activity and creativeness of the broad masses of the working class, in the struggle for fulfilling and over-fulfilling the economic plan of the country, and in the struggle for raising labour productivity, improving the quality of products, practising strict economy and reducing cost of production.

In order to do this, it is necessary to organize effectively labour emulation drives of the workers in a practical way, to bring to the fore and seriously study all new and advanced experiences and rationalization proposals. We should especially learn from the advanced experiences of the Soviet Union, spread these advanced experiences and apply them in a practical way. We must incessantly raise the technical and cultural levels of the workers. We must intensify the training of the ever-growing number of new workers, and help the old workers treat the new workers in a proper and helpful manner.

For this purpose we must strengthen communist education among the workers and raise their political consciousness, so that they may realize the identity of the interests of all the people, of the state and of their own. At the same time we must adopt the method of criticism and self-criticism to overcome the defects and correct the mistakes existing in the various enterprises, oppose bureaucracy, oppose all kinds of breach of labour discipline and greatly strengthen labour discipline.

For this purpose too we must constantly pay close attention to the living conditions of the masses of the workers. On the basis of increased production, the material and cultural life and working conditions of the workers shall be improved step by step wherever necessary and possible. To raise the material and cultural well-being of the working class and all the labouring people, and to prevent our country from being invaded by imperialism constitutes the ultimate aims of the industrial development and all other efforts of our country.

I believe that in the deliberations of this Congress you will and should thoroughly discuss these problems. If these problems are solved correctly, we will further improve our work in the trade unions.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China is convinced that the trade union work in China has made positive achievements. However, there are still many defects and mistakes. We hope that you will seriously develop criticism and self-criticism in order to make known the good points, overcome the defects and correct the mistakes, in order that the work of the trade unions, under the leadership of the Communist Party, will be further improved and that our trade unions will actually become, as Lenin said, the "builder of new life," the "educator of tens of millions."

Comrades! Aside from shouldering the above-mentioned responsibilities in the domestic field, the Chinese working class has to take upon itself grave responsibilities in the international field. That is, the Chinese working class must struggle for the unity of the working class of the whole world and, under the leadership of the World Federation of Trade Unions, must strive for the unity of the international working-class movement and work together with the working class of all the countries and the progressive mankind as a whole for the defence of world peace and security.

The Chinese working class which has already achieved victory must wholeheartedly render every possible assistance to the working class and labouring people in capitalist as well as colonial and semi-colonial countries. This is a glorious duty which we must not shirk. The Chinese trade unions must in the future strengthen their work in this respect so that it can be better carried out.

Comrades, the responsibilities in both domestic and international fields of the working class as the leading class in our country are enormous. In order to gradually carry out national industrialization and the transition to a socialist society and in order to best shoulder our international responsibilities, we must consolidate the unity in the ranks of the working class, further consolidate the alliance of the

workers and peasants and the intellectuals and strengthen the people's democratic front based on the alliance of the workers and peasants. Our comrades must take note that the whole country is paying close attention to every piece of work done by the working class, and the labouring people and progressive mankind throughout the world are following our work with the same interest. The success or failure of our work will have far-reaching effects. Therefore, our trade unions must educate all the workers to remember what Comrade Mao Tse-tung has taught us—not to be satisfied with our past achievements, never to show arrogance, and to maintain every minute of the day a modest attitude of learning, to abandon all bad habits and prejudices and make every effort to improve ourselves—so that the working class can do all its work in an ever better manner. Only in this way shall we not disappoint the hope of all the Chinese people and the labouring people of the whole world.

We are confident that under the brilliant leadership of the Communist Party of China and of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, with the common efforts of the Chinese working class and the entire population, and with the mighty help of the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies and the working people of the whole world, we shall be able to overcome all difficulties and succeed in making China a happy, socialist, industrialized and strong nation.

March forward under the banner of the great teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin!

March forward under the leadership of our leader, Comrade Mao Tse-tung!

Long live the unity of the whole Chinese working class!

Long live the unity of the working class throughout the world!

SPEECH BY CHEN SHU-TUNG ON BEHALF OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE

Delegates and Comrades:

On behalf of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, I warmly greet the opening of the Seventh All-China Congress of Trade Unions.

Under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Communist Party of China, the Chinese working class, displaying unmatched courage and firm will, has always stood in the forefront, whether in the struggle for the liberation of the Chinese people, in the construction of the country, or in resisting U.S. aggression and aiding Korea. The workers have shown inexhaustible wisdom and strength, and have constantly overcome difficulties. Many heroes and model workers, both men and women, have emerged from the working class. Victories have been won. These victories have brought about profound and basic changes in all aspects of Chinese society.

In the three years since the liberation of the whole country, the Chinese people have become united as never before; state economy, disrupted by protracted fighting, has been completely restored; people's democratic dictatorship has been firmly established; the ranks of the working class have grown on an unprecedented scale, its status as the leading class has been strengthened. All this has created advantageous conditions for our country's large-scale, long-term and planned construction.

The Seventh All-China Congress of Trade Unions is being held at a time when our great Motherland and our great people are confronted in 1953 with three great tasks: (1) to continue to strengthen the Movement to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea; (2) to start the Five-Year Plan of national construction; and (3) to convene the All-China People's Congress and local people's congresses of all levels.

The convening of the Seventh All-China Congress of Trade Unions, therefore, is of vital significance. I believe, that just like the congresses of the past, it will play an important role in mobilizing the working class of the whole country to respond to the state's call for the fulfillment of these three great tasks.

We firmly believe that under the leadership of the Seventh All-China Congress of Trade Unions, the working class of the whole country will become still more united under the banner of the great Mao Tse-tung, and that it will make every effort to develop labour emulation drives, observe labour discipline, study advanced Soviet experiences, advanced methods of work, develop potential productive forces, increase labour productivity, improve the quality of production, economize raw materials, reduce production costs, and struggle for the fulfillment and over-fulfillment of national construction plans.

Moreover, the workers will take an active part in the elections of the people's congresses of all levels by voting for those whom they think most competent and most qualified to serve in central government institutions and local government bodies, so as to strengthen the Chinese people's democratic dictatorship and national economic construction.

Everyone knows that the cause of national economic construction is inseparable from the defence of world peace. Hence, the working class of the whole country should unite all the more closely with all the toiling people to continue to

strengthen the Movement to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea, consolidate national defence, ensure state security and peaceful construction, and further strengthen the democratic peace camp headed by the Soviet Union, and defend peace in the Far East and the whole world.

Comrades! The three tasks before us are as momentous as they are glorious. But we are fully confident that we shall successfully accomplish these great and urgent tasks. Past experience has proved that under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Communist Party of China the Chinese people have the strength at their command to achieve great and brilliant successes.

Finally, I wish this Congress every success.

SPEECH BY LIN PO-CHU ON BEHALF OF THE CENTRAL PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT

Delegates and Comrades:

The Seventh All-China Congress of Trade Unions was inaugurated in Peking today. On behalf of the Central People's Government, I extend warm greetings to the Congress.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and the great leader of the Chinese people, Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese working class, together with the Chinese people, has finally achieved victory in the great revolution and has founded the People's Republic of China after more than thirty years of heroic struggle. This is the greatest victory the Chinese working class and the labouring people of China have ever won in their history. It is precisely because the state system of this country is that of a people's democratic dictatorship, led by the working class and based on the alliance of the workers and peasants that the status of the working class and the labouring people has undergone distinct, basic changes.

Ever since its establishment, the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, in order to safeguard the fruits of the people's victory and to consolidate the people's democratic dictatorship, has relied on the working class and the people of the whole country to carry out the great Movement to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea, the land reform, suppression of counter-revolutionaries, *San Fan* and *Wu Fan* movements, and the democratic reform in the enterprises throughout the country. Through more than three years of ceaseless struggle, the working class has

scored brilliant victories on many fronts. Our country has achieved unprecedented unity; the feudal system has been shattered to its very foundation; the financial and economic conditions of our country have taken a fundamental turn for the better; the country's industrial and agricultural production has not only reached but has in certain cases surpassed the highest levels in the pre-liberation days.

Having become masters of the country, and realizing their responsibility, China's workers have, during these great movements, fully developed their creativeness and initiative, and have played a truly leading role among the people of the whole country. In the labour emulation drives and in the dissemination of advanced experiences, many model workers and inspiring deeds have come to the fore. These movements have in turn raised and tempered the political consciousness of the Chinese working class which, fully confident of victory, is advancing to fulfil the glorious task of planned construction of the country. This has fully proved that the social and state system of people's democracy, based on the leadership of the working class and the alliance of the workers and peasants, is immeasurably superior to the capitalist system.

From the very first day, the Central People's Government, headed by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, has paid special attention to the status and role of the working class in the state power of our country, and to the great significance of strengthening the trade union work as a means of achieving the industrialization of the country and its advancement towards socialism.

The Trade Union Law promulgated by the Central People's Government in June 1950, the Labour Insurance Regulations promulgated by the Government Administration Council of the Central People's Government in February 1951, and other labour-protecting policies are all important

measures to develop the active role of the working class in the construction of the country.

In January 1953, the Central People's Government adopted a decision to hold general elections and to convene thereafter the All-China People's Congress and local people's congresses of all levels, and to draw up the Constitution. This will further demonstrate the superiority of the social and state system of people's democracy. We are fully convinced that the Chinese working class, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, will further develop its own strength, unite more closely with the peasants, and on the basis of the consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance, rally all the nationalities and people of all strata of the whole country to fulfil this historically significant task in the political life of our country.

Comrades! This year marks the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan of national construction. Facing this great and glorious task, we are fully confident that, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and the great leader of the Chinese people, Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese working class will, by its own labour and wisdom, participate with ever greater enthusiasm in national construction. The trade unions of China will strengthen their activities and further unite and guide the working class throughout the country to study Soviet advanced experiences, unfold patriotic labour emulation drives, supervise the thorough implementation of government policies, laws and decrees in state and private enterprises, ensure the fulfilment and over-fulfilment of the state economic plan, march towards the industrialization of the country and socialism, and, uniting with the world working class, strive for a lasting world peace and people's democracy.

Long live the Chinese working class!

Long live the solidarity of the working class of the world!

Long live the great People's Republic of China!

Long live the great, glorious and consistently correct Communist Party of China!

Long live the great leader of the Chinese people, Chairman Mao Tse-tung!

SPEECH BY LOUIS SAILLANT ON BEHALF OF THE WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

Dear Comrades:

On behalf of the 80 million workers united in the ranks of the World Federation of Trade Unions, I fraternally and warmly salute the delegates to the Seventh All-China Congress of Trade Unions and all the workers of your great and wonderful country.

I warmly wish the greatest success to the Congress which is an important event in the national life of China, as well as an important event in the life of our international working-class movement.

From this rostrum I should like to extend my sincere thanks to the All-China Federation of Trade Unions for its valuable assistance to and constant support of the World Federation of Trade Unions and its Trade Departments.

By actively participating in the international working-class movement, in showing numerous proofs of its international solidarity, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions is holding high the banner of proletarian internationalism in the countries of Asia and Australasia, a banner behind which the workers in the capitalist and colonial countries in the struggle against their exploiters stand shoulder to shoulder with their brothers and sisters of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, and all the People's Democracies, thus forming the world front of struggle of the workers on the glorious road to socialism. The workers throughout the world follow with great sympathy the success of the Chinese people in the building up of a new state which protects the people who from now on are masters of their own destiny.

Your first successes in your creative work, dear Chinese comrades, have without any doubt put you on the road to even greater successes.

You have taken this road under the guidance of your respected and beloved leader, Chairman of your glorious Communist Party, Comrade Mao Tse-tung.

We view with great joy the progressive transformation of China. The Chinese workers have the right to be proud of the achievements to which they are devoting all their efforts and all the passion of a people that loves its country.

In their work of creating a new and happy life in your country, which without any doubt is laying the foundations of socialism, the Chinese people are drawing inspiration from the great historic lessons and the victorious experiences of the Soviet people—the first people in the history of mankind to have shown that capitalism was neither universal nor eternal, and who with the October Revolution of 1917, showed that the era of socialism had begun, opening new perspectives before all mankind.

Comrades, while you men and women workers of New China are winning day after day new successes on the road to a better life, the situation of the workers in the capitalist, semi-colonial and colonial countries is very different.

In point of fact, misery is increasing in these countries, wreaking havoc among families. Unemployment is rapidly expanding. Wherever social welfare exists, it is subjected to attacks. Social legislation is under constant attack. Repression is striking the working class, its militants and its organizations. Where the monopoly capitalists are accumulating maximum gigantic profits the living conditions of millions of working men and women are becoming more and more unbearable.

This is why the number of struggles for wage demands has increased considerably recently. The workers, with ever-

increasing unity of action, are switching more and more on to the offensive in these struggles.

The recent strikes in Japan, the many strikes in India and other countries of South-East Asia, and the general increase of struggles against unemployment, dismissals and the lowering of real wages, are proofs of positive developments of this mass action.

Every case confirms the direct link that exists between the workers' struggles for their demands and the action of the people for national independence and the defence of peace.

How is one to characterize the conditions under which the struggles of the workers and the activity of the World Federation of Trade Unions are developing in the capitalist, colonial and semi-colonial countries? We can answer this question as follows:

1. The unceasing struggles of the labouring masses for better living conditions, for peace and national independence are resulting in the open violation by the ruling classes of the capitalist countries of their own bourgeois laws. These bourgeois laws no longer sufficiently protect the ruling classes against the legitimate demands of the working masses. The ruling classes are resorting more and more to brutal, anti-democratic and anti-working class repression. They are changing their regimes into police regimes which will absolutely protect their class privileges.

Political and social discrimination of a fascist character is one of the bases of the new laws which the ruling class is attempting to establish and extend.

2. Contradictions of interests between the capitalist countries are arising and growing more open than in previous years. Other conflicts are rapidly maturing which are the direct consequence of the intolerable policy of the American imperialists in trying to achieve world hegemony.

In face of these contradictions of interests between capitalists eager for maximum profits, the working class with its vanguard organizations and its trade unions is developing its struggles on the basis of proletarian internationalism. In each country, the working class is furthering the cause of unity among workers, peasants, intellectuals and the progressive sections of the bourgeoisie. Thus the ardent struggle of the peoples for their democratic rights and vital needs is linked with their no less ardent struggle for national independence.

3. The conflicts between the peoples of the colonial and semi-colonial countries and the governments of the colonial powers are growing, and becoming more intense. Within the last few years they have extended to new sections of the world. The whole colonial system is shaken to all its traditional and vital foundations. The colonial and feudal systems are seeing the rise of millions of human beings in open struggle against colonial oppression.

In these struggles, the estimations we made here in Peking in December 1949 at the Trade Union Conference of the Asian and Australasian Countries concerning the role and tasks of the trade unions have proved to be correct.

In the colonial and semi-colonial countries the trade unions are a real force of a genuinely national character from the moment when they take an active part in the people's resistance against colonialism and when they become important basis for the development of mass action.

This makes the colonialists want to subject the trade unions completely to their own policies. But they are meeting with increasing difficulties.

We certainly foresee the time when the trade unions in the colonial and semi-colonial countries will surge forward and develop fully. This will be the moment when the peo-

ple, through a tremendous effort of patriotism, will have shaken off the hold of imperialism and colonial slavery.

It is the honour and pride of the World Federation of Trade Unions to support this great, historic struggle of the peoples for their national independence and national liberation wherever it is necessary.

It is the honour and pride of the World Federation of Trade Unions to have stimulated the great currents of international solidarity on behalf of the complete liberation of the colonial peoples.

It is the honour and pride of the World Federation of Trade Unions to have stood since June 25, 1950, side by side with the Korean people, who rose united and solid as a rock against the aggression of the United States imperialists.

In the last three years the World Federation of Trade Unions has continuously affirmed its active solidarity with the wonderful people of Korea. From this rostrum you will permit its representative to express his gratitude and pay homage both to the fighting Korean people and to the heroic Chinese Volunteers.

The move for peace from the governments of the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, shows the possibility of a peaceful settlement of the whole Korean question and was welcomed last month by all the peoples of Asia and by those of the other continents.

Today, the facts once more prove that there is no international conflict that cannot be settled by discussion and negotiation. We are now living in a period of major importance for the destiny of our generation and future generations. The World Federation of Trade Unions, at the 22nd meeting of its Executive Bureau which took place a week ago in Vienna, Austria, called on the workers of all lands to redouble their efforts and to use every means of pressure in

their power to obtain an immediate ceasefire in Korea and a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

Expressing the will of these masses, the World Federation of Trade Unions considers that the recent debate at the United Nations on the Korean question now makes it necessary for that organization to adopt truly effective measures for the establishment of peace in Korea.

If the United Nations does not take such measures it will lose for ever all its prestige in the eyes of the people of the world. The United Nations, which to our regret has covered the imperialist operation against the Korean people with its flag, can become an instrument of peace in the service of the peoples. For this the obligations for which it was created in 1945 must first of all be honoured.

The United Nations organization must thereafter, and without further delay, put an end to its own weakness by giving the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China the seat in the United Nations to which the great Chinese people is entitled.

By taking the cause of peace in their hands and defending it to the end, the peoples can, by their joint efforts, make 1953 a noteworthy stage in the strengthening of friendly co-operation between them, the establishment of peaceful relations between all nations whatever their social system, and the starting point for the immediate building of peace.

The trade unions have a special role to play in the cause of peaceful coexistence. They can be in their respective countries, in the capitalist, semi-colonial and colonial countries, the driving force for an economic policy based on great commercial interchange as opposed to the present discrimination fomented and desired by the imperialists.

This particular activity of the trade unions will buttress in a concrete and solid manner their participation in the struggle for national independence and national liberation.

Comrades!

One of the reasons why we attach great importance to the Seventh All-China Congress of Trade Unions is that it takes place five months before the convocation of the Third World Trade Union Congress which will be held in Vienna beginning on October 10 next. Organized by our Federation, the Third World Trade Union Congress will be effectively the congress of all the workers of the whole world.

This Congress will be a congress of unity in which organizations not affiliated to the WFTU but desirous of defending the workers' interests and peace, may participate.

On April 22, the Executive Bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions appealed to the workers of the world to prepare for the Third World Trade Union Congress. What language does the World Federation of Trade Unions use to all the workers of the world, to all the trade unions, whether they be members of the Federation or not?

It is the language of comradeship, of fraternity and of solidarity.

The World Federation of Trade Unions said to them: Dear Comrades and Friends,

We live in different countries. We represent all the races, all the nationalities, and all the political and religious convictions on earth. We speak different languages but we have common interests for we are class brothers. We are united in the conviction that the living conditions of the workers are deteriorating in the capitalist and colonial countries and that we must struggle for an improvement.

We are united in the conviction that, wherever it exists, social legislation should be improved, and that it should be instituted wherever there is none.

We are united in the conviction that an end must be put to super-exploitation, and that discrimination

against race, colour, sex or age must be abolished. We are united in the conviction that public health should be improved, and education should be extended. We are united in the conviction that no one has the right to forbid the legitimate activities of the trade unions, nor rob man of his rights and his basic and sacred democratic liberties.

Finally, we are united in the conviction that peace can be safeguarded and that war is not inevitable.

We have, then, a broad basis for unity. If we want to win our struggles we must make this unity of common aims and interests into a unity of action. Wherever the workers are united success is assured.

The World Federation of Trade Unions has always considered the struggle for international unity of action among the workers as its greatest duty. It has always promoted the unity and action of workers.

By preparing for it at all places of work, make the Third World Trade Union Congress a great congress of unity of all the workers of all countries.

Undoubtedly no other organization is in the position so to speak to the workers of the world. The splitters in the ranks of trade union movement are the advocates of imperialist policies who support the colonial and semi-colonial systems because they personally are closely linked with the interests and actions of the imperialist governments. It is not they who can speak this way to the workers of all countries.

The World Federation of Trade Unions is conscious of its responsibilities before the workers of the whole world. We do not feel responsible only before the 80 million members of the Federation or the workers affiliated to the World Federation of Trade Unions.

More and more we say, whether the union to which they are affiliated is a member of the World Federation of Trade Unions or not, every time workers take action in a capitalist, semi-colonial or colonial country, the needs of their struggle, its causes, and the creation of the conditions for its success invariably lead these workers to take the banner of the World Federation of Trade Unions as their banner, and the essential parts of the Programme of the World Federation of Trade Unions as their programme, and to use the means of action which are recommended by the Federation.

This means that the World Federation of Trade Unions is responsible for its actions before the workers belonging to trade unions which are not affiliated to it.

We gladly accept such responsibilities, because they testify to the increasing development of united action among the workers in every country, as well as to the development of international united action.

Once more we affirm that the question of united action is the foundation of all success in trade union activities and in the activity of working men and women.

To achieve united action everywhere, such is the essential and decisive task which confronts the trade union movement today.

Our stand in favour of united action and of united trade union movement in all countries is a fundamental stand for the World Federation of Trade Unions.

The friends and partisans of the World Federation of Trade Unions must act from this fundamental stand and always respect it. In this way, they will constantly give rise to new moves for unity; in this way, they will create the conditions for a broad rallying of the masses.

The task of the trade unions and their leaders is never to allow themselves to become detached from the masses of

workers, and to raise their class consciousness through everyday struggles and experiences.

The task of the trade unions and their leaders is to know themselves how to learn from the masses and with the masses.

We will forward the work of unity among the workers in the preparations for the Third World Trade Union Congress by developing new efforts in favour of unity and by exposing before the workers the anti-working class and anti-democratic policies of the diehard enemies of unity.

Long live the unity of the workers of the whole world and their international solidarity!

Long live the Seventh All-China Congress of Trade Unions!

Long live the World Federation of Trade Unions, the active fighter for peace among all peoples, for national independence, for democratic liberties and the welfare of the workers of the world!

Long live the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China and the leader of the Chinese people, Comrade Mao Tse-tung!

Peking, May 2, 1953

SPEECH BY I. V. GOROSHKIN ON BEHALF OF THE SOVIET TRADE UNION DELEGATION

Dear Comrades:

We are entrusted by the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, U.S.S.R., to convey to you, the delegates of the Seventh All-China Congress of Trade Unions, and through you to the great Chinese people, our hearty and fraternal greetings.

Your Congress is convened at a time of immense victories attained by the Chinese people in the creation of their new life.

The victory of the Chinese people's revolution has removed the imperialist and feudal yoke, and directed the life of the Chinese people along a new path, along the path of creating a free and happy life.

The working people of your country during a short period have gained remarkable achievements in the field of restoration and development of industry, transport and agriculture. By the end of 1952 industrial and agricultural production has already reached the pre-war level and in many fields of production surpassed this level. On the basis of achievements in economic construction the material and cultural standard of the people is being steadily raised.

Successful restoration of the economy has created the foundation for transition towards planned development of the national economy on the basis of industrialization, and has allowed you from 1953 to proceed your work on a wide scale, which ensures the further development of industry, transport, agriculture, the growth of culture and education, and the raising of the material well-being of the population.

The working people of the Soviet Union watch your work with attention and sympathy, and they rejoice over your achievements in the construction of the mighty people's democratic state, the achievements gained under the leadership of the heroic Communist Party and their much tried leader Comrade Mao Tse-tung.

All freedom-loving peoples are inspired by your successes. They see in the creation and strengthening of the People's Republic of China the victory of the camp of peace, democracy and socialism.

* * *

The Soviet people, rallying closely around the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, are working with the greatest enthusiasm for the fulfilment of the Fifth Five-Year Plan. They are filled with the lofty aspiration to use all their strength, experience and knowledge to struggle for the complete triumph of the great cause of Lenin and Stalin.

In this creative work of the Soviet people, the trade unions play a great and honourable role. Socialist emulation, embracing the entire people of our enterprises, and guided by the trade unions, becomes more and more mighty.

Men and women workers are successfully carrying out emulation for the fulfilment of the plans ahead of schedule, for high quality production, for the economizing in the use of raw materials, and for surpassing the plan of socialist accumulation.

In fulfilling their socialist obligations the workers of our country receive comradely help from our trade unions.

The network of the Stakhanovite schools, schools of the working youth, various courses and circles, night and correspondence courses of the technical secondary schools and colleges is widespread throughout the Soviet enterprises

All these give fullest possibilities to the workers and employees to take secondary and higher education without ceasing work, and to heighten their industrial qualifications.

The results of socialist emulation are expressed in the outstanding development of the national economy.

The results of work during the first two years of the Fifth Five-Year Plan clearly show that our people are successfully carrying out the directions of the 19th Party Congress on the Fifth Five-Year Plan, and the wise and brilliant instructions of our leader and teacher Comrade Stalin concerning the path of transition from socialism to communism.

In 1952 our industry over-fulfilled the plan, the gross output was by 11% more than that of 1951. Those industries which produce the means of production are developing especially rapidly. In 1952 the general output exceeded the pre-war level by approximately 170%.

During the previous year the Soviet machine-building industry produced machines and equipment amounting to nearly 300% of those of the pre-war year of 1940.

The industries producing consumer goods are steadily growing. Socialist agriculture has attained important achievements. The gross harvest of grain in 1952 amounted to eight milliard poods.

The growth of public production in the Soviet Union is not an end in itself but a means to achieve maximum satisfaction of the steadily growing material and cultural needs of the whole society.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government unceasingly care for the betterment of the material well-being of the workers, collective farmers, intelligentsia and all Soviet people.

The significant achievements, reached by our people in the development of industrial and agricultural production,

have afforded the possibility of carrying out from the first of April of this year the sixth reduction of state retail prices, of food and industrial goods since 1947.

The new reduction of retail prices will promote the further substantial raising of the living standards of all strata of the population of our country, raise the real wages of the workers and employees and increase the income of the farmers.

The steady rising of the living standards of the Soviet people is convincing proof of the superiority of the socialist order over that of capitalism. The latter dooms the working people to misery, unemployment and hardships which are linked with militarization of the national economy and the preparation for a new war.

In our country large-scale work in building houses and other buildings for cultural and daily needs is being carried out. With these aims the Fifth Five-Year Plan provides for expenditure of tens of milliards of rubles. The Soviet people have tens of millions of square metres of new and well-arranged buildings, hundreds of new clubs, schools, hospitals, sanatoria and rest homes.

A powerful factor in raising the material well-being of the workers and employees in our country is the state social insurance. The management of the entire system of social insurance is in the hands of the trade unions.

In 1953 the State allotted more than 22.5 milliard rubles for social insurance measures. Expenditure for old-age pensions and continuous employment pensions for those who continue working, for benefits in case of temporary disablement due to sickness or accident, and for maternity benefits, will amount to more than 19.5 milliard rubles.

In 1953, about three million workers and office employees will rest or take cures at the expense of social insurance funds at the trade union health resorts. During

the summer months more than five million Soviet children will enjoy holidays in the pioneers' summer camps and cottages. The working people of the Soviet Union receive free medical aid in the medical establishments.

The steady raising of the material and cultural standards of the working people of the Soviet Union speaks convincingly of the peaceful direction in the development of the Soviet economy.

* * *

The working people of the Soviet Union, being engaged in peaceful and creative work, are interested in lasting peace. The Soviet Government, expressing the will of the whole of our people, does its utmost to prevent the unleashing of a new war, to prevent the prolonged bloodshed of millions of people, and to secure peaceful creation of happy life.

The peoples of the world have won a very great victory in establishing for the first time in world history the mighty camp of peace, democracy and socialism. This camp of peace-loving states includes now 800 million people.

Our sacred obligation is to secure and strengthen the camp of peace, democracy and socialism, to reinforce the unity of the peoples in the struggle for peace, and to increase and rally the ranks of the fighters for peace.

The alliance and friendship between the great peoples of the Chinese People's Republic and the Soviet Union are of outstanding significance in the struggle for world peace.

J. V. Stalin, the standard-bearer of peace, taught us that "the great friendship between the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic is the reliable guarantee against a threat of a new aggression and a powerful bulwark of peace in the Far East and all over the world."

The Soviet trade unions see as their main task the developing and strengthening in all possible ways of the friendship and close co-operation between the working people of the Chinese People's Republic and the Soviet Union.

The fraternal friendship between our peoples will henceforth contribute to the great cause of democracy and progress, and to the cause of peace and security of the peoples.

Dear comrades, allow me once more to greet you and wish you further successes in the construction of a mighty people's democratic state.

Long live the everlasting friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples!

Long live the Chinese working class!

Long live the great unity of the working people in the whole world, who are fighting for peace and democracy!

ADDRESSES AND REPORTS

OPENING ADDRESS BY LIU NING-I (May 2, 1953)

Delegates, Guests and Comrades:

We now declare the opening of the Seventh All-China Congress of Trade Unions.

This Congress is the first All-China Congress of Trade Unions of the Chinese working class convened after the victory of the people's democratic revolution in China and the founding of the People's Republic of China. It is of immense significance in the historical development of the Chinese working-class movement.

Besides the trade union delegates from every part of the country who are attending this Congress, representatives of the Central People's Government and various other quarters are present to guide our work. There are also delegates from the railway workers in the Chinese People's Volunteers.

We are especially happy and honoured to have with us the trade union delegates of many other countries. We have among us the delegation, headed by Comrade Louis Saillant, from the World Federation of Trade Unions, the leading body of the world trade union movement—an organization which struggles for the unity and solidarity of the working class of the world and has striven unceasingly for and contributed greatly to the defence of world peace. We have among us the trade union delegation from the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, the closest and greatest ally of the Chinese people, trade union delegates from the People's Democracies and the German Democratic Republic, and delegations from the various trade union organizations of many Asian and Australasian countries and France. Hence

our Congress not only demonstrates the triumphant unity of the Chinese working class, but also shows the great friendship and unity between the Chinese working class and the working class of the world. We whole-heartedly welcome the presence and guidance of the guests from home and abroad. We warmly hail the successful opening of this united and impressive Congress!

The Sixth All-China Labour Congress was held in Harbin in August 1948. The great historic task of mobilizing the working class and rallying the people throughout the country to support the revolutionary war for the liberation of China, as set forth by that Congress, has been successfully accomplished.

• Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the great Chinese people and the Chinese working class under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, with the fraternal and selfless help of our great ally, the Soviet Government and people, and with the trust, sympathy and support of the People's Democracies and the working class and people of the world, have done much in the sphere of gigantic economic restoration and achieved brilliant successes. At the same time there were launched throughout the country the great Movement to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea, the agrarian reform movement, the movement to suppress counter-revolutionaries, the *San Fan* movement (the movement against corruption, waste and bureaucracy in government establishments and social organizations), the *Wu Fan* movement (the movement against the bribery of government employees, tax evasion, theft of state property, cheating on government contracts and stealing economic information for private speculation by the law-breaking elements of the bourgeoisie) and democratic reforms in the enterprises. All these movements have effectively safeguarded and consolidated the most precious

fruit of victory of the Chinese working class and the Chinese people—the people's democratic dictatorship.

We have, under difficult post-war conditions, not only restored production but also succeeded through a series of great efforts, in increasing labour productivity, raising the rate of utilization of equipment, promoting the extensive activities of inventors and innovators, studying advanced experiences, raising the quantity and quality of output, and reducing production costs, with the result that our industries and transport enterprises have rapidly reached and surpassed the highest pre-liberation levels. We have created the necessary conditions for the planned economic construction of the country. A new and great historical epoch of the Chinese people, the epoch of planned national economic construction, is now before us. We hail the convocation of this Congress. We welcome with boundless enthusiasm and confidence the beginning of the period of national economic construction, the new and great historic task of the Chinese working class.

At this Congress, we shall sum up our experiences in trade union work since the Sixth All-China Labour Congress and especially during the period of national economic restoration after the founding of the People's Republic of China. Moreover, on this basis and in accordance with the directive of the Communist Party of China, we shall map out the policy and define the tasks of the Chinese trade unions in the period of planned economic construction.

This Congress will amend the Constitution of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and will re-elect the national leading body of the trade unions of China, with the aim of strengthening the leadership of the trade unions throughout the whole country, to develop further the working-class movement, and to ensure the fulfilment and over-fulfilment of the tasks of national economic construction.

Comrades! The Chinese working-class movement, under the leadership of the great Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, after thirty years of bitter struggles, together with the entire Chinese people, and with the support of the great Soviet Union, the working class and all the progressive forces of the world, has finally achieved great victory in the people's revolution.

The victory of the Chinese working class and the entire people is the victory in China of the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. Without Marxism-Leninism, without the leadership of the Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, there would have been no victory for the working class and the entire people of China.

The great, glorious and consistently correct Communist Party of China is the guarantee of our victory. The great Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the standard-bearer of victory of the Chinese working class and the entire people. This is a profound and at the same time simple truth, which has been well understood by the Chinese working class and the Chinese people from their own experience in their protracted struggles. If we are to consolidate the victory that we have already gained, and continue to march from victory to victory, we must then rally even more closely around the Communist Party of China and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, and redouble our efforts to study the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and the advanced experience of the Soviet Union in order to construct our country.

The interests of the Chinese working class and people are completely identical with those of the working class and people of the world.

The All-China Federation of Trade Unions, as a member of the World Federation of Trade Unions and under its leadership, has played an active part in striving for the unity and solidarity of the international working-class movement,

and in defence of peace in the Far East and all over the world.

The Chinese workers, led by the Communist Party of China and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, are not only great patriots, but at the same time great internationalists. In the struggle to continually consolidate their already gained victory and to strive for greater successes, the Chinese working class will further display to the full the spirit of patriotism combined with internationalism; unite with all the Chinese people to engage intensively in production and in the construction of our great Motherland. At the same time it will strive with redoubled efforts for unity with the world working class, play a more active part in the world working-class movement, and struggle in defence of peace in the Far East and all over the world.

The Chinese working class firmly believes that under the leadership of its own political party—the Communist Party of China—and its great leader Comrade Mao Tse-tung, with the close, lasting and solid alliance of our peasant brothers, with the unity of the people of all sections throughout the country, with the lasting and unbreakable friendship and co-operation with our great ally—the Soviet Union—and the People's Democracies, and with the friendship and unity between the Chinese people and all peace-loving peoples of the world who are fighting for a just cause, we shall be ever victorious.

Long live the great Chinese people!

Long live the great People's Republic of China!

Long live the great Chinese working class!

Long live the party of the Chinese working class, the great Communist Party of China!

Long live the great leader of the Chinese working class and the Chinese people, Comrade Mao Tse-tung!

Long live the great teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin
and Stalin!
Long live the unity of the working class of the world!

REPORT ON THE TRADE UNION WORK IN CHINA

Lai Jo-yu

Delegates and Guests:

Many events of great historic significance have taken place in our country since the Sixth All-China Labour Congress of August 1948.

For over thirty years the Chinese working class, together with the Chinese people as a whole, have waged heroic struggles under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese people, and succeeded in overthrowing the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism; liberating the mainland of China; and establishing the People's Republic of China, which is a people's democratic dictatorship, headed by the working class and based on the alliance of the workers and peasants.

As Comrade Mao Tse-tung stated in his opening address at the First Plenary Session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference: "Our nation from now on will enter the great family of peace and freedom-loving nations of the world. It will work bravely and industriously to create its own civilization and happiness and will, at the same time, promote world peace and freedom. Our nation will never again be an insulted nation. We have stood up."

The victory of the Chinese revolution dealt a heavy blow to world imperialism, greatly inspired the labouring people of the world, particularly the labouring people in the colonial and dependent countries, and added a mighty force to the camp of peace, democracy and socialism. This victory

changed the relative strength of the two camps in the present world situation.

When the American imperialists launched their war of aggression against Korea and threatened the sacred borders of our great Motherland, the Chinese working class together with the entire Chinese people immediately responded to the call of Comrade Mao Tse-tung and enthusiastically joined the struggle to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, so as to safeguard peace in the Far East and the whole world. We stood for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question. We supported the statements of Premier Chou En-lai, Prime Minister Kim Il Sung and Foreign Minister Molotov, calling for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, and will continue our persistent and determined struggle for its peaceful settlement and for the safeguarding of peace in the Far East and the whole world.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese working class and the entire Chinese people led by the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, have eliminated the remnant forces of the Kuomintang reactionaries and have carried out a series of social reforms.

With the completion of the agrarian reform, the economic basis of feudalism has been thoroughly smashed, and the productive forces in our vast country-side have been set free. The completion of democratic reform in state-owned factories, mines and other enterprises, has destroyed the old system of management originally employed by the reactionary rulers for oppressing and exploiting the workers and established instead a system of democratic management. The workers have become the real masters of the enterprises, and their activity and initiative have developed. The successes gained in the *San Fan* and *Wu Fan* movements have smashed the ruthless attack waged by the law-breaking elements of the

bourgeoisie against the working class and state organs, and have consolidated the leading position of state economy over private enterprises, and protected the legitimate rights of the workers in private enterprises. Because of the development of the campaign to increase production and practise economy, the struggle of the working class to raise labour productivity and the quantity and quality of products, and to reduce production costs has surged to a new high.

It is precisely because of these efforts that, within the short period of three years since the founding of the People's Republic of China, our country has completed its economic restoration, in spite of the fact that the struggle to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea is being carried on. Production in a majority of our industries has surpassed the highest levels of past years, prices throughout the country have been stabilized, and the financial situation has undergone a change for the better. The material and cultural well-being of the working class and the people as a whole has steadily improved and the people's democratic dictatorship is daily being consolidated, thus creating the conditions for the nation's large-scale planned construction.

Starting from this year, our great Motherland has embarked on the First Five-Year Plan of national construction.

The Chinese working class must unite more closely, consolidate the alliance of the workers and peasants and rally the people of all strata to meet the new and historic task under the leadership of the Communist Party of China.

1. The Main Developments in Trade Union Work in the Past Four Years

Comrades, allow me to recall the main developments in trade union work in the past four years before I touch upon

the fundamental tasks of our trade union work during the period of national construction.

At the time of the Sixth All-China Labour Congress, the People's Liberation Army was winning victory after victory in its liberation march across the entire country. The tidal wave of the people's revolution was sweeping throughout the land and the reactionary rule of the Kuomintang clique backed by American imperialism was then on the verge of total collapse.

At that time, the cardinal task of the Chinese working class was, first of all, to close its own ranks and then, by courageous struggle and in the spirit of self-sacrifice, to unite with the people of all strata to overthrow the reactionary rule of American imperialism and its lackey, the Kuomintang clique, and to establish the Chinese People's Republic.

The message of greetings from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China to the Sixth All-China Labour Congress pointed out:

The task of the workers and office employees in the liberated areas is to restore and develop industry, to consolidate the liberated areas and to give support to the front in accordance with the noted economic policy of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, namely, "to develop production and bring about a prosperous economy through the policies of taking into account both public and private interests, of benefiting both labour and capital." The task of the workers and other employees in Kuomintang-ruled areas is to unite themselves as well as the entire people to fight against U.S. imperialism and bureaucratic capitalism, to act in co-ordination, whenever necessary and possible, with the victorious offensive of the People's Liberation Army, and to assist the democratic government in the orderly taking-over of the liberated cities. In order to accomplish these ends, it is necessary to

strengthen rapidly trade union work, to unite and educate the workers and other employees, so as to turn them into the leading force of the People's Democratic Republic.

After the Sixth All-China Labour Congress, a mighty battle was waged by the Chinese working class in accordance with the line laid down by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the resolutions adopted by the Congress. In spite of extremely difficult conditions, the workers in the liberated areas gave their support to the War of Liberation by working selflessly to increase production. In the Kuomintang-controlled areas, especially in such cities as Shanghai, Kunming, Chungking and so on, the workers succeeded in uniting the people of all strata, consolidated and extended the united front, and waged a fight against aggression, persecution and hunger. In the liberation of the various cities the workers gave battle heroically to protect factories, thus safeguarding the people's property.

In the liberated cities, the trade unions helped the People's Government to take over the enterprises owned by bureaucratic capital and then to carry out the necessary checking and accounting. They helped to transform the property of bureaucratic capitalism into the property of the people and to change such enterprises into enterprises of a socialist nature. Production was thus rapidly restored. At the same time political education was carried out among the workers which strengthened their understanding of their position as masters of the country and gradually established among them a new attitude towards labour.

The workers in private enterprises, in accordance with the policy "of developing production and benefiting both labour and capital," formed a united front with the national bourgeoisie, overcame difficulties, and succeeded in restor-

ing production beneficial to the national welfare and people's livelihood.

In order to meet the demands of the rapid development of the revolutionary situation, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions convened a National Conference on Trade Union Work in July, 1949, at which the question of organizing the workers on a nation-wide scale was discussed. In November of the same year, the Chinese Association of Labour, which was affiliated to the All-China Federation of Trade Unions as member organization, voluntarily proclaimed its dissolution. This further strengthened the unity of China's trade union organizations.

In June, 1950, the Trade Union Law of the People's Republic of China was promulgated by the Central People's Government which granted extensive rights to and placed heavy responsibilities upon trade union organizations.

Besides, the Communist Party of China sent many of its best members to participate in trade union work thereby greatly strengthening the activity of the trade unions. Consequently, the working-class movement developed rapidly on a national scale. Today, the Chinese trade unions have become a mighty force entirely under the leadership of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

After we had taken over the factories and mines from the enemy, the basic demands of the workers and the urgent need of the state were first and foremost the restoration and development of production. However, in these factories and mines bad elements and a vicious system which still remained were seriously hampering the growth and development of the labour enthusiasm of the masses. This called for a movement of democratic reform to be carried out in the course of the restoration of production, so as to eliminate the bad elements and the vicious system that were oppressing the workers. This movement which began in 1951 and developed

throughout the country was in the main completed on a national scale after the *San Fan* and *Wu Fan* movements. The democratic reform in the state-owned enterprises in Northeast China was completed earlier than in other areas as Northeast China had been liberated earlier. Consequently, in 1951, a mass movement to increase production and practise economy, to develop productive potentialities, to popularize advanced experiences and to implement the system of business accounting, was launched throughout Northeast China, and greatly raised labour productivity.

In other parts of the country, inspired by the Movement to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea, which was then everywhere on the upsurge, campaigns for patriotic pledges and labour emulation drives were developed extensively in co-ordination with the democratic reform, as a support for the Chinese People's Volunteers fighting in Korea.

In October 1951, at the Third Session of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Chairman Mao Tse-tung pointed out:

On the industrial and agricultural fronts, the growing patriotic movement to increase production has created a new atmosphere in our country, an atmosphere worthy of celebration.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung also issued a stirring call to the Chinese people to "increase production and practise economy in order to support the Chinese People's Volunteers." Hence, the patriotic movement to increase production and practise economy spread swiftly and widely throughout the country. Many model workers emerged from this movement and much advanced experience was gained. Within the past three years, over 489,000 rationalization proposals put forward by the workers have been adopted, thus raising labour productivity and creating and saving a great deal of money for the state. Apart from the patriotic movement to increase

production and practise economy, a series of measures were taken to perfect production management. At present, this work is still being carried on.

The basic aim of these measures for production management in the state-owned enterprises is to introduce planned management, to fix individual responsibility in production and to implement the system of business accounting.

This work must be co-ordinated with the labour emulation drives—the movement to increase production and practise economy, which is being carried on throughout the country.

In the last few years, our work has in the main followed the path mapped out by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the resolutions of the Sixth All-China Labour Congress. It should be pointed out, however, that the leadership of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions for a short period had committed mistakes of economist and syndicalist tendencies. These mistakes show themselves in the following aspects. In trade union work in state-owned enterprises, emphasis was laid on the so-called contradictions between public and private interests, rather than on the identity between workers' individual interests and the collective and long-term interests of the working class as a whole, while workers' welfare was placed as contradictory to the development of production. In trade union work in private enterprises, one-sided emphasis was laid on labour-capital consultation while neglecting the class contradiction between workers and capitalists. On the question of relations between the trade unions and the Party, there was a tendency in the trade unions of departing from the leadership of the Party. Further, in dealing with various concrete problems, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions adopted subjective working methods which were out of touch with reality and the masses. These deviations did not cause

serious damage, because they were quickly discovered and thoroughly corrected by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Comrade Mao Tse-tung. At the same time, trade unions in various localities, under the correct leadership of the local Communist Party organizations, did not accept much of the incorrect advice from the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. Therefore, we may be justified in saying that trade union work has played an important role during the process of the restoration of the national economy and has completed the tasks of the trade unions during this historical period.

II. Basic Tasks of Our Trade Union Work in the Construction Period

Comrades, our country has now entered a period of construction.

As stated above, China is a people's democracy led by the working class and based on the alliance of the workers and peasants. This very character of our state specifies that all the undertakings of our country, in their final analysis, are for raising and protecting the material and cultural well-being of the working class and the entire labouring people. The workers have been working as masters of the state in post-liberation China and have contributed to the restoration and development of the national economy, with the result that the material and cultural life of the working class and the entire labouring people has been markedly improved. Following further advances of our national economy, the welfare of the working class and the entire labouring people will assuredly be further promoted. The developments in the short space of time after the liberation have amply proved that in a state led by the working class the individual interests of the workers and the interests of the state are identical.

The immediate and sectional interests of the working class must be subordinated to the long-term and over-all interests of the state, that is, the interests of a state led by the working class. Only by following this principle will the working-class movement have a correct direction and will the working class be assured of a bright future. Conversely, if the long-term and over-all interests of the working class were sacrificed to its immediate and sectional interests, and economist mistakes were committed, then the trade unions would inevitably become narrow, scattered craft organizations, and the working class would be unable to reach the glorious future of communism.

Only when the masses of the workers really understand that their immediate and sectional interests must be subordinated to long-term and over-all interests, and strive militantly for the glorious future, will the genuine advancement of their consciousness be manifested. In order unceasingly to raise the level of the consciousness of the workers, the trade union cadres must, on the one hand, constantly pay attention to the well-being of the workers, and show them with living examples that the progress of history points to a bright future. On the other hand, they must untiringly educate and influence the workers in the spirit of communism, and integrate this with the personal experience of the masses in order to raise the ideological level of the workers, to integrate the individual interests of the workers with those of the state, and to integrate the working-class movement with the communist movement.

Only the trade union organizations and the working-class movement led by the Communist Party can achieve these ends.

The trade union organizations, therefore, must maintain close connections with the masses and rally the workers

around the Communist Party, serving as transmission belts between the Party and the masses.

The trade unions should first of all unite with the broad masses of the workers in production, that is to say, they must, under the leadership of the Communist Party, rally millions of workers consciously and actively to take part in national construction.

The working class, which has become the leading class of the state, not only shoulders the glorious task of fulfilling the industrial plan of the country, but also shoulders the heavy and important responsibility of helping to bring about the modernization of agricultural production. The trade unions must educate and organize the workers to strive for the fulfilment and over-fulfilment of the industrial plan of the country, and actively help the development of agricultural production, so as to consolidate the alliance of the workers and peasants. Only in this way will our socialist future be ensured.

In the period of national construction, the most important and fundamental tasks of our trade unions are, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, to maintain connections with and educate the workers, to raise continuously their levels of consciousness and organization, to consolidate the alliance of the workers and peasants, to unite with the people of all strata and actively to fulfil the national plan of construction; then, on the basis of increased production, to improve step by step the material and cultural life of the working class and the entire labouring people, and to strive for the systematic realization of industrialization and the advancement towards socialism.

III. To Organize Mass Labour and Develop Labour Emulation

As has been said before, the trade unions under the people's democratic dictatorship are no longer the organizations

of the oppressed and governed class, but the mass organizations of the leading class which now holds political power.

The most important task of the trade unions is to unite and lead all workers, technical personnel and other employees so that they may consciously and actively develop production. For it is only through the development of production and the strengthening of our economic power that we can change the economic backwardness of our nation and gradually realize industrialization and advance towards a socialist society. It is only through the development of production that we can continually improve the material and cultural life of the working class and the entire people.

The fundamental method of the trade unions in developing production is to lead the masses step by step to take part in labour emulation, and, through the emulation drives, to develop to the highest degree the activity and creative initiative of the workers, technical personnel, and other employees; to improve labour organization, production processes, equipment and methods of operating machinery, and thus to raise labour productivity.

Labour emulation is an effective way of mobilizing the broad masses to achieve the targets of the state plan; it is the socialist and communist method of construction based on the highly developed consciousness of millions of people.

As Comrade Stalin put it:

The most remarkable feature of emulation is the radical revolution it brings with it in men's views of labour, for it transforms labour from a degrading and painful burden, as it was regarded before, into a matter of honour, a matter of glory, of valour and heroism.

Among us workers, labour emulation has undergone several stages in its development in our country. In the earlier period after the liberation, although the enthusiasm of the workers was very high, the various reforms in the

enterprises had not yet been carried out; consequently the main feature of the emulation drives at that time was the increase of labour intensity. Shock tactics were widespread and frequently insufficient attention was paid to the quality of production and to labour protection. Such a phenomenon was generally unavoidable at that time. Viewed as a whole, labour emulation in those early days did, however, greatly stimulate production, although such emulation could not continue for long.

After the carrying out of democratic reform in the enterprises and the laying down of preliminary plans and norms of production, the emulation movement became a regular form of labour.

The main features of normal labour emulation are to emphasize the integration of labour and technique, the popularization of advanced experiences, the development of productive potentialities, the raising of labour productivity, the raising of output and quality, and to emphasize the importance of labour protection and technical safety.

The general process of development of labour emulation is from shock work to regular methods of work, from a low to a high level. It is the process of continuously raising the ideological consciousness and technical level of the masses, and is also the process of raising the backward elements in production to the level of the advanced.

At present many defects still exist in labour emulation. The main defects are as follows:

Firstly, in some factories and mines there is a tendency to be satisfied with the fulfilment of production plans "in general" or "in the main," to be satisfied with the fulfilment of the total amount of output, while neglecting to fulfil all targets of the plans, neglecting quality, and neglecting safety. Such emulation cannot be expected to fulfil the state production plans and can even cause serious wastage of

state property. Further, ups and downs in production and failure to fulfil production plans in a balanced way are also shortcomings most common in the emulation drives.

Secondly, in some factories and mines emulation drives are confined to issuing calls of a general character without seriously mobilizing the masses to discuss production plans, and to study and map out conditions of emulation. As a result, while emulation drives in these enterprises may be very showy in form, they are not very effective in developing production.

As to the labour emulation drive in these factories and mines, there is no examination of work, or summing up of experiences from the leadership. In extending advanced experiences, insufficient consideration is paid to their integration with the concrete situation of the enterprises, but, instead, a mechanical and formalist approach in popularizing advanced experiences is adopted. There are even cases where there is failure to give leadership, and the campaign is allowed to drift along by itself. Consequently the enthusiasm of the masses is dampened.

Thirdly, trade unions in some enterprises do not organize the workers to put forward rationalization proposals around the key problems in production and the technical and organizational measures of the managements, but blindly call on the workers, technical personnel and other employees for proposals. Consequently, there may be a lot of proposals, but the main problems in production are not solved, and the initiative and creativeness of the masses not effectively developed.

Fourthly, in many factories and mines no serious effort has been made to organize the technical and management personnel to join the emulation drives, with the result that technical leadership from the management departments lags far behind the enthusiasm of the masses.

Fifthly, while organizing emulation, many factories and mines fail to seriously carry out penetrating and thorough political work. Arbitrary methods are frequently applied to deal with workers who are comparatively backward, while there are even shameful cases of submitting falsified reports to the leadership, in an attempt to win honour by deceit. The weakness in political work which furnished a hotbed of bourgeois ideology to some workers and staff members has hampered the normal development of emulation.

What then is the correct way of organizing emulation?

In the light of practical experiences of the last few years, attention should be paid to the following points in organizing labour emulation:

1. We must begin by mobilizing the workers, technical personnel and other employees to take part in discussions of state production plans. Our discussions must centre around the realization of these plans. We must increase the rate of utilization of equipment, economize on the use of raw materials, and develop the productive potentialities of the enterprises through improving labour organization, production processes and instruments of production. We must map out our advanced production, technical and financial plans on the basis of practical possibilities for increased output, improved quality and reduced production costs. We must map out, in accordance with the over-all plan, the concrete conditions—conditions of emulation—for each workshop, each team and each individual to ensure their fulfilment and to strive for their over-fulfilment. Without production plan there can be no real content in any emulation drive, which would definitely remain in form only.

After the plans have been mapped out we should encourage the masses to put forward rationalization proposals and solutions related to the key problems of production

around the various technical measures adopted by the managements with the aim of ensuring fulfilment of the plans.

During the discussions we must enable the broad masses of workers to understand fully the great significance of the state production plan for our national development and the well-being of the people, to understand concretely what is required of their enterprises by the economic development of our country, and enable everyone to realize the importance of drawing up advanced production and financial plans and advanced production norms, and of improving the management of their enterprises.

This is in fact drawing the broad masses into studying and participating in the management of the enterprises, which is also a most practical lesson in communism. Only then will the actions of the masses for the fulfilment of the production plan become their conscious actions.

Conscious labour discipline is founded on such a basis. This kind of conscious labour discipline and communist attitude towards labour is the surest guarantee of the fulfilment of the state plan.

2. One of the important conditions for the correct leadership of labour emulation lies in the timely discovery and practical support of all that is new and advanced, the study, summing up and popularization of advanced experiences, especially those of the Soviet Union, the raising of technical levels and occupational capacities of the workers, technical personnel and other employees, and the thorough implementation and constant improvement of technological process.

In extending advanced experiences, encouragement and support should be given to innovations of advanced production workers and model workers; we should help them to overcome all kinds of difficulties and resistance in order to educate the backward workers with their example and

thus to raise, step by step, the level of the backward workers to that of the advanced.

"In the struggle between the new and the old, between the advanced and the backward, the important thing is not only to perceive the forces that are recreating the new social system, but also constantly to rear these forces, to see that they are developed to the utmost, tirelessly to organize and improve them in order to ensure our further forward movement." (Malenkov)

3. The holding of meetings to discuss problems in production is the best form of mass organization for the development of emulation drives, the popularization of advanced experiences and the improvement of management of the enterprises. At present, in the course of introducing reforms in production management, many enterprises are holding various kinds of production meetings to bring out the views of the masses and thus to solve all types of problems in production.

It is necessary to set up the system of holding such meetings of a mass character regularly and turn them into mighty weapons for organizing the masses for production. Such production meetings have played, and are still playing, an important role in the Soviet trade union movement. They are the best way to develop the enthusiasm and creativeness of the masses of workers.

We should learn from Soviet experiences to establish the system of holding regular production meetings, taking into consideration the experiences already gathered in various factories and mines.

After the systems for planned management and production norms have been initially completed in factories and mines, production meetings for teams and workshops, joint production meetings between different teams and workshops, production meetings concerned with specialized trades,

and representative production meetings of whole factories, should be organized in a planned way.

All these meetings should discuss production plans, assist the managements of enterprises to overcome all sorts of difficulties and develop criticism and self-criticism in order to wipe out defects in production management.

4. The signing of collective agreements has a significant bearing on the clarifying of emulation targets and assurance of the fulfilment of the state plan, on the systematic improvement of the material and cultural life of the workers, and also on the raising of labour enthusiasm. By means of collective agreements, individual and state interests in state-owned enterprises can be closely and concretely linked up. Therefore collective agreements should be signed in good time in the various enterprises.

Collective agreements should include production plans and set out the obligations of the managements and trade unions towards each other during the course of production and in the completion of production plans. Contents of the agreements should be extensively discussed by the masses in connection with the production plans, so that they may become the programme of conscious action on the part of the masses.

After the preliminary completion of a new system of management and the authorization of definite production plans and production norms, collective agreements may be concluded. Their contents may vary in accordance with the different concrete conditions of the various factories and mines, from simple outlines to minute details, from being incomplete to complete, and should be constantly substantiated and improved. At the same time joint agreements may be concluded between individual workshops, and between the major production departments and auxiliary production departments in order to keep a balance in

production and to ensure the realization of the collective agreements.

IV. Gradually to Raise and Improve the Material and Cultural Life of the Workers, Technical Personnel and Other Employees on the Basis of Developing Production

Under the care of the great leader of the Chinese people, Comrade Mao Tse-tung, and the Central People's Government, outstanding improvements have been made in the material and cultural life of the broad masses of the workers following the restoration and development of production.

In state-owned enterprises, the unreasonable wage system left over from Kuomintang bureaucratic capitalism has been basically removed. In a majority of enterprises, a reasonable system of grading wages has been put into effect and wage standards raised year after year. The wages of workers and other employees in state-owned enterprises in 1952 were 60% to 120% higher than the 1949 levels. In private enterprises, wage levels and the wage system have also been improved.

At the same time the improvements in the living conditions of the workers are seen not only in higher wage levels. The stabilization of commodity prices and the initiation of various social welfare activities and other undertakings to promote the well-being of the workers are all important factors in improving the lives of the workers. These factors are increasing day by day.

In Northeast China, which was liberated earlier than other parts of China, labour insurance was introduced in 1949. In 1951, the Central People's Government promulgated the Labour Insurance Regulations which have been carried out throughout the country in all public and private enterprises employing 100 or more workers. In many enter-

prises with less than 100 workers, labour insurance contracts have been concluded. Labour insurance in our country is entirely financed by the managements or owners of enterprises. The amount expended by the state in 1952 alone for labour insurance was more than 1,600,000 million yuan (approximately £23,000,000).

The state is also continuously improving working conditions of the workers in factories and mines. Various safety and sanitation measures for workers have been adopted. In 1952, in Northeast China alone, the state appropriated 1,283,000 million yuan (approximately £18,600,000) for the improvement of working conditions of the workers. Regulations and systems relating to safety and sanitation have been established in the main and are being gradually put into effect. It is particularly noteworthy that many general inspections and inspections at specific points on the safety and sanitation conditions have been carried out in various regions and cities. These inspections have given practical education in industrial safety to the cadres and the masses and have inspired the mass movement for industrial safety. In this way great improvements in the conditions of safety and sanitation have been brought about in the state-owned factories and mines, resulting in a yearly decline in the rate of injury, disease and mortality among the workers. In private enterprises, as a result of the leadership of the People's Government and the supervision of the trade union organizations, notable progress has also been made in safety and sanitation conditions.

There are now more than 3,000 workers' sanatoria, rest homes, creches, overnight rest homes, homes for the aged, and other collective welfare undertakings, established either by direct state investment or out of the appropriations from the directors' funds and labour insurance funds.

People's governments and trade union organizations at all levels are using every means to improve the housing conditions of the workers, and in many cities living quarters for workers have been built. In 1952 alone, the state appropriated 2,860,000 million yuan (about £41,600,000) to build living quarters for one million workers.

The continuous improvement of the material and cultural well-being of the working class has greatly heightened its enthusiasm for production and has strongly developed the movement for labour emulation.

The trade union organizations must consistently pay attention to making all possible improvements in the material and cultural well-being of the workers. As pointed out by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, it is necessary to improve step by step the workers' livelihood on the basis of increased production. Comrade Mao Tse-tung also taught us:

At the same time as we increase production and practise economy, attention must be paid to safety, health, and the indispensable amenities of the workers and other employees. It is completely wrong to take note only of the first aspect while forgetting or even slightly neglecting the second aspect.

Experience proves that it is only when the masses of the workers have been first mobilized for the fulfilment of the state production plan, for accumulation of capital in enterprises, and for increasing the wealth of the state to extend re-production, is it possible to improve their material and cultural well-being. Divorced from production, any talk of welfare is empty and erroneous, for no one can possibly enjoy what has not yet been produced.

Our country must first invest a huge amount of capital in capital construction and industrialization which aims at extending production. Although the material and cultural well-being of the workers is raised year by year, there will

inevitably be problems which cannot be completely solved for the time being. We must clearly explain to the workers what problems relating to their daily living can be solved and to what extent, what problems cannot be solved and to what extent, and what can and will be completely solved in the future when production is highly developed.

Some trade union officials fail to really understand these facts, or fail to adopt a serious and responsible attitude in dealing with these problems, with the result that there are now two erroneous deviations:

Firstly, an economist tendency.

In the matter of welfare and living conditions of the workers account is not taken of the actual possibilities and needs. In dealing with wage problems, an equalitarian outlook is adopted in contravention of the principle of "to each according to his work." In carrying out labour insurance, some trade union workers are over-ambitious, and show blind adventurism out of proportion to the practical requirements of the masses. Sometimes they make unreasonable stipulations in relation to the disbursement of labour insurance funds. Notwithstanding that a large labour insurance fund has been accumulated, they still place excessive demands on the management of enterprises, thus not only increasing the expenditure of the state but also alienating the trade union organizations from the masses. In the field of cultural and educational work, the policy of serving production has not been clearly understood.

The prolonged and persistent existence of this erroneous economist tendency is primarily due to an apolitical tendency in trade union work. The political and ideological leadership of many trade union organizations is weak, failing to carry out consistent and practical communist education among the workers. Once there is a deviation from communist

ideology, the working-class movement will inevitably move towards economism.

Secondly, a bureaucratic method of work which cares little about the hardships in the lives of the workers.

At places where trade union organizations are led by bureaucratic elements, a number of reasonable and urgent demands of the workers, many of which can be satisfied or even can easily be solved, are not solved or not solved in time. On the question of living quarters for workers, there has been a lot of empty talk about socialist standards instead of trying to meet the actual existing situation by adopting simpler and cheaper methods to provide more houses for the workers. On the other hand, some of the so-called cheap houses are completely shoddy jobs, which are a waste of state property and cannot solve any practical problem. On the question of medical service, some enterprises hoard medical funds and fail to provide obtainable medical equipment and the trade unions fail to exercise necessary supervision. On the question of wages, some trade unions do not seriously study those unjust wage systems which can and should be readjusted, and do not make suggestions and help the managements of enterprises to deal with them. On the question of workers' cultural life, they ignore the rising demands of the workers for culture and recreation, and do not develop the cultural and recreational activities of the masses in accordance with actual possibilities.

This kind of bureaucratic method of work which shows indifference to the hardships of the workers is utterly wrong and must be resolutely opposed. It should not be allowed to continue under the pretext of combating economist tendency.

In improving the material and cultural well-being of the workers, the following points should be observed:

1. It is necessary to carry out in production the line of industrial safety and improvement of working conditions and to pay attention to solving specific problems with regard to women workers and apprentices.

2. In setting up collective welfare establishments, consideration should be given to actual needs and possibilities. Blind adventurism, over-ambitiousness and impractical approaches should be avoided.

3. Trade union organizations must study the wage policy of the Party and the Government, give assistance to the management or owners of enterprises to improve further the wage system, gradually and reasonably formulate technical standards and fix definite production norms, carry out the wage principle of "to each according to his work," and help the managements of the enterprises in a planned way to introduce the piece-rate wage system, and the bonus system for workers receiving time wages.

V. To Carry Out Systematic Political, Technical and General Education Among Workers

In the past few years the trade unions have consistently educated the broad masses of the workers in the spirit of patriotism and internationalism. Particularly during the last year, many trade union organizations have, in a comparatively systematic way, carried out communist education among the workers and have repeatedly explained the identity of individual and state interests, thus establishing among them a correct attitude towards labour and a strengthened labour discipline based on their consciousness and understanding of being masters of the state.

With the development of production, the requirements of workers for general and technical education are also growing. Much work has been done by trade unions in organizing workers to take part in general educational and

technical studies. They have assisted the managements of the enterprises in establishing 16,277 spare-time schools, at which 3,087,000 workers have studied and 535,000 illiterate workers have learnt to read and write. They have also assisted the managements in establishing various spare-time classes for technical studies and technical research societies. All these are for the purpose of promoting technical education among the workers. Workers studying in spare-time technical classes number 477,000 while the number of workers studying full-time in technical schools amounts to 56,000. Numerous books, newspapers and periodicals are published for the benefit of the workers. The Workers' Publishing Press alone, operated by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, published 339 different kinds of books and periodicals amounting to over 35,574,000 copies during the period from September 1949 to March 1953.

With the support of the People's Government, the trade union organizations in various localities have established clubs and cultural palaces for the education and cultural and sport activities of the workers. Various spare-time cultural activities of a mass character are developed to enrich and improve their cultural life.

However, propaganda and education in the trade unions as such are still fairly weak, and have not met with the workers' cultural and technical requirements. Systematic political and ideological education and consistent education on current affairs and policies in particular leave much to be desired. There are also tendencies of over-ambitiousness and blind adventurism in carrying out general education among the workers. Some trade union workers like to set up large-scale cultural palaces, while neglecting small clubs and "Red Corners" which can be easily established. In some places, the campaign to wipe out illiteracy has not

proceeded steadily, but is carried out in an impetuous way. Consequently, the results are not consolidated.

So, henceforth we must carry out the following tasks:

Firstly, we must intensify communist education and current affairs and policy studies among the workers and continuously raise the level of consciousness of the working class. The composition of the working class is complicated, and bourgeois ideology is continuously infiltrating into our midst. Along with the development of industry, large numbers of small producers and elements from other classes will constantly flow into the ranks of the working class, and it is only natural that the small producers' traditional indiscipline, narrowness, selfishness and guild inclinations will have strong influence upon the working class. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out unceasingly among the working class education in Marxism-Leninism and the teaching of Comrade Mao Tse-tung on the Chinese revolution, and to raise continuously their class consciousness in order to consolidate the leading position of the working class and ensure the fulfilment of the production plans of the state.

Secondly, we must follow the directions of Comrade Mao Tse-tung to mobilize the workers, technical personnel and other employees to learn from the Soviet Union. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has instructed us:

We are going to carry out our great national construction. The work facing us is hard and we do not have enough experience. So we must seriously study the advanced experience of the Soviet Union. Whether inside or outside the Communist Party, old or new cadres, technicians, intellectuals, workers or peasants, we must all learn wholeheartedly from the Soviet Union. We must learn not only the theories of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin but also the advanced

scientific techniques of the Soviet Union. There must be a great nation-wide upsurge of learning from the Soviet Union to build our country.

Thirdly, we must carry out technical and general education, eliminate illiteracy in a planned and systematic way, and raise the cultural level of the workers so as to enable them to master more advanced and complicated technique. It is also necessary to raise the skill of the workers, to carry on education in technical theory among skilled workers, and methodically to develop technical and administrative personnel from the workers.

Fourthly, trade union organizations should make full use of clubs and cultural palaces as places for mass education, develop sport activities and link the political, technical and cultural education of the workers with their demands for proper entertainment and rest.

VI. Thoroughly to Carry Out the Policy of Developing Production and of Benefiting Both Labour and Capital; Successfully to Carry Out Trade Union Work in Private Enterprises

Comrade Mao Tse-tung in his work *On New Democracy* has pointed out:

The state economy in a new-democratic republic under the leadership of the proletariat is of a socialist nature. It is the leading force of the entire national economy. But this people's republic does not confiscate private capitalist properties nor does it forbid the development of capitalist production which does not exercise dominant influence over the people's livelihood. This is due to the fact that China's economy is still very backward.

In view of this situation, the policy of "developing production and bringing about a prosperous economy through

the policies of taking into account both public and private interests and of benefiting both labour and capital" was formulated.

In the early period following the liberation, the working class, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, correctly carried out the policy of forming a united front with the national bourgeoisie and assisted the latter in overcoming difficulties, thereby contributing to the restoration and development of production.

Later, however, a few law-breaking elements of the bourgeoisie did a lot of evils which violated state laws and decrees and were extremely harmful to the national welfare and the people's livelihood.

In 1952, the Chinese working class, together with the entire people, led by the Central People's Government, conducted the *Wu Fan* movement against bribery, tax evasion, theft of state property, cheating on government contracts and stealing economic information for private speculation. They defeated the frantic attacks of the bourgeoisie, consolidated the financial and economic discipline of the state and the leading position of the working class, thereby keeping the private enterprises within the bounds stipulated by the Common Programme.

In co-ordination with, and after the *Wu Fan* movement, democratic reforms and certain reforms in business management were carried out in many private factories, mines and enterprises, resulting in a new situation in industry.

In some enterprises, however, business remains slack due to bad management; a handful of law-breaking capitalists have even transferred their capital, locked out workers, stopped food-supplies, detained payment of wages, and adopted a hostile attitude towards the workers. At the same time, in certain other enterprises, the workers have only a one-

sided understanding of welfare. Consequently, labour-capital relations in some districts and trades are not normal.

The trade union organizations in private enterprises must also regard as their central task the successful development of production. Development of production represents the highest interest of the working class because the latter has become the leading class of the state. Trade union organizations should improve business management and successfully develop production, by means of labour-capital consultative conferences and the signing of labour-capital contracts; then, on this basis, solve as far as possible and necessary all questions relating to the welfare of the workers. We must carry out mass supervision over, and necessary struggles against, the various illegal activities of the capitalists, such as violation of state laws and policy, oppression of workers and disruption of unity among the workers. The trade unions in private enterprises should carry out constant education among the workers, constantly maintain the political vigilance of the working class and retain the purity of the leading organs of the trade unions. At the same time, the trade unions and the workers must have a correct grasp of state laws and policy and must observe correct policies and methods of work.

VII. To Strengthen the Building of Trade Unions

At present, the trade union organizations in our country are completely unified, headed by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. The Federation consists of 23 industrial unions (of which ten have national committees, eight have working committees and five have preparatory committees), 180,000 basic organizations, with a total membership of 10,200,000.

Throughout the country, the workers have been in the main organized, while their family members are also

beginning to become organized. There are now 223,000 model workers and advanced production workers in our country.

In the last few years, schools for trade union cadres alone have trained 111,000 cadres. The trade unions have recommended 107,000 members as cadres to the Communist Party and the People's Government. About 124,000 workers have been promoted to technical and administrative positions, including 7,800 factory directors and deputy directors.

The trade union organizations in our country have become powerful transmission belts between the Communist Party and the broad masses of the workers. They are a strong social pillar of the People's Democratic Dictatorship.

Naturally, taking our trade union work as a whole, many problems still exist in regard to ideological and organizational developments. It is necessary to carry out systematic and penetrating ideological work to overcome the influences of various non-proletarian ideologies, so that the working class whose ranks are growing rapidly and trade union workers can unite as one and devote their efforts to the great cause of industrializing our country. It is necessary to study further the concrete tasks of trade unions in the period of national construction.

At present the organizational structure cannot meet the demands of the construction period, and must be strengthened. In a number of basic organizations, no regular order of work has been established, and democratic life is not very sound; many committees and groups exist only on paper; criticism and self-criticism are not developed; absence from work without due reasons and violations of labour discipline have not been opposed or met with punishment; no serious work has been carried out among technical personnel and office employees. All this must be seriously dealt with.

On the question of establishing industrial unions, there has been a tendency towards blind ambitiousness. Too many industrial unions were set up hurriedly. And when this mistake was criticized, some cadres tended to neglect the importance of industrial unions. We have not seriously studied, summed up and learnt from the experiences of trade union work at the capital construction sites and newly established enterprises, and the work of training and educating new workers, which is of extreme importance in the construction period and in which we are inexperienced; not enough attention has been paid to educating activists on a large scale and in a planned way. The ideological level and competence of trade union workers must be raised. In order to shoulder our great and difficult historical tasks, the trade unions must strengthen their ideological and organizational developments, and continuously raise the level of consciousness and organization of the workers.

How shall we strengthen the work of building up trade unions?

According to the experiences gained in the last few years and the actual needs at present, we must observe the following points in building up trade unions during the period of national construction:

Firstly, we should keep close contact with the masses and bring about a sound democratic life under proper leadership. Close contact with the masses is the most important and fundamental condition for the successful completion of trade union work. Any tendency to deviate from the masses is extremely dangerous. Trade union organizations must fully develop democracy, criticism and self-criticism, and carry out self-education; only in this way will they closely link themselves with the broad masses of the workers, develop their creative initiative and strengthen their organization and discipline on the basis of their consciousness.

Trade union workers must clearly understand these points and also, in practice, go deep among the masses, listen to their opinions, understand their way of thinking, their moods and their demands, and satisfy their demands in accordance with practical needs and possibilities. As to those suggestions and demands raised by the workers which cannot be solved for the time being or which are incorrect, it is necessary to convince and educate the masses with patience, and no arbitrary or ruthless method should be adopted to deny these suggestions or demands. At the same time, it is necessary to establish definite democratic systems and to establish a sound system of group meetings in the trade unions, to give regular reports on the work and the financial condition of the trade unions in order to place the entire trade union work under the close supervision of the masses and to overcome bureaucracy and commandism.

Secondly, we must strengthen our work at the capital construction sites, in the newly established factories and mines and among new workers.

Where capital construction is in progress, special attention should be paid to intensifying the political education of the workers, to ensuring precision in surveying and designing, to improving labour organization and working methods so as to achieve speed, quality and economy.

We must assist the management in preparing the establishment of new factories and mines and in the training of technical workers, to ensure the opening and production of new factories and mines according to schedule. We must intensify ideological education during the course of the experimental production of new products to ensure their standard of quality.

We must carry out education in technical safety and labour discipline among the new workers and constantly

help them to solve their difficulties in questions of technique and daily life.

Thirdly, we must put the work in the basic trade union organizations on a sound basis. Trade union cadres must clearly understand the direction to squarely "face production, face the basic organizations, face the masses," study economic and production knowledge, go down to the workshops and production teams, find out the crucial problems in production, thoroughly carry out the policy of reward and commendation, educate activists, mobilize all the workers, eliminate conservative ideologies and consolidate labour discipline, in order to ensure the fulfilment and over-fulfilment of production plans, and at the same time, show close concern over the material and cultural life of the workers.

In strengthening the work of the basic organizations, it is necessary to devote attention to work among the technical personnel and office employees, particularly to work among the technicians.

Since the liberation, as a result of the work of the Communist Party of China and various mass movements, great changes have taken place among technical personnel. Large numbers of workers have been promoted technicians and a large proportion of the technical personnel now consists of young technicians who have accepted the new ideology. The majority of the old-type technical personnel, having learnt practical lessons through the various political movements and social reforms, have also undergone important changes in their ideology. We should go one step further to cooperate whole-heartedly, sincerely and patiently with the technical personnel in order to bring about closer coordination of technique and labour, enabling the technical personnel to make greater contributions to the cause of national construction.

In order to bring success to the above-mentioned work in the basic organizations, it is necessary, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and, in close co-operation with the managements and the Youth League, to strengthen organization and planning in this work in order to establish a normal order of work and to map out reasonable schedules for spare-time activities. Above all, it is necessary for everyone to study seriously and popularize the experience of the Wu San Factory.

Fourthly, we must strengthen the industrial unions in a planned and systematic way. Only through this can we improve our co-ordination with the management in thoroughly studying problems in production, summing up experiences, organizing mass production work, and, in accordance with the special features of the industry, concretely solve the question of labour protection and the welfare of the workers.

Of course, in strengthening the industrial unions today, it is still necessary to proceed step by step, taking into consideration specific points of emphasis in national construction, the development and practical needs of the various industries.

At the same time, acting on the above-mentioned principles, trade unions in different localities should also take into consideration the conditions of the various industries in the locality in deciding upon points of emphasis.

The strengthening of industrial unions does not mean a denial of the role of the local trade unions. As the industrial unions cannot be all established and consolidated within a short period, especially as dispersed handicraft industries exist and will continue to exist on a large scale for a long time, and because it is impossible to establish industrial unions for these handicraft trades, the local trade unions will continue to play an important role and should not be weakened. The strengthening of industrial unions will

strengthen the leadership of the local trade unions in production and over the scattered basic organizations in factories and mines, and over the handicraft undertakings.

Trade unions in small cities and towns should pay full attention to the characteristics of the handicraft workers in various trades and regions. We must not apply mechanically the forms of organization, working methods and targets used among industrial workers to the handicraft workers. We must not confuse the relations between labour and capital with the handicraft employment relations (the relations of a mutual-aid character between workers and the independent producers who employ workers because of necessity in production) and the relations between the craftsman and his apprentices.

Fifthly, we must develop and train a large number of trade union activists. At present, the leading organs of the trade union organizations at all levels still lack the necessary number of cadres who have close contact with the masses and who are equipped with knowledge of production. This hinders the deeper development of trade union work.

As further progress is made in our national construction, this situation will become even more serious. Therefore all trade union organizations should bring to the forefront the question of education and training, in a planned way, of activists and cadres. They should also intensify the education of cadres at work, and raise their ideological level and occupational capacities. Thus the trade union organizations will be improved and strengthened.

VIII. To Fight for Unity and Solidarity of the International Working Class and for a Lasting World Peace

The victory of the Chinese working class and the Chinese people, and their great achievements in economic restoration are inseparable from the assistance of the working class and

other labouring people of the world, particularly the selfless assistance of the Soviet working class, the Soviet people and the Soviet Government. Assistance from the working class of various countries, particularly from the Soviet Union, will continue to be an important condition for success in our construction.

The All-China Federation of Trade Unions is a loyal member of the World Federation of Trade Unions. It earnestly carries out the resolutions of the WFTU, regards the struggle to develop and consolidate the unity and solidarity of the international working class as its great and important international task.

In November 1949, the World Federation of Trade Unions convened the Asian and Australasian Trade Union Conference in Peking. The Conference summed up the experiences of the struggles of the working class in Asian and Australasian countries, and pointed out that the task for the working class under the then existing conditions was to strive for national liberation and the liberation of the working class itself. The Conference clearly defined the correct relations between the international working-class movement and the working-class movement in colonial and dependent countries. It has promoted the development of the working-class movement in Asia and Australasia and the unity and solidarity in the movement.

In October of this year, the World Federation of Trade Unions will convene the 3rd World Congress of Trade Unions. We warmly welcome this move. We are confident that it will make gigantic contributions in promoting solidarity and united action among the working class the world over.

The Chinese working class has boundless sympathy with its class brothers in the capitalist, colonial and dependent countries who are subjected to a life of misery and persecu-

tion. We are under obligation to support their heroic struggles for national independence and people's democracy.

The Chinese trade unions have maintained fraternal contact with the working class of 50 countries, including the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies as well as capitalist, colonial and dependent countries. During these last four years, we have sent many delegations to take part in various international trade union activities sponsored by the World Federation of Trade Unions. At the same time, we have also invited delegates from 28 countries, including the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies as well as capitalist, colonial and dependent countries to visit China and have exchanged experiences in all fields, thus furthering mutual understanding and friendship.

The friendly relations between the working class of China and the working class of other countries have strengthened the international solidarity of the working class in the Far East and throughout the world. The fact that our Congress is honoured with the presence of so many trade union delegates from other countries shows the growing solidarity and friendship between the working class of China and other countries.

On behalf of the Chinese trade unions and the Chinese workers, I warmly salute our foreign friends attending the Congress. We firmly believe that their presence will further promote the solidarity of the working class in the Far East and the world.

The Chinese working class regards the safeguarding of peace in the Far East and in the world as its own sacred duty.

With their practical action, the Chinese workers supported and continue to support the struggle waged by the Chinese People's Volunteers and the Korean People's Army against aggression. Among the various mines, factories

and other enterprises of the whole country, the Chinese trade union organizations have extensively unfolded a signature movement against the remilitarization of West Germany and Japan and for safeguarding world peace. They will continue to wage a determined struggle to safeguard peace in the Far East and in the whole world.

The great, unbreakable friendship between the Chinese and the Soviet peoples is a powerful support to the unity of the working class of the whole world. This unity is indispensable to the struggle for lasting peace and universal security.

As Comrade Stalin taught us:

The great friendship between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China is a reliable guarantee against the threat of new aggression, and a strong bastion for peace in the Far East and in the world. And as Comrade Mao Tse-tung taught us:

The reason that the great friendship between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union is unbreakable is because it is based on the great principles of internationalism of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. The friendship between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union and the peoples of the various People's Democracies as well as that between all people who love peace, democracy and justice in every country of the world is also built upon this great principle of internationalism and is therefore also unbreakable.

Clearly, the forces born of such friendship are unlimited, inexhaustible and truly invincible.

The international mission of the Chinese trade unions is to strive persistently for the strengthening of unity and solidarity of the working-class movement in the Far East and the world, and for lasting peace. We shall strive to overcome the difficulties and defects existing in our work

so as to be able to contribute even more towards the world working-class movement.

Comrades! Our country has already entered a new epoch of economic construction. The working class of the entire country will dedicate itself to the tidal wave of national construction and create with its heroic labour a more prosperous future.

We have the correct leadership of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, our brilliant and great leader, and the Communist Party of China, long tried and tested in struggle. We have the selfless assistance of our great ally, the Soviet Union. We have the support of all the People's Democracies and the working class of the world. We have friends all over the world. We have fully confidence in the fulfilment of our great task in striving for the nation's industrialization and for the future of socialism.

Long live the Chinese working class!

Long live the great People's Republic of China!

Long live the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China!

Long live Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese people!

Long live the victory of the great teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin!

Long live the unity of the working class of the world!

REPORT ON THE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE TRADE UNIONS OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Hsu Chih-chen

Delegates and Comrades:

Our country has, from the period of economic restoration, rapidly entered the period of large-scale planned economic construction. The level of consciousness and organization of the Chinese workers have also been unprecedentedly raised following the victory of the Chinese people's revolution. The historic task of the Chinese working-class movement set forth by the Sixth All-China Labour Congress has been successfully fulfilled. The Constitution of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions adopted by the Sixth Labour Congress is no longer in conformity with the changed and developed situation today; it should be modified and supplemented in accordance with the new situation and the newly gained experiences of the working class. The Constitution adopted by the Sixth Labour Congress was entitled "The Constitution of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions." In view of the founding of the People's Republic of China, and the fact that the trade union organizations throughout China are now completely unified, it is first of all necessary to change the title "The Constitution of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions" into the "Constitution of the Trade Unions of the People's Republic of China."

Explanations on some essential points concerning the amendment to the Constitution are given in the following:

I. Concerning the Nature, Tasks and Role of the Trade Unions Under the People's Democratic Dictatorship

The nature, tasks and role of the trade unions under the people's democratic dictatorship were laid down in principle in the resolutions of the Sixth All-China Labour Congress in the form of provisions on the policy and tasks of the trade union movement in the liberated areas. These provisions were correct. However, being limited by the historical conditions of that time, the Constitution of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions adopted by the Sixth Labour Congress was unable to define comprehensively the nature, tasks and role of the trade unions. Therefore, in amending the Constitution this time, it is necessary to set forth more clearly provisions concerning these fundamental issues.

The trade unions of China are the mass organizations of the Chinese working class. They must firmly preserve their nature as class organizations of the working class. They must draw a clear demarcation line between the working class and the exploiting class and distinguish the working class from the independent producers (independent producers are also labourers, but being owners of small business and not wage earners, they are different from the working class), and unswervingly preserve the class character and purity of the trade union organizations.

It was after the founding of the Chinese Communist Party and under its direct leadership that the modern working-class movement of China has since developed. This is one of the characteristics of the Chinese working-class movement as well as one of its fine traditions. The brilliant great Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Chinese Communist Party are the banner of victory of the Chinese working class and the entire people. Without the Chinese Communist Party, there would have been no modern revolutionary working-class movement in China, and without the leadership of the

Party, there would have been no victory for the Chinese people. The trade unions of China, led by the Party, have rallied the broad masses of the workers around the Party and the great Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

The Chinese trade unions are the mass organizations of the working class formed on a voluntary basis, along the industrial lines and on the principles of democratic centralism, without distinction of nationality, sex or religious beliefs. All join the trade unions of their own volition. Only when the trade unions are formed on such a voluntary basis can the mass character of the trade union organizations be ensured, the trade unions be genuinely made the organizations of the masses of the workers, the Constitution of the Trade Unions be consciously observed by the workers, the discipline of the trade unions be maintained, and the potential role of the trade unions in national construction be developed.

Under the reactionary rule of the Kuomintang, prior to the nation-wide victory of the revolution of the Chinese working class and the entire Chinese people, the tasks of the trade unions were to organize and educate the workers under the leadership of the Communist Party, and to struggle for the overthrow of the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism. At that time, the working class was oppressed, exploited, ruled and pauperized. To maintain a bare living, the workers had to toil for the reactionary rulers and exploiters and suffer from appalling working conditions and brutal exploitation. At that time it was necessary for the trade unions to lead the workers to wage both legal and illegal economic struggles under every possible and favourable condition, and to link these struggles closely with the political struggle. At that time all economic struggles waged by the trade unions had political significance.

Now, the situation is entirely different. The working class of China is the leading class of the state. Under the

people's democratic dictatorship, the policy, tasks and role of the trade unions have undergone a fundamental change following the great historic change. It would be entirely wrong to continue at present the policy, tasks and method of work of the trade unions adopted under Kuomintang rule without taking this change into account. In essence this error would mean a confusion of the state power of the people's democratic dictatorship with that of the reactionary Kuomintang, a confusion of the relationship between the working class and state-owned enterprises which are already of a socialist nature and with that between the working class and the capitalist enterprises under the Kuomintang regime. This confusion would inevitably lead to conflict between the working class and the state power led by itself as well as conflict between the working class and the socialist enterprises possessed by itself, and lead to economism and syndicalism.

After the nation-wide victory of the revolution of the Chinese working class and the Chinese people, the basic task of the trade unions is to protect the fruits of victory of the people and to consolidate the state power of people's democracy. The development of production and the struggle for industrialization are the central issues in the consolidation of the people's democracy. These are to the best interest of the working class and the entire Chinese people, and serve as a fundamental guarantee for our country to advance gradually from New Democracy to a socialist society.

Therefore, the trade unions under the people's democratic dictatorship must consider the improvement of production as their central task, and on this basis, gradually improve the material and cultural life of the workers.

The working class is the master of the state-owned enterprises which are of a socialist nature. The workers have the sacred responsibility for improving production and ensuring

the fulfilment or over-fulfilment of the state production plans. In the enterprises jointly operated by state and private capital and in those specially detailed for doing processing work for the state, the workers also have the great responsibility to improve production, and at the same time to supervise the implementation of contracts, to fight against illegal acts of the capitalists, such as doing shoddy work, using inferior material, and evading taxes. In the privately-owned enterprises of a capitalist nature, although class antagonism still exists and the workers still suffer a certain degree of exploitation, yet under present conditions, the existence of those private enterprises which are beneficial and not detrimental to the national welfare and people's livelihood is still necessary. Therefore, the trade unions in the private enterprises should carry out the policy of "developing production, benefiting both labour and capital." They should unite with the capitalists under the leadership of the state economy to improve production and supervise the implementation of the policies, laws and decrees of the state and struggle against all illegal acts of the capitalists.

The trade unions of China should educate the broad masses of the workers in the spirit of patriotism and communism and constantly educate them to understand the identity of state and individual interests, and of long-term and immediate interests and strive for the raising of their political, cultural and technical levels. They must fully develop the spirit of internationalism, actively participate in the international working-class movement, strive for the unity and solidarity of this movement and for the defence of a lasting peace in the Far East and throughout the world.

II. Concerning Trade Union Membership

Article 3 of the Constitution adopted by the Sixth Labour Congress stipulated:

The All-China Federation of Trade Unions shall be basically composed of affiliated organizations. Any trade union organization within the boundaries of China, whether industrial, trade or local, may affiliate to the All-China Federation of Trade Unions upon acceptance of this Constitution....

Such a stipulation was correct because at that time, in the Kuomintang-ruled areas, there were still in existence various kinds of trade unions, and it was impossible to adopt the organizational form of today. For the purpose of uniting the working class of the country, we could only build up the All-China Federation of Trade Unions on the basis of affiliated organizations. But today the conditions have changed. Following the victory of the people's revolution and the unification of the country, the trade unions of China are no longer a confederation of workers' organizations in certain regions, but a unified mass organization of the working class of the whole country. Hence the former stipulation "...basically composed of affiliated organizations" should be amended.

The Draft Constitution stipulates that "Membership... shall be open to all manual and non-manual workers whose wages constitute their sole or main means of living, and who accept the Constitution of the Trade Unions."

Explanations on this article are as follows:

1. All those who have deprived of their political rights by the People's Government are not allowed to join the trade unions. The reason is that since they have been deprived of the rights to speech, assembly, association and other political rights, naturally they have no right to join the trade unions. Some of them in the past exploited and oppressed the labouring people, some were counter-revolutionaries who betrayed their country, and some are serving sentences for having violated the law of the state.

2. The Draft Constitution stipulates that "membership shall be open to all manual and non-manual workers whose wages constitute their sole or main means of living and who accept the Constitution of the Trade Unions."

That is to say, all workers, regardless of nationality, sex or religious beliefs, who conform to the conditions set out in Article 1 of the Draft Constitution, can be admitted as members to the trade unions.

That is to say, those manual labourers whose sole or main means of living are not wages but other sources of income (such as peasants and small handicraftsmen) and those non-manual labourers (such as some categories of professional workers) should not be admitted to the trade unions. In certain areas in the past, two incorrect tendencies in relation to workers' membership were found.

The first was the tendency of "close-door-ism," which means that conditions for membership were inaccessibly high, with many unnecessary limitations, and many workers were thus kept out of the trade unions. For instance, the ideologically backward workers were not permitted to join the trade unions and admittance was limited to those who were diligent in study and had work ability and some education. There are even cases in which workers applying for membership were asked to write an autobiography, to take an oath, to go through admission rites, to present a letter of certification from the local peasant association, an endorsement from the county general trade union, and so on.

All these measures were completely wrong. They reveal that some of our trade union functionaries did not understand that one of the fundamental roles of the trade union is to educate the workers and the way to educate and raise the level of class consciousness of the workers who are not conscious is by organizing them into the trade unions.

The other tendency was formalism which means that some trade union functionaries laid too much emphasis on expansion of the trade union membership. As a result, many non-working class elements, such as small handicraftsmen and professional workers, were admitted to the trade union. Both these measures were wrong.

III. Concerning the Rights and Duties of the Members

The Draft Constitution stipulates that the trade union members shall have the following rights:

- (a) The right to elect and to be elected;
- (b) The right to make proposals and suggestions to the trade unions for the improvement of trade union work;
- (c) The right to criticize at trade union meetings or in trade union press any trade union functionaries;
- (d) The priority in the enjoyment of the various collective cultural and welfare establishments conducted by the trade unions.

We consider that the rights of the members provided by the Draft Constitution are extremely necessary.

Why should the rights of trade union members be defined?

Firstly, because only by clearly defining and protecting the rights of trade union members, can the democratic life and democratic system of the trade unions be ensured. The trade union organizations at all levels, from the Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions down to the basic committees, should be democratically elected at the congresses or general meetings of the trade union organizations at all levels. Delegates to these congresses should be democratically elected by the membership from the bottom up. If the right of the trade union members to elect and to be elected were not stipulated, it would be impossible

for the trade unions to be formed on the principles of democratic centralism, to become the organizations of the broad masses of the workers themselves.

Secondly, only when the rights of members are clearly stipulated and protected, can trade union work be genuinely based on the masses, be constantly improved and strengthened by the active participation and support of the broad masses of workers. Since the trade unions are the mass organizations of the working class, trade union work means work among the masses. Without the right of the members to express opinions and make suggestions to the trade union organizations for the improvement of trade union work, it would be impossible to develop the enthusiasm of members to take part in trade union activities, to absorb the opinions and suggestions of the masses, and it would be impossible to carry out trade union work properly under the supervision of the masses.

Thirdly, only when the rights of the trade union members are clearly defined and protected, can criticism and self-criticism, especially criticism from below, be surely developed within the trade unions, and the correct leadership of the trade unions be guaranteed. Anyone who refuses criticism will be violating the principle of democratic life in the trade unions. We must constantly struggle against any act which tends to suppress criticism and undermine the trade union's democratic life.

Fourthly, only by clearly defining and protecting the right of the members to democratic life and the democratic system, as well as the right to enjoy the benefits of the collective cultural and welfare establishments conducted by the trade unions, will there be a distinction between the trade union members and non-trade union members, will members feel the honour and duty of being trade union members, thus enabling them to be enthusiastically concerned with trade

union activities. This also serves as an education and encouragement to non-trade union members who should join but have not yet joined the trade union.

The trade union organizations of all levels, therefore, should respect and must not violate the rights of every trade union member. All acts violating the rights of the trade union members constitute an infringement upon the trade union Constitution. The trade union organizations of all levels should constantly carry on education on the rights of trade union members in order to enable the members to recognize their rights and understand the importance of exercising them.

The Draft Constitution defines that the trade union members have the following duties:

- (a) To observe laws and decrees of the state and labour discipline;
- (b) To take good care of public property;
- (c) Assiduously to engage themselves in political, technical and cultural studies so as to raise their class consciousness and working ability;
- (d) To observe the Constitution of the Trade Unions and decisions and pay membership dues punctually.

These provisions on the duties of the members as defined in the Draft Constitution are not only highly important but also necessary.

Why are the duties of members thus defined?

Firstly, the Chinese working class has already become the leading class of the people's democratic state power. Therefore, every worker or employee should understand that since the state power is his own, he should protect and consolidate it and consciously observe the policies, laws and decrees of the people's government and labour discipline, and struggle against those who violate government laws and decrees and labour discipline.

Secondly, every worker or employee should take good care of public property since it belongs to the working class and the people of the entire nation and since it is the material basis on which our country may gradually advance towards industrialization and socialism, as well as the material basis for the improvement of the material and cultural life of all the labouring people. Therefore, public property is sacred and inviolable, and every member should protect it and resolutely struggle against all acts of corruption, waste and destruction of and apathy over public property.

Thirdly, if we are to carry out successfully the task of national construction, all trade union members must be assiduously engaged in political, technical and cultural studies, so as to raise their class consciousness and working ability. Otherwise, it would be very difficult for them to shoulder the task of national construction. Therefore, every member should study diligently and, in particular, learn from the Soviet Union.

Fourthly, in order to realize successfully the industrialization of the nation, and to advance steadily towards socialism, strong and militant trade union organizations are needed. Therefore, the strengthening of the trade union organizations is the common task of all members. The important condition for strengthening the trade unions is for all members to observe the Constitution of the Trade Unions and decisions and to pay membership dues punctually.

In short, as long as all members fulfil their duties conscientiously the fighting capacity of the trade union organizations will be further raised. Hence, the trade union organizations at all levels should constantly educate their members in the duties set forth in the Draft Constitution. Then undoubtedly, the class consciousness of the members will be raised, their sense of responsibility as masters will be strengthened, and the fighting capacity of the trade union organiza-

tions will certainly be intensified, thereby effectively enhancing the development of production.

IV. Concerning the Organizational Principles and Structure of the Trade Unions

1. The trade unions are built on the basis of democratic centralism.

The Draft Constitution stipulates that the trade unions are built on the basis of democratic centralism. The basic system is as follows:

- (a) The leading bodies of the trade unions of all levels are to be elected democratically from the bottom up by the membership and should submit reports on their work at regular intervals to the membership;
- (b) The trade unions of all levels shall carry on their work in accordance with the Constitution and decisions of the Trade Unions;
- (c) The trade unions shall make decisions only by a majority vote of the members present at the meeting;
- (d) The lower trade union organizations shall obey the higher trade union organizations.

Some of our trade union organizations have long ceased to call membership meetings or congresses and to make reports on their work and their expenditure to them. They neither hold timely re-elections nor carry out criticism and self-criticism, especially criticism from below. As a result, these trade union organizations have become alienated from the masses, thereby hampering supervision from below. These conditions have given impetus to the growth of bureaucratism, commandism and violation of regulations in the trade union organizations. Since the *San Fan* and *Wu Fan* movements, many trade unions have carried out reform and reorganization, but normal democratic life and regular

criticism and self-criticism are still lacking. Recently, we have received many letters from the workers which exposed the shortcomings in trade union functionaries. These shortcomings are inseparable from bureaucratism on the part of the leadership. Thus trade union organizations of all levels must get rid of bureaucratism and red-tape routine.

As Chairman Mao Tse-tung taught us:

In all sorts of work, we cannot accomplish any of the tasks if we only propose them but do not attend to methods for carrying them out, if we do not oppose bureaucratic methods of work and adopt instead practical and specific methods of work, and if we do not discard the authoritarian method of work and adopt instead the method of patient persuasion.

As stipulated in the Draft Constitution, trade union organizations of all levels must make regular reports on their work and their expenditure to the membership, establish a democratic system of normal union life, constantly carry out criticism and self-criticism, especially criticism from below, and place the trade unions under the supervision of the workers. Only in this way can the trade unions win the support of the broad working masses, keep close contact with the workers and fully develop their activeness to fulfil or over-fulfil the production tasks of the state. Only in this way can we strengthen the organization and discipline of the workers on the basis of their consciousness.

2. The trade unions are formed along the industrial lines.

The formation of trade unions along the industrial lines is of great importance in ensuring the implementation of state production plans, in solving the problems of workers in connection with production, wages, labour protection, labour insurance, and so on. To form trade unions along the industrial lines means:

- (a) All trade union members in the same enterprise, institution or other units, instead of being organized into separate trade unions in accordance with their occupations, shall be organized into the same basic organization of the same industrial union. If unions are organized according to occupation, it will be detrimental not only to the development of production but also to the inner unity of the working class.
- (b) Trade union members of the same industrial branch of national economy should be organized on a national scale into a national industrial union, with the aim of ensuring the fulfilment or over-fulfilment of state production plans in accordance with the special features of the various industries and the needs of national construction. On this basis, concentrated education should be carried out among the workers and problems regarding their working conditions and welfare should be solved. In carrying out large-scale planned economic construction, it is necessary to strengthen the work of the industrial unions in a planned way and on a selective basis.
- (c) Local trade unions throughout the country, under possible conditions, should also be formed along the industrial lines. Local trade union councils at all levels constitute the joint leading organs of the local trade unions and industrial trade unions in the given localities. The local trade unions played an important role in building up the trade union organizations. They are playing, and will play for a considerable period, an important role in the organization and strengthening of the industrial unions as well as in the development of na-

tion-wide trade union work. In strengthening the work of the industrial unions on a selective basis, the role played by the local trade unions should not be neglected.

3. The Draft Constitution stipulates: "The Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions shall elect at its plenary session a Presidium and a Secretariat." In the past, the Standing Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions attended to the routine work. Now the Presidium and the Secretariat are set up in order to concentrate on strengthening the work of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and its leadership over the industrial unions.

The Presidium of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions is the supreme leading body of the trade unions all over the country when the Executive Committee is not in session. It carries out the decisions of the National Congress and of the Executive Committee and leads all trade union work in the country.

The Secretariat of the Federation, under the leadership of the Presidium, takes care of the routine work of the trade unions throughout the country.

The Draft Constitution also stipulates that some industrial unions may elect their own presidium to direct their daily work, while other industrial unions carry on their daily work still under the direction of their respective standing committee. The reason is that some industries are more concentrated; their trade union organizations more sound; therefore the organizational form of a presidium is more appropriate; whereas other industrial unions are not sound enough and their daily activities will be conducted by their standing committees.

4. The Draft Constitution stipulates that trade unions of all levels may set up auditing commissions. The financial reports of trade unions of all levels shall become valid only

when signed by the chairman of the auditing commission, in order that democracy may be fully practised, and trade union members may supervise the proper use of the trade union funds.

5. The Draft Constitution stipulates that the title of the local general trade unions will be changed into local trade union councils. The reason is that in the past, all local trade union organizations were called general trade unions, resulting in the existence of too many general trade unions. In fact, the local general trade unions constituted the joint leading organs of different local trade unions and industrial unions; therefore, they should be renamed trade union councils. From now on, provincial trade union councils should strengthen their leadership not only over the industrial unions, but also over the county and town trade unions.

Besides strengthening their work in the few industries, county and town trade unions should strengthen their work among the handicraft workers.

V. The Question of Basic Trade Union Organizations

1. The basic trade union organizations are the foundation of the trade unions.

The basic trade union organizations are the foundation of the trade unions because they have direct contact and are directly linked with the masses and all trade union work should be carried out through them. Soundness of the organization of the basic trade unions is a decisive factor in the success of the entire trade union work, therefore we must concentrate our efforts on constantly improving the work of the basic trade unions.

The Draft Constitution stipulates that basic trade union organizations are formed by the trade union members of the same enterprise or establishment. Set up along the industrial lines, they are of vital significance in strengthening the

unity between the workers and other employees, in guaranteeing a rise of labour productivity and in improving the material, cultural and living conditions of the workers and other employees.

But due to the complexity of China's economy, its uneven development, and that small privately-owned enterprises still comprise a considerable part of the national economy, it is necessary to state clearly where the basic trade unions are to be formed. In the combined major enterprises such as the factories and mines of Anshan and Fushun, basic trade union organizations may be formed at construction sites or pits. In the building industry, basic trade union organizations may, on the whole, be established at factories producing building materials and at construction sites. However, because building workers are always on the move, it is necessary to maintain trade unions at the company level. In factories such as big textile mills, tram companies and so on, basic trade union committees may be formed at a branch level, but only with the approval of the higher trade union organizations. Machine parts processing factories and small factories of over 25 persons may set up basic trade union committees; in the case of less than 25 persons, a group organizer may be elected, and in the case of less than three persons, they may join the nearest trade union organization of the related industry or trade or set up a joint group.

2. Concerning the establishment of workshop committees.

In large factories with large workshops, workshop committees should be established, regardless of shift or type of work. This is beneficial to production and will help educate the workers and solve their daily problems. In small factories and small workshops, there is no need to organize workshop committees, but trade union groups may be organized instead, because too many levels of organization

in such small units will prevent trade union work from penetrating deeply into the masses, and workshop committees will have no work to do.

3. With regard to the establishment of trade union groups, the Draft Constitution stipulates that they are to be organized according to production shifts or work units, and not according to the number, sex or individual wishes of the workers. As the trade union group is the unit in which the daily activities of the workers are being carried out, the successful functioning of the trade union group has significant bearings on the work of the basic trade union. This kind of trade union group organized according to production shifts, or work units will facilitate production, the conducting of education among the workers and the solution of their daily problems.

4. With regard to the establishment of working sub-committees in the basic trade union committees and workshop committees, the Draft Constitution stipulates that they may be organized by the basic trade union committees and workshop (or department) committees, depending upon their practical needs. This stipulation is entirely necessary because working sub-committees should be established according to the practical needs and conditions in the workshops and factories. For instance, in comparatively large factories and workshops or factories and workshops with achievements in trade union activities, working sub-committees such as production sub-committee, wage sub-committee (which may also deal with rationalization proposals), sub-committees on cultural and educational affairs, on labour insurance, on labour protection, on mutual help, and on the material welfare of the workers may be generally established. In small factories or workshops, there is no need to set up such sub-committees since the committee members can divide the daily work among themselves.

VI. The Question of Organization of Trade Union Councils of Handicraft Workers

The Draft Constitution stipulates: "Regulations governing the organization of trade union councils for handicraft workers will be formulated separately." This stipulation is made because the handicrafts are different from modern industry and vary in different localities. Therefore it is not advisable to organize the handicraft workers with the organizational form and method of work as applied among the industrial workers. It is necessary to stipulate separately the methods of organizing handicraft workers. I propose that the Congress authorize the next Executive Committee to study and deal with this problem.

My report concerning the amended Constitution is now drawing towards the end. In short, the important tasks in building our trade unions at present are: to strengthen the trade union organizations of all levels, to strengthen the industrial unions, to strengthen the work of the basic trade union organizations and to develop trade union democracy and improve its system of work. Only when these tasks have been successfully accomplished shall we succeed in strengthening and raising the fighting capacity of the working class and successfully accomplishing the glorious task of fulfilling our Five-Year Plan.

MARXISM—THE BANNER OF LIBERATION OF THE CHINESE WORKING CLASS

Yang Hsien-chen

Karl Marx, founder of scientific socialism, the most outstanding and gifted thinker of mankind, and great leader and teacher of the working class of the whole world, was born on May 5, 1818. Today is the 135th anniversary of his birthday. Marx has made incomparably great contributions to mankind. Together with Engels, he created scientific socialism or Marxism—the revolutionary theory of the proletariat.

Marxism is the only correct revolutionary theory. As Lenin said, "The main thing in the doctrine of Marx is that it brings out the historic role of the proletariat as the builder of a socialist society."

This theory has for over a hundred years educated and armed the proletariat and all oppressed and exploited masses of the whole world. Under the guidance of Marxism the workers and all the exploited and oppressed masses have united to fight for the overthrow of the capitalist system of slavery and all other systems of exploitation and oppression of man by man, and to realize the brilliant future of socialism and communism.

Before Marx there were certain people who entertained socialist ideas and dreamed of an ideal society where there would be no exploitation of man by man. But socialism prior to Marx was utopian socialism.

At the beginning of the 19th century there were in Europe some utopian socialists who severely criticized and denounced capitalism and tried to wipe out this hateful dark

society so that mankind could live a happier life. But they did not understand the laws of historical development of mankind, nor the laws of development of capitalist society. Thus they did not know what forces to rely upon and what methods to apply for the elimination of capitalism and the realization of socialism. The utopian socialists thought that by relying on certain subjective lofty desires of man, they would be able to wipe out capitalism and create a new society. They thought that it was only necessary to persuade the rich and influential, arouse their conscience so that they would admit the injustice of exploitation and therefore be willing to abolish it, thus establishing a socialist society. Obviously such dreams of realizing a socialist society without struggle, without the proletarian revolution and dictatorship of the proletariat, can never become reality.

Before Marx, utopian socialism was not integrated with the working-class movement. Although it partly reflected the demands of the proletariat and afforded most valuable materials for enlightening the workers, this school of socialism was still an immature theory. As pointed out by Marx and Engels, that theory reflected the immature capitalist production and the immature class relations of the time. It was to a certain extent influenced by the bourgeoisie and therefore could not be the weapon for liberation of the working class. Thus the working-class movement prior to Marx could only grope in the dark. At that time the workers did not yet understand why they were subjected to the miserable life of being exploited and oppressed. They did not understand the important role of the working class in history.

Marx and Engels thoroughly criticized utopian socialism. They criticized all earlier schools of philosophy and social science, summarized the finest achievements of mankind in the natural and social sciences of the first half of the

19th century and created dialectical and historical materialism.

Marx and Engels for the first time in world history discovered the laws of the historical development of mankind, discovered the laws of class struggle in the entire history of class society and discovered the laws of the inevitable doom of the capitalist society, and the inevitable coming of communism. The Marxist theory afforded the working class and all the oppressed and exploited masses a scientific basis in their revolutionary struggle for liberation.

Marx and Engels scientifically proved that socialism was neither born out of utopian thinking, nor was it the product of good wishes. It was the inevitable result of the development of the internal contradictions within modern capitalist society.

The growth of the modern working class with the development of large-scale capitalist industry was the great social force for eliminating capitalism and creating a new socialist society.

Marx and Engels discovered the historical mission to be shouldered by the working class. They pointed out that only the working class can lead all working people to attack capitalism, to eliminate forever the system of exploitation of man by man, and thus enables mankind to lead the most happy and prosperous life.

Marx and Engels pointed out that the proletariat must rely on its own force to fulfil the historical mission of eliminating capitalism and creating a new society. They also pointed out that once the workers become conscious of their role in history and organize themselves, they will be invincible. In order to achieve this aim, the working class must have its own political party—the political party of the revolutionary proletariat. This party must educate the workers in Marxist

ideas, lead the workers and unite with all the oppressed people to wage revolutionary struggle.

Marx and Engels taught us that the revolutionary movement of the proletariat differs in principle from all revolutionary movements in the past. It is neither a movement of a handful of people nor in the interests of a handful of people. It is the movement of the overwhelming majority of people and is in their interests. Marx and Engels pointed out to the proletariat of all countries that they must rally around themselves all exploited working masses in the process of revolutionary struggle.

Because the historical task of the proletariat is to wipe out all systems of exploitation of man by man, and finally eliminate classes, it can most thoroughly represent the interests of all working masses. To win its own liberation the proletariat must at the same time liberate all other oppressed people. Hence it is wrong to think that it is possible to realize socialism without the leadership of the working class, while, on the other hand, it is also wrong to think that only the working class is needed and it is unnecessary to unite with all the oppressed labourers, particularly the broad sections of peasantry, to achieve this aim.

Marx and Engels taught us that, in order to eliminate classes and build a socialist society, the working class must lead the peasants and other working masses to establish the dictatorship of the proletariat. Marx and Engels also ingeniously pointed out that to realize communist society it is necessary to pass through two stages. Socialist society is the first stage of communism. Through socialism mankind will realize communism, the most beautiful and happiest epoch in human history.

These discoveries of Marx and Engels are their immortal contributions to the cause of human progress.

The birth of Marxist science gave the sharpest revolutionary weapon to the working class. The integration of Marxism with the working-class movement has brought about its entry into the period of wholly conscious, organized, purposeful struggle.

The *Manifesto of the Communist Party* published by Marx and Engels in 1848 gave the first complete and systematic exposition to the theory of scientific socialism which they had founded. The publication of the *Manifesto of the Communist Party* announced the birth of scientific socialism. As Comrade Stalin said, "Marx and Engels opened a new era with their *Manifesto of the Communist Party*."

In their later works, Marx and Engels further developed and substantiated the viewpoints which they had expounded in the *Manifesto of the Communist Party*. Marx's *Capital* is of particular significance in this regard. In this great masterpiece, Marx made a penetrating and thorough scientific analysis of the laws of development of capitalism. He thoroughly exposed the substance of capitalist exploitation, and brilliantly demonstrated the inevitable doom of the capitalist system and its inevitable substitution by the socialist system.

During his life, Marx not only engaged in tremendous scientific research and founded scientific socialism, but also directly led the world working-class movement and carried out important organizational activities among the workers. He was a staunch and indomitable revolutionary. He is the greatest leader and teacher of world working-class movement. He and Engels joined the Communist League in 1847, and the *Manifesto of the Communist Party* was written for this organization. Marx actively took part in the German Revolution of 1848. For this, he was sent to court trials by the counter-revolutionaries and later deported. In 1864, in London, Marx founded the First International—the

International Working Men's Association. Under the leadership of Marx, the First International welded together the working-class movement of various European countries, and advanced the world working-class movement one great step further.

The life of Marx was a life of struggle. He dedicated everything to the working class, to the great cause of communism. Although frequently living in extreme poverty and in exile throughout his life, Marx persisted in his theoretical research and practical work. He constantly gave warm concern to the fate of the oppressed people throughout the world. During his life, not a single social event which was of progressive significance escaped his attention, no matter in what part of the world it might have taken place. While evaluating the historical changes within every nation, Marx started from the interests of the liberation of the world's working class. He gave brilliant instructions on principle to the proletariat, on tactics in struggle in different historical conditions. The close integration between scientific theories and revolutionary practice is exactly a characteristic of Marxism.

Marx never compromised in struggle against all enemies. He not only resolutely opposed all rulers in Europe at that time, but also waged uncompromising struggles against all opportunist theories and schools in the working-class movement. Both in theory and in practice, Marx smashed all opportunist theories and schools such as Proudhonism in France, syndicalism in England, Lassalleism in Germany, Mazzinism in Italy, Pankunism in Russia. In this way he demonstrated to the working class of the world that only Marxism can lead the working class and all oppressed people to liberation.

Marx died on March 14, 1883. In the entire period of 70 years since the death of this great, immortal revolution-

ary, every development in human history affords new proof of the correctness of the science of Marxism. Marxist ideology is already universal. The truth of scientific socialism founded by Marx and Engels has been proved by facts and communist ideology has now become a living reality.

The great Lenin and Stalin, successors to the cause of Marx and Engels, creatively developed and enriched Marxism in accordance with new historical conditions and new experiences in revolutionary struggles.

Lenin pointed out that imperialism is the highest stage in the development of capitalism, that is decaying and moribund capitalism and that it is the eve of proletariat revolution. On the basis of the historical conditions in which capitalism had already entered imperialism, Lenin laid down theories and tactics of the proletariat revolution. Therefore, as accurately defined by Stalin, "Leninism is the Marxism of the era of imperialism and proletarian revolution."

By applying Marxism, Lenin discovered the law of uneven development of capitalism, and arrived at the conclusion that socialism can first be victorious in a few countries or even in one country.

Lenin and Stalin concretely applied and developed Marxism and led the great October Socialist Revolution to victory. They first overthrew capitalism in a territory occupying one-sixth of the globe, created the socialist state and for the first time in the history of mankind the Soviet Union eradicated all systems of exploitation of man by man. This is a great victory of Marxism-Leninism.

Lenin and Stalin pointed out that during the period of imperialism and after the victory of the October Revolution, the peoples of all colonial and dependent countries can obtain liberation only by forming an alliance with the working class and following the leadership of the working class.

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Lenin and Stalin further advanced the theory of Marxism on socialism. Stalin further summed up the experience of socialist construction in the Soviet Union and concretely developed the theory of building communist society.

After the death of Lenin, Stalin further and comprehensively advanced Marxism-Leninism to a new stage of development. Stalin gave a comprehensive and complete definition to Marxism:

Marxism is the science of the laws governing the development of nature and society, the science of the revolution of the oppressed and exploited masses, the science of the victory of socialism in all countries, the science of building a communist society.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung in his "The Greatest Friendship" stated:

Comrade Stalin, in a comprehensive and classical manner, developed Marxist-Leninist theory; he opened up a new stage in the development of Marxism. Comrade Stalin creatively developed Lenin's theory of the uneven development of capitalism and the theory of the possibility of the victory of socialism in one country, taken singly; Comrade Stalin made a creative contribution to the theory of the general crisis of the capitalist system and to the theory of the construction of communism in the U.S.S.R.; he discovered and substantiated the basic economic law of modern capitalism and the basic economic law of socialism; he contributed to the theory of revolution in the colonies and semi-colonies. Comrade Stalin also creatively developed the Leninist theory of the building of the Party. All this further rallied the workers of the whole world and all oppressed classes and peoples in consequence of which the struggle of the working class and all oppressed peoples for their liberation and happiness, and the suc-

cesses achieved in this struggle, assumed unprecedented proportions.

Led by the genius of the great Stalin, the Soviet Union, through several five-year plans, succeeded in building a strong, powerful and industrialized socialist state with collective agriculture, and is now striding towards communism. It is not only a happy land of freedom and liberty to the Soviet working class, collective farmers, and intelligentsia, but also the saviour of all oppressed peoples in the world in their struggle for liberation. It is a mighty bulwark of peace for the whole world. The Soviet people, reared and led by Lenin and Stalin, made selfless and noble sacrifices in the Great Patriotic War which had a decisive effect in the destiny of mankind, defeated the fascist imperialist powers of Germany, Italy and Japan. They not only defended the Soviet Socialist Motherland but also assisted the peoples of the countries in Eastern Europe to obtain liberation from the slavery of fascism and build up their own people's democracies. This is still another great victory of Marxism-Leninism of world historic significance after the victory of the October Socialist Revolution.

Four years after the victorious conclusion of the Second World War, victory was also achieved in the revolution of the great Chinese people. This is a great victory of Marxism-Leninism in colonial and semi-colonial countries. Since then, in the vast area spreading from Europe to Asia there are already 800 million people who have been set free from capitalist exploitation and oppression and have built the invincible camp of peace and democracy headed by the Soviet Union. Stalin is the immortal standard-bearer of this camp of mighty and invincible force. Therefore as Comrade Malenkov said:

Comrade Stalin, that great thinker of our era, creatively developed the teachings of Marxism-Leninism in

the new conditions of history. His name rightly ranks with those of the greatest men in human history—Marx, Engels, and Lenin.

The banner of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin is the banner of victory of the working class and all progressive mankind throughout the world.

Marx had the warmest sympathy and concern for the national liberation struggles of the Chinese people in history. As early as a hundred years back, Marx wrote many articles on the Opium War and the Taiping Revolution. In his writings he bitterly condemned the criminal acts of the aggressors and the unjust war they launched against the Chinese people. Together with Engels, he predicted that from the struggles of the Chinese people one would see "the dawn of a new era in the whole of Asia." Today, this prediction has already come about. Without the guidance of Marxist ideology, it would be impossible to imagine the victory of the Chinese revolution. In his work *On People's Democratic Dictatorship*, Comrade Mao Tse-tung stated: "We are indebted to Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin for giving us our weapon. This weapon is not a machine-gun, but Marxism-Leninism."

He further stated: "The Chinese people found Marxism-Leninism, a universal truth which is applicable anywhere. The face of China then began to change."

The Chinese people found the truth of Marxism-Leninism through a process of groping and searching.

In the early years of the twentieth century, and before the bourgeois revolution in 1911, the name of Marx was mentioned in the publications of China and Marxist theory was introduced in bits and pieces. But at that time the Chinese working class had not yet become an independent political force, and the revolution at that time was led by the bourgeois and petty-bourgeois elements. The bourgeois and

petty-bourgeois revolutionaries only mentioned Marx in passing, they could not understand the theory of Marx at all.

At that time the bourgeois and petty-bourgeois revolutionaries attempted to reform their country on the model of the western capitalist countries; they ended in failure. Doubts and distrust of the bourgeois ideology among the Chinese people arose and increased; the First World War proved that capitalist system could only bring disaster to the people of the world. The victory of the October Socialist Revolution which broke out during the First World War brought new hopes to the Chinese people.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung said:

The salvoes of the October Revolution brought us Marxism-Leninism. The October Revolution helped the advanced people of China and of the whole world to adopt a proletarian world outlook as an instrument for looking into a nation's future or for reconsidering one's own problems.

During the First World War, following the great development of national capital in China, there was a great development of the Chinese working class. Working-class movement began to develop and Marxist ideology helped the advanced people of China to see that the dependable force in the reform of our country was no other but this developing force of the working class.

Thus, under the immense influence of the October Socialist Revolution, the Chinese started to really understand Marxism. Moreover, as soon as Marxism came to China, it was combined with the working-class movement through the progressives among the intelligentsia of the time and became a powerful material force.

On the basis of the combination of Marxism-Leninism and the Chinese working-class movement, the Chinese Communist Party was founded—this Party has after over thirty

years of trials in history proved to be the only revolutionary political party that can lead the Chinese people to liberation. And we are confident that it will continue to lead the Chinese people to socialism and the final aim of communism.

The appearance of the modern working class in China and the development of the working-class movement were the class basis for the birth of the Communist Party of China. But with this condition alone and without the dissemination of Marxism-Leninism in China there could not have been the birth of the Chinese Communist Party. For had the working class relied only on their own force, it would have led them to the ideas of syndicalism, and there would not have been an awakening to communism. On the ideological basis of syndicalism there would not have been the birth of the Communist Party. Only by permeating the scientific theories of Marxism within the Chinese working class was it possible to change the Chinese working class from a class in itself to a class for itself, and organize a real militant revolutionary political party—the Communist Party of China.

The history of the Communist Party of China and of the Chinese revolution led by the Party, is the history of the application and development of Marxism-Leninism in China. It is also the history of the struggle of Marxist-Leninists in China against various erroneous ideologies. This history centred around the Chinese Bolsheviks headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung. In guiding the Chinese revolution, Comrade Mao Tse-tung has combined the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. Comrade Mao Tse-tung's theory and tactics on the Chinese revolution based on Marxism have applied and developed the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin in accordance with the concrete conditions in China.

Marxist's theory on class struggle and the idea of the hegemony of the proletariat are clearly manifested in the

works of Comrade Mao Tse-tung. Basing himself on this theory, Comrade Mao Tse-tung routed the erroneous ideas and actions of opportunism of all kinds. The opportunists opposed and distorted Marxism on this very basic point. The thesis of the Right-wing opportunists, actually, was the denial or reconciliation of class struggle, the giving up or weakening of the hegemony of the proletariat. The "Left" wing opportunists also did not understand how to conduct class struggle, nor did they understand how hegemony of the proletariat can be won over. Therefore, they caused the revolutionary struggles of the proletariat to end in failure. If we followed the direction of the opportunists, we would have lost hegemony of the proletariat.

Having mastered Marxism, Comrade Mao Tse-tung applied the Marxist theory to the practice of the Chinese revolution and routed the erroneous views of both types of opportunism. He persistently opposed the non-Marxist thesis of denying class struggle, and at the same time, ably analysed the concrete historical situation, and starting from the practical conditions of the relative strength of all classes, formulated the tactics of revolutionary struggles in opposing blind adventurism.

The Marxist theory of the hegemony of the proletariat which was further developed by Lenin and Stalin, found its expression in the first stage of China's revolution in Comrade Mao Tse-tung's definition of the character of the Chinese revolution. Comrade Mao Tse-tung clearly pointed out that the Chinese revolution is led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants; it is a revolution of the broad masses of people against imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratic capitalism. Under all circumstances, whether before or after the victory of the revolution, Comrade Mao Tse-tung has always insisted on the idea of the hegemony of the proletariat, thereby defending Marxism on

this basic point. After the victory of China's revolution, ideologies and actions of all kinds attempting to weaken the hegemony of the proletariat were criticized and corrected.

When analysing the causes of failure of the revolutions in Germany, France and other countries in 1848-1849, Marx paid special attention to the role of the peasants in revolutionary struggles. This thought of Marx was later developed by Lenin and Stalin into the thought of alliance between workers and peasants under the leadership of the proletariat. This is the key problem of the achievement of revolutionary victory by the proletariat.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung, basing himself on the theory of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin on peasant question, has fully appraised the force and role of the peasantry in the Chinese revolution. China at present is still a country in which small farming economy is in a predominant position quantitatively. Therefore the peasant question has its special significance. The basic divergence of view between Chinese Marxists and opportunists is sharply expressed in the peasant question. During the First Chinese Revolutionary Civil War, the Right opportunists as represented by Chen Tu-hsiu, paid attention only to the co-operation with the Kuomintang, and forgot about the peasantry. On the other hand, the "Left" opportunists as represented by Chang Kuo-tao, paid attention only to the working-class movement, and also forgot about the peasantry. Both of these two groups of opportunists did not know where to find allies. Only Comrade Mao Tse-tung who thoroughly understood the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin correctly solved this problem. As early as 1926, he pointed out that the broadest and most reliable ally of the proletariat was the peasantry. Later on, in his work, *On People's Democratic Dictatorship*, Comrade Mao Tse-tung again emphatically pointed out:

The foundation of the people's democratic dictatorship is the alliance of the working class, peasantry and urban petty-bourgeoisie. It is mainly the alliance of the workers and peasants. . . . In over-throwing imperialism and the reactionary clique of the Kuomintang, these two classes are the major force. The transition from New Democracy to socialism also depends primarily upon the alliance of these two classes.

Therefore the Chinese workers who have acted under the direction of Marxism, should not, even for one minute, detach from their own peasant brothers, nor overlook the alliance with the peasant class. They should know well how to maintain and develop this alliance, to educate and reform the peasantry through this alliance, so as to march with them towards socialism.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung's theories on the united front, on revolutionary wars, on the construction of New Democracy, etc., all are conclusions drawn from the practical experiences of the Chinese revolutionary struggles, through the application of the Marxist standpoint, viewpoint and Marxist method. Lenin said: "The Marxian doctrine is omnipotent because it is true." The victory won by the Chinese revolution under the direction of the thought of Mao Tse-tung also shows that the Marxian doctrine is true, and also omnipotent.

As in the past and present, the working class and other labouring people of China should rely, in the future, on Marxism as their guide; they should unite with the working class and the working people of all nations and march on victoriously under the glorious fighting banner of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.

Comrades, when commemorating the anniversary of the birth of Marx, the great founder of scientific socialism, we should carry out ideological education on Marxism more widely and more thoroughly among our workers. Since the

founding of our Party, we have carried out much work and achieved great results in the field of popularizing Marxism and in the carrying out of ideological education in Marxism among our working class and other labouring people.

Since 1949, when the Chinese revolution achieved nationwide victory, we have also persistently strengthened political and ideological education among the working class. During these four years, besides the education in current events and policies which has been carried out from time to time, alongside of the development of the work of the whole nation, ideological education in Marxism, such as the education in materialist world outlook, education in the laws of social development, education in class struggles and education regarding the future of socialism and communism has been carried out more or less systematically. Such education has generally achieved the expected results. This was manifested in the great raising of the level of class consciousness of the workers and the continuous appearance of inventions and creations among the workers. Besides, in different enterprises education has been carried out among the workers on the development of production. It is pointed out that only by the development of production can the strength of the working class be increased. As instructed by Lenin and Stalin, the establishment of every new factory is equal to the establishment of a new fortress. It is pointed out that only by the development of production can the living standards of the working class and other working people be gradually raised. The working masses are taught to understand the identity of the immediate and long-term interests, the identity of the interests of the individual and of the state, and the superiority of socialist enterprises. As a result the political level of the masses of workers has been raised.

Evidently the more widely and thoroughly Marxist education is carried out, the more rapidly will the consciousness of the working class be raised; and the more rapidly the consciousness of the working class is raised, the more will the road of our country to industrialization be secured. This is an inevitable law.

But it must be pointed out that not all our comrades can thoroughly understand this law. That is to say, not all of our comrades thoroughly understand the great significance of carrying out Marxist education among the working class. Judging from a nation-wide scale, the carrying out of education in Marxism among the working class is not yet balanced and penetrating. This is shown in the fact that in many regions the tendencies of syndicalism and economism still exist. Both these tendencies have a common feature, that is, both of them neglect the carrying out of the ideological education in Marxism among the workers, or dare not propagate communism among the masses of workers. Both these tendencies of syndicalism and economism are anti-Marxist tendencies. Marx and Engels had endeavoured for their whole life to arm the working-class movement with the theory of scientific socialism so that the movement would be detached from the control of bourgeois ideology of syndicalism or economism.

Lenin and Stalin have insisted on the thesis that the movement of working class must be integrated with Marxist ideology—the ideology of scientific socialism. They have critically pointed out that all attempts to detach the working-class movement from Marxist ideology are, in practice, leading the working class to accept the influence of bourgeois ideology.

Under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the Communist Party of China, following the directions of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, has persistently armed our work-

ing class with the ever victorious Marxism and struggled against all tendencies which neglect the carrying out of political and ideological education among the working class.

The great Chinese working class has shouldered and will shoulder the greatest historical tasks. We are armed with the Marxist ideology and under the leadership of the Communist Party; we are sure that our historical tasks will be accomplished.

With the joint efforts and the close unity of the world's working class headed by the working class of the Soviet Union, the sacred cause of Marxism will be victorious throughout the world!

Long live the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin!

Long live the unity of the working class and the labouring people of the whole world, under the banner of Marxism!

CLOSING ADDRESS BY LIU CHANG-SHENG

Delegates, Guests and Comrades:

The Seventh All-China Congress of Trade Unions is now drawing to a victorious conclusion.

The Congress, held from May 2 to 11, has heard reports on trade union work in China, on the amendments to the Constitution of the Trade Unions of the People's Republic of China, on the financial work of the trade unions of China and on conditions in industry. After discussions at group meetings and at plenary sessions, the Congress has adopted resolutions of historical significance concerning the above-mentioned reports. In these reports and resolutions, the Congress has summed up the experience in the trade union work in China during the past four years and has defined the policy and task of the trade unions of China during the period of national planned economic construction. A new leading organ of all the trade unions of China—the Seventh Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions—has been elected at this Congress, which is a sign of the unprecedented unity of the Chinese working class. We believe that the Seventh Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, will uphold and develop the glorious traditions of China's trade unions, keep in close contact with and whole-heartedly serve the masses of workers throughout the country, and correctly and thoroughly carry out the resolutions of the Congress. We believe that it will mobilize and organize the workers of the whole country for the successful accomplishment of the new historical task of ensuring the fulfilment and over-fulfilment of the

state economic construction plan, of fighting for the industrialization of our country and its gradual transition to socialism. This is a great achievement of our Congress.

This great achievement is inseparable from the intimate concern and guidance of the great Communist Party of China and Comrade Mao Tse-tung. The trade unions of China will assuredly further rally the broad masses of the workers of the entire country around the Communist Party of China and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, and march from victory to victory under the banner of the great Mao Tse-tung.

Our Congress has had the warm concern and support of the Central People's Government and the people of the country. We are profoundly conscious of the fact that only in a people's democracy led by the working class can the working class receive such great esteem from the state, and enjoy such a glorious and important position. At the same time, we are even more profoundly aware of our great responsibilities in the construction of our country. The trade union organizations at different levels must hereafter further strengthen education in patriotism among the workers of the country. The trade unions must educate the workers to observe state policies, laws and decrees and supervise their implementation. The trade unions must in this way fulfil their responsibilities in the period of national construction, and play their role as the solid social pillar of the people's democratic state power.

Our Congress has been honoured by the speeches of the representatives of the Chinese People's Volunteers and the peasants at the closing session and by messages of greetings from people of various circles of the country. These greetings represent the expectations and encouragement of the people of the country towards the Chinese working class. They manifest the firm unity between the workers, peasants and people of various circles of the country. These greet-

ings have greatly inspired us and tremendously increased our courage and confidence in fulfilling the task of national construction. The workers of China will forever maintain and consolidate this close alliance with the broad masses of peasants, and unite more closely with the people of the country in order to consolidate the People's Democratic Dictatorship. This will be an invincible force in ensuring the fulfilment and over-fulfilment of the tasks in the period of national construction, and in consolidating and developing the victory achieved by the Chinese people.

We feel especially elated because of the presence and greetings of the delegation of the World Federation of Trade Unions, of the delegations of the Soviet Trade Unions and the trade unions of the People's Democracies, as well as the presence and greetings of the delegations of trade unions from many other countries. All these greetings manifest the good wishes and support of the world working class for the great peaceful construction undertaken by the Chinese working class and the Chinese people. They manifest the fervent desire of the world working class for peace and their firm unity in the struggle for peace. These greetings and support from the world working class have further enhanced the confidence of the Chinese working class in the construction of their Motherland and in the defence of world peace. The workers of China will develop to a high degree the spirit of internationalism and patriotism. They will strive unceasingly to strengthen the internal unity of the camp of peace, democracy and socialism headed by the Soviet Union, strengthen the close unity of the peoples of the Soviet Union and China and the unity of the world working class and all peace-loving people; the Chinese workers will strive to defend the unity of the international working-class movement and lasting peace in the Far East and in the world.

Our Congress is a congress of unity, victory and progress. Our forthcoming task is to translate the spirit and resolutions of this Congress into practical action of thousands upon thousands of workers in the different fields of work. We believe that the Chinese working class, under the brilliant leadership of the Communist Party of China and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, working in common with the entire Chinese people and with the support and assistance of the labouring people of the world, will certainly succeed in the great historical task of fulfilling and over-fulfilling the national economic plan, industrializing China and gradually advancing to socialism. Let us cheer the successful closing of the Congress.

Long live the Chinese working class!

Long live the great unity of the Chinese people!

Long live the great unity of the working class of the whole world!

Long live the Chinese Communist Party, the party of the Chinese working class!

Long live our great Comrade Mao Tse-tung!

APPENDIX

CONSTITUTION OF THE TRADE UNIONS OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

*Adopted by the Seventh All-China Congress of
Trade Unions, May 10, 1953*

Preamble

The Chinese working class, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and its great leader Comrade Mao Tse-tung, has waged a protracted struggle in which it established the closest alliance with the peasants, formed a united front with all patriotic and democratic forces to fight against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism, and consequently defeated the foreign imperialists and the internal counter-revolutionaries, thereby achieving great victory in the people's democratic revolution.

It was after the birth of the Chinese Communist Party—a party of the Chinese working class itself—and under its direct leadership that the working-class movement of present-day China progressed along the road to victory.

The trade unions of China led by the Communist Party have rallied the broad masses of the workers around the Party and have thus become transmission belts between the Party and the masses. After the establishment of the people's democratic dictatorship, the trade unions under the leadership of the Party have become a school of administration, a school of management and a school of communism for the workers.

The trade unions of China are mass organizations of all manual and non-manual workers living entirely or mainly

on their wages, formed on a voluntary basis without distinction of nationality, sex or religious beliefs.

The People's Republic of China is a republic led by the working class. Hence, the interests of the state and the common interests of the entire people constitute the fundamental interests of the working class. The trade unions, on behalf of the workers, should therefore take an active part in the enactment of laws and decrees of the state concerning production, labour as well as the material and cultural life of the workers, firmly support and carry out all the policies, laws and decrees of the People's Government, and serve as firm social pillars of the people's democratic dictatorship.

The most important tasks of the trade unions of China during the period of national construction are to strengthen the unity of the working class, to consolidate the alliance of workers and peasants, to educate the workers to observe consciously the laws and decrees of the state and labour discipline, to strive for the development of production, for the constant increase of labour productivity, for the fulfilment and over-fulfilment of the production plans of the state, for speedy industrialization of the country and for steady advancement towards socialism. The trade unions should constantly show concern for the improvement of the living and working conditions of the workers and, on the basis of developing production, gradually but actively improve the material and cultural life of the workers.

In the state-owned enterprises, the workers are the masters of the enterprises, and it should be the sacred duty of the trade unions to mobilize and organize the workers to ensure the fulfilment and over-fulfilment of the state production plans.

In enterprises jointly owned by state and private capital and in the enterprises which regularly do processing work for the state, it is the paramount duty of the trade unions to

raise production and to supervise the implementation of contracts.

In privately-owned enterprises, although the workers are still subjected to exploitation, their political rights and legitimate economic interests are afforded effective protection by law of the state and by the trade union organizations. Therefore it is also the duty of the trade unions in the privately-owned enterprises to organize and educate the workers to raise production and see to it that the capitalists are observing the government laws and decrees, thus enabling these enterprises to play an active part in the national welfare and people's livelihood under the leadership of the state-owned sector of national economy. This conforms with the fundamental interests of the working class.

The trade unions of China are organized along the industrial lines, based on democratic centralism. They must take collective leadership, persuasion and education as main methods of their work. They must show concern over the interests of the masses, crystallize their views and promote criticism and self-criticism. They must consistently pay attention to the fight against bureaucracy and commandism which separate them from the masses, and at the same time, constantly improve the organization and discipline of the workers.

The trade unions of China must constantly educate the workers in internationalism and actively take part in the international working-class movement. They must strive for the unity and solidarity of the movement and for the defence of lasting peace in the Far East and throughout the world.

Chapter I

Membership

Article 1

Membership in the trade unions shall be open to all manual and non-manual workers, whose wages constitute their sole or main means of living, and who accept the Constitution of the Trade Unions.

Article 2

Admission to trade union membership is accepted only when a personal application is made on a voluntary basis and when such application has been accepted by a trade union group and approved by the basic committee or the workshop committee of the trade union concerned.

Article 3

Trade union members have the right:

- (a) To elect and to be elected;
- (b) To make proposals and suggestions to the trade union organizations for the improvement of trade union work;
- (c) To criticize at trade union meetings or in trade union press any trade union functionaries;
- (d) To enjoy priority in the various collective cultural and welfare establishments conducted by the trade unions.

Article 4

Trade union members have the duty:

- (a) To observe laws and decrees of the state and labour discipline;
- (b) To take good care of public property;
- (c) To assiduously engage themselves in political, technical and cultural studies so as to raise their class consciousness and working ability;

- (d) To observe the trade union Constitution and decisions and pay membership dues punctually.

Article 5

Any trade union member who breaches the Constitution of the Trade Unions, violates discipline or fails to pay membership dues for more than three months without reason, shall, according to specific cases, be advised, warned or publicly warned, or expelled from the trade union.

Chapter II

Organizational Structure

Article 6

The trade unions of China are built along industrial lines and on the basis of democratic centralism.

The basic system is as follows:

- (a) The leading bodies of the trade unions of all levels are to be elected democratically from the bottom up by the membership, and should submit reports on their work at regular intervals to the membership;
- (b) The trade unions of all levels shall carry on their work in accordance with the Constitution and decisions of the Trade Unions;
- (c) The trade unions shall make decisions only by a majority vote of the members present at the meeting;
- (d) The lower trade union organizations shall obey the higher trade union organizations.

Article 7

The organizational principle of industrial unions is as follows: All trade union members in the same enterprise or institution are organized in one single basic organization; all trade union members in the same industrial branch of the

national economy are organized in the same national industrial union.

Article 8

The trade union councils of provincial, city, county or town level are the joint leading bodies of the local trade union organizations and the industrial unions in the given province, city, county or town.

Article 9

The supreme authority of the trade unions of different levels is the general meeting of trade union members or the meeting of their representatives (for basic organizations), the congresses (for trade union organizations of provincial, city, county or town level), and the All-China Congress of Trade Unions (for the whole country).

The general membership meetings and congresses shall elect the trade union committees of the various levels—the workshop committee, basic committee, county committee, city committee, provincial committee, national committee and the Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. The above committees are the executive bodies of the trade unions of various levels and are held responsible for directing the day-to-day work of the various trade unions concerned.

New elections of a trade union may be advanced on the suggestion of more than one-third of its membership and with the approval of a higher trade union body.

Article 10

The trade union committees of all levels in the intervals between congresses may hold representative conferences to sum up and exchange experiences in work.

Article 11

The trade union committees of all levels may set up various departments or permanent working committees according to the needs of work.

Chapter III

The Supreme Leading Body of the Trade Unions in the Country

Article 12

The supreme leading body of the trade unions in the People's Republic of China is the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

Article 13

The supreme authority of the trade unions of the People's Republic of China is the All-China Congress of Trade Unions, which has the power:

- (a) To hear and approve the reports made by the Executive Committee and the Auditing Commission of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions;
- (b) To define the policies and tasks of the trade unions throughout the country and hear the reports of the economic and cultural agencies of the Central People's Government, so as to devise measures to guarantee the fulfilment and over-fulfilment of the economic plans of the state;
- (c) To amend and approve the Constitution of the Trade Unions of the People's Republic of China;
- (d) To define the tasks of the trade unions of China in the international working-class movement;
- (e) To elect the Executive Committee and the Auditing Commission of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

Article 14

The All-China Congress of Trade Unions shall be convened every four years by the Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

Article 15

The members and alternate members of the Executive Committee and the Auditing Commission of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions shall be elected in accordance with the number of members determined by the All-China Congress of Trade Unions.

Article 16

In the intervals between All-China Congresses of Trade Unions, the Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions is responsible for the thorough implementation of the decisions of the Congress and for the direction of the trade union work throughout the country.

Article 17

The Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions shall elect at its plenary session a Presidium and a Secretariat. When the Executive Committee is not in session, the Presidium is the supreme leading body of the trade unions throughout the country, and is responsible for carrying out the decisions of the All-China Congress of Trade Unions and of the plenary session of the Executive Committee, and directing all trade union work all over the country. The Secretariat attends to the routine trade union work throughout the country under the guidance of the Presidium.

Article 18

The auditing commissions of different levels are responsible for the examination of the financial matters of the trade unions of the corresponding levels.

Article 19

The highest leading body of each industrial union is its national committee. The supreme authority of an industrial union is its national congress, which shall be convened every three years by the national committee of the industrial union concerned.

Its functions are:

- (a) To hear and approve reports made by the national committee and auditing commission of the industrial union;
- (b) To hear reports of the related authorities of the Central People's Government, and define the policies and tasks of the industrial union;
- (c) To amend and approve the regulations of the industrial union;
- (d) To elect the national committee and the auditing commission.

Article 20

In the intervals between the national congresses of an industrial union, its national committee is responsible for the carrying out of the decisions of its congress and of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and elects a presidium or standing committee to direct the routine work.

Chapter IV

Local Trade Union Organizations

Article 21

The All-China Federation of Trade Unions may set up branch offices or working committees in the various administrative areas. Their function is to direct on behalf of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the work of the provincial and city trade union councils and the local industrial unions.

The provincial and city trade union councils are the joint leading bodies of the local trade union organizations and industrial unions in their respective provinces and cities.

The provincial and city councils may, according to the needs of work, set up branch offices in the special regions and

urban districts to supervise and examine local trade union work.

Article 22

The committees of the provincial and city trade union councils shall be elected by their respective provincial and city trade union congresses.

The provincial, city and mining area committees of industrial unions shall be elected by the provincial, city and mining area congresses of the respective industries.

Article 23

The supreme authority of the provincial and city trade union councils as well as the provincial, city and mining area committees of industrial unions is their respective congresses which shall hear reports on the activities of the trade union committees and auditing commissions of their corresponding levels, define the immediate tasks and elect the trade union committees and the auditing commissions.

Congresses of the provincial trade union councils as well as the trade union councils of those cities under the direct jurisdiction of the Central People's Government, and provincial congresses of industrial unions shall be convened every two years by the trade union committees of the corresponding levels.

Congresses of trade union councils of those cities under the jurisdiction of the province and congresses of industrial unions in cities and mining areas shall be convened every year by the respective committees.

Article 24

In the intervals between respective congresses, the committees of provincial and city trade union councils and the provincial, city and mining area committees of the industrial unions are responsible for the thorough implementation of the decisions of the congresses and for the direction of the activities of their subordinate trade union organizations, in

accordance with the decisions and directives of the higher trade unions.

Article 25

The committees of provincial and city trade union councils and the provincial, city and mining area committees of industrial unions may each elect one chairman, several vice-chairmen and members to form a standing committee for guiding the routine work.

Article 26

Trade unions of county and town levels shall be organized by the respective provincial trade union councils on the basis of the organizational rules of the provincial and city trade union councils, and in accordance with the local concrete conditions and needs.

Chapter V

Basic Trade Union Organizations

Article 27

The basic trade union organizations are the foundation of the trade unions. They are formed by the trade union members in the same enterprise or establishment. In an enterprise or establishment with 25 trade union members or more a committee may be set up. In the case of less than 25 trade union members, a trade union group may be set up and an organizer elected. In the case of less than three trade union members, they may join the nearest basic trade union organization of the related industry or trade, or set up a joint group.

Article 28

The general membership meeting or the meeting of representatives in an enterprise or establishment is the supreme

authority of a basic trade union organization. The general membership meeting or the meeting of representatives shall be convened every year or half a year. Its functions are: to hear and approve reports on the activities of the basic trade union committee and auditing commission, to hear report on the activities of the administration of the enterprise or establishment, to define the tasks and concrete programme of work of the basic trade union committee, and to elect the basic trade union committee and auditing commission.

Article 29

Each basic trade union committee shall elect a chairman and several vice-chairmen, and establish permanent or temporary working committees according to the needs of work.

Article 30

The tasks of the basic trade union organizations are:

- (a) To organize all the workers, technical personnel and staff members in labour emulation drives, to strengthen labour discipline, and to guarantee the fulfilment and over-fulfilment of the production plan of the state;
- (b) To show constant concern over the improvement of the material and cultural life, and the working conditions of the entire body of workers, technical personnel and staff members; to help and supervise the managements or the capitalists in the thorough carrying out of the laws and decrees of the People's Government concerning labour protection and labour insurance;
- (c) To organize cultural, political and technical studies, as well as cultural and sport activities for all workers, technical personnel and staff members;
- (d) To admit new trade union members, collect trade union dues and report regularly to higher trade union

organizations and the membership about its activities and financial conditions.

Article 31

The basic trade union committee may set up workshop (department) committees to lead trade union activities in the workshops (departments). Each workshop (department) committee shall elect a chairman (and several vice-chairmen in case of big workshops) and may establish such permanent or temporary working committees if required.

Article 32

Under the basic trade union committee or workshop (department) committee, trade union groups may be formed according to production units or office units. A trade union group shall elect a group leader and, if necessary, also a deputy leader, a labour protection inspector, a labour insurance steward, and cultural and educational functionaries to assist the group leader.

Chapter VI

Funds

Article 33

Sources of trade union funds:

- (a) Admission fees of new members. A new member is to pay an admission fee 1 per cent of his total wage of the month previous to his admission;
- (b) Membership dues. Each member is to pay regularly 1 per cent of his monthly wage as membership dues;
- (c) Proceeds from cultural and sport activities sponsored by the trade unions;

- (d) Allocations by the managements or capitalists of enterprises as trade union funds in accordance with the Trade Union Law.

Article 34

The trade unions of all levels shall spend their funds in accordance with estimates approved by their higher trade union organizations and the financial and accounting systems set up by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. They should report at regular intervals to the membership and to the higher trade union organizations on their financial accounts. The report on financial accounts is to be examined and signed by the chairman of the auditing commission.

Article 35

The systems of finance and budget and accounts of the trade unions shall be fixed separately by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

Chapter VII

Appendices

Article 36

This Constitution shall come into effect after being adopted by the Seventh All-China Congress of Trade Unions and the right of interpretation of the Constitution rests with the Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

Article 37

Should there be any imperfection in the Constitution, the right of revision rests with the All-China Congress of Trade Unions.

Article 38

The industrial trade unions may formulate their own rules according to the specific conditions of their industries, but such rules shall not contradict the present Constitution.

Article 39

Regulations governing the organization of trade union councils for handicraft workers will be formulated separately.